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NEW YORK CITY

AND VICINITY

DURING

THE WAR OF 1812-'15,

BEING

A MILITARY, CIVIC AND FINANCIAL

Local History of that Period,

WITH

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES THEREOF,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FORTS, FORTIFICATIONS, ARSENALS, DEFENCES AND CAMPS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR, AND THOSE AT HARLEM AND ON EAST RIVER, AND IN BROOKLYN, AND ON LONG ISLAND AND STATEN ISLAND, AND AT SANDY HOOK AND JERSEY CITY.

WITH

An Account of the Citizens' Movements, and of the Military and Naval Officers, Regiments, Companies, etc., in service there.

Rockefeller Meridian

BY

R. S. GUERNSEY,

Author of Mechanics' Lien Laws Relating to New York City, etc., etc., etc.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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NEW YORK CITY—IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following preamble and resolution was *unanimously adopted* by the Board of Aldermen on the 7th April, 1896, as reported by the Commitee on County Affairs :

WHEREAS, Our respected and public-spirited fellow citizen, *Mr. Rocellus S. Guernsey*, has completed and published his work, entitled, "*New York City and Vicinity During the War of* 1812–15—*being a Military, Civic and Financial Local History of that Period*," consisting of two volumes of nearly eleven hundred pages of closely printed matter, and has presented a copy of the same to the New York City Library, and

WHEREAS, The said work being the result of many years' labor and research by the writer in collecting and preserving records, many of which were scattered and in obscure places, and were unknown and inaccessible to those who may be much interested in them, and

WHEREAS, Said work appears to contain very fully the official action of the Common Council of the City of New York during that eventful period, relating to the War of 1812, and also contains many Military Orders, Regulations and Proceedings, particularly relating to this city during that time, never before printed and not before in the archives of this city, although pertaining thereto. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That said work by *Mr. Rocellus S. Guernsey*, entitled "*New York City and Vicinity During the War of* 1812–15," be placed among the Official Archives of the Common Council of New York City, and that the thanks of the Common Council of this city be expressed to said *Rocellus S. Guernsey* for the *care*, *industry* and *research* bestowed by him upon said valuable work, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to him under the official seal of this Body and that a committee be appointed to present the same to said *Guernsey*.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk.

JOHN JEROLOMAN,
President.

[SEAL]

JOHN P. WINDOLPH,
Vice-President.

PREFACE.

NEW YORK CITY, May 15, 1895.

In placing this the concluding volume before the public the writer will say to those who may read this and the previous volume that this work was not pursued and did not progress without personal sacrifices to the writer, if that can be called a sacrifice which is willingly surrendered or exchanged by choosing one of several courses. The writer felt in the work that it would be its own reward, if completed, in any event which might result to the writer.

Again, it was a useful and effectual diversion from the petty cares of life, and rendered it worth something more than a struggle with them.

He still feels a peculiar personal gratification and satisfaction about it that all along made the labors light, while they extended over more than a score of years. He felt that no one else would gather the material for the work, and that none other would write it with so much detail. The laurels that he thought to wear in his younger days are fully replaced in his mature years by the feelings of satisfaction at the completion of this lifework of his leisure moments.

After the materials for this subject were gathered and the knowledge of its treatment by writers had been ascertained, the writer would have lost his self-respect had he not pursued the work to completion in the manner that it is now placed before the world in the present comprehensive volumes.

The makers of history are the partakers of history, which include those that record the famous achievements and events of mankind. We have come and we will go, but the march of history will go on forever. Its records must and will be studied to enlighten and interest those who seek to govern mankind and wish to learn the results of past efforts, as well as to gratify a pride in the achievements of their ancestors. The printing press

has now rendered such records indestructible. They are footsteps on the rock of ages.

With a realizing sense that "they are not dead who live in *works* they leave behind," this work is placed in the world as a contribution to local history at an eventful period, showing an example of life and government in war. Not fearing to have it compared with any history of the past in interest and detail, and hoping that future local histories of other places will surpass it in interest and merit is the sincere expression of the writer.

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CHAPTER XXII.

Gloomy Prospects for the Winter of 1813-14—High Prices—Action of the Fuel Association—Special Election of Member of Congress—Charitable Objects—Action of the Washington Benevolent Society—Action of the Common Council—Church Donations and Contributions.

WHILE the winter was at hand there were no fears of an attack along the seaboard, yet many thought of the prospects for the coming year with dread and apprehension. The outlook was anything but cheerful. Our military affairs so far were very discouraging. Little or no progress had been made by conquest, the offer for negotiations for peace had not been well received by the enemy, and had been declined.

In the President's message to Congress on the 7th of December, he clearly stated the situation. He said: "The British Cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communication from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a

change of disposition in the British councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

"Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights and conscious of its strength has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other."

In fact, the only notice taken by the enemy of any offer to negotiate for terms of peace was to decline to accept the offer of the Emperor of Russia to act as a mediator in the matter.

Merchandise and the necessities of life were becoming higher, and the means of conveyance was greatly narrowed, particularly at the seaports and on the coast and along the water-ways. The supply from privateers was almost the only source for obtaining imported articles. Retail dealers were principally supplied by auction sales, where each one could get such goods at such price as he thought he could retail at a profit. There was really no fixed price for anything. When goods were purchased at auction they were retailed at a reasonable profit only so long as the price at future auctions remained nearly the same. If the auction price was up or down, the retailer must follow the prices paid by others, or keep his stock on hand if the price was lower than what he was willing to sell at. If higher than he paid, he would mark his goods up to correspond with the prices that others could afford to sell at. The embargo had enhanced imported articles, while home agricultural productions were much lower, which was caused by a less demand of the latter for exportation.

The Federalists widely circulated the following statement, entitled, "Mr. Madison's Christmas

Box for Farmers ; or, Crumbs of Comfort Growing Out of the Embargo" :

" The farmer who brings his produce to market in the best order, and under an approved inspection, will be able to barter it on the following terms :

" For ten barrels of superfine flour he may receive one bag of coffee (one hundred pounds).

" For one barrel of flour, one pound and a half of tea.

" For nine barrels of flour, one hundred pounds of brown sugar.

" For one barrel, two gallons of molasses.

" For one barrel, one bushel of salt."

This comparison of merchandise was calculated for the latitude of Philadelphia, and of flour at the farm, without cost of delivery. At New York, Boston or Baltimore prices might be more or less than at Philadelphia. For instance, in September, 1813, flour was $11.87 in Boston, $8.50 in New York, $7.50 in Philadelphia, and $6 in Baltimore. Coffee was $21 in Boston and New York, and $25 in Baltimore. Tea was $1.75 in New York and Boston, and $1.95 in Baltimore, $3 in Savannah. Brown sugar was $18.75 in Boston, $22 in New York, and $26.50 in Baltimore. A bushel of salt was sixty-two and a half cents in Boston, sixty-five cents in New York, $1.10 in Philadelphia, and $1.25 in Baltimore Molasses was eighty-four cents per gallon in Boston, ninety-four cents in New York, $1.10 in Philadelphia, and $1.15 in Baltimore. Pork was $27 in Boston, $21.50 in New York, $17.50 in Philadelphia, and $21 in Baltimore.

Combinations were many for the purpose of put-

ting up prices of the necessities of life. The *Columbian,* of December 1st, said : "Among the variety of monopolies to which the exigencies of the times have given rise, such as those of butter, groceries and other essential conveniences of life, and to those we have heard the article of leather added, none has excited more serious alarm with many citizens than a report of the forestalling of wood on the banks of the Hudson, which was mentioned some time ago. From the want of our usual supply of coal from Europe and Virginia, an additional quantity of wood is required for our winter's consumption. A species of turf has been tried, but with partial success. Notwithstanding the remarkably warm and open weather we have had till the present advanced state of the season, firewood has maintained the enormous price of about three dollars for a load of oak, and four dollars for hickory, which, at two and one-half loads to the country cord, will make $7.50 for the former and $10 for the latter, exclusive of the charge for carting, etc. At the same time a great proportion of our citizens have delayed procuring their winter's stock, which must raise the price still higher, if not prevented by the arrival of immense quantities, when they finally purchase their supply. Under these circumstances, the situation of the indigent through the winter may be anticipated with the most painful sensations. The corporation are expected to pay liberal attention to the suffering poor, and private charity will be strongly excited in their behalf."

A cord of wood was eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide ; each stick was four feet long and might be large or small. It was usually

cut once for fire-places and cut twice for stoves. It was brought mostly from the north side of Long Island and from the Hudson River counties.

On the evening of the 22d of December a meeting of citizens was held at the City Hotel for the purpose of furnishing and distributing fuel to the suffering poor in the city. A general committee of one person in each ward was appointed to receive donations and purchase fuel, and a sub-committee of two in each ward was appointed to ascertain those in need of relief and give orders to general committee to furnish the fuel.

The Fuel Association, as it was called, held stated meetings frequently. They were usually at John M. Coleman's, No. 41 Nassau Street. At a meeting held on December 31, 1813, it was reported that the general committee from each ward were: 1st, Joshua Jones; 2d, Garret Van Waggenen; 3d, Ebenezer J. White; 4th, Richard Cunningham; 5th, Benjamin Strong; 6th, Clarkson Crolius; 7th, William B. Crosby; 8th, Aquilla Giles; 9th, George Gossman; 10th, Samuel Stillwell; at large, Leonard Bleecker and J. H. Coggshall.

The ward committees were: 1st, John V. B. Varick, Jerome Johnson, Samuel Tooker, Jacob Sherred; 2d, Thomas Carpenter, Richard R. Lawrence, Eliphalet Williams, John Adams, Isaac Carow, Joseph Riley; 3d, Andrew S. Norwood, John P. Mumford, Rufus L. Nevins, Pelatiah Perit, Benjamin Taylor, Nathan Smith; 4th, Abraham Barker, Sylvanous F. Jenkins, John Brown, Edward Prolyn, John Westervelt, Thomas Cotterell; 5th, John Morss, Thomas Franklin, James Lovett, Wm. Buchan, Grove Wright, George Ennis, Roger

Strong; 6th, Anthony Steinback, John Baker, James Scott, James Nelson; 7th, John Wellington, Isaac Doughty, Whitehead Hicks, Wm. Brun; 8th, Thomas Masters, Thomas C. Butler, Ebenezer Clark, Edmund Kirby; 9th, Samuel A. Lawrence, Gerard De Peyster, Gerard Beekman; 10th, Stephen Allen, John C. Totten, Amos Clark, Solomon Wheeler. The chairman was Leonard Bleecker; the secretary was J. H. Coggeshall.

The amount of moneys collected by the Fuel Association was $4,566.57 and ten loads of wood from Frederick De Peyster. The final report, made in March, shows that 1,315 loads of wood were distributed to about three thousand places. The cost of the wood was $3.25 per load.

The winter of 1813–14 was very mild. Steamboats on the Hudson between Albany and New York did not cease to run until the 23d of December. Sloop navigation below West Point kept up much later.

Christmas Day, which fell on Saturday that year, was not kept as a day for religious observances. Saturday had previously been the off-night of the theatres, but both of them had performances on that evening for the first time during the season. The Naval Panorama and Scudder's Museum were open during the day and evening.*

On the 28th of December, 1813, a special election was held under the law of April 6, 1813, for a representative in Congress in place of Egbert Benson, who had resigned. The candidates were William Irving, Democrat, and Peter A. Jay, Federalist. Mr. Irving was elected by a majority of 376 votes.

* There was no Thanksgiving Day kept in 1813, as it had not yet become the custom in the State of New York.

The majorities by wards were :

	Federal.	Democrat.
3d Ward, . .	84	——
4th " . .	60	——
5th " . .	—	214
6th " . .	14	——
7th " . .	—	59
8th " . .	—	212
9th " . .	40	——
10th " . .	—	89

Total Democratic majority, . . .	574
" Federalist " . . .	198
Democratic majority, . . .	376

That Congressional District comprised the city of New York, excepting the 1st and 2d Wards. It was under the apportionment law of June 10th, 1812.*

The *Evening Post* said of the election: "Although it will be seen from this statement that the Democratic candidate has prevailed, yet there has been a change in favor of peace and commerce since the charter election of November, of about four hundred votes. * * * We have been defrauded out of this election by gerrymandering the district."

Whether this statement was true or not, the comparison can be easily made, as an account of the charter election has already been given.

That election was some indication how the people in New York City felt about continuing the

* For description of New York City Congressional Districts at hat time, see Vol. I., p. 223.

war. The total number of votes cast on that occasion was not made public. The result of the election was quite a surprise to the Federalists. Mr. Irving was a brother of Washington Irving, the eminent author.

A notable literary event of the season was the publication of a "New Year's Carrier's Address" to the patrons and friends of a weekly publication called *The War*, which was edited and owned by Samuel Woodworth, who afterwards became the famous author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." It briefly rehearsed in rhyme the principal events of the war during the year. It is a "broadside," one foot and a half long by one foot wide; the matter is in three columns of ordinary size type. It is appropriately divided by choruses, which are made for tunes mentioned as they are reached. The first chorus is to the tune of "Ye Tars of Columbia;" the next is "Vive La;" then "Battle of the Nile; then "Anacreon in Heaven;" then, "Arethusa." "Yankee Doodle" is the chorus to Perry's victory, as follows:

"Still upon the lake or main
We carry all before us.
Freemen join the merry strain,
The Yankee Doodle chorus."

The name of the writer does not appear, but it was known to be Mr. Woodworth.*

No newspapers were published on the first day of the year.

A few days after the first of January, the *Daily*

* This is the earliest Carrier's Address in New York that I have ever seen, and hence have been particular in describing it.

Gazette and General Advertiser, a New York morning daily paper, a Federalist, though professing to be neutral, had a "Carrier's Address" of its own published in its columns, and claimed to give a *true* review of the old year.

The address begins as follows :

"Our newsboat now no longer trips
To meet the richly laden ships,
And bring us news from foreign lands
Of Bonaparte's warlike bands
Being 'teazed and scratched' by that commander,
Old *Long Tom's* 'virtuous Alexander.'
For Navigation now is dead,
Dull, sleepy Commerce gone to bed,
And we are making Indian fights
That 'sailors may enjoy their rights'
Under our marine head ; therefore,
Instead of large ships, many a score,
A few small schooners now are found,
With smacks and chebac boats 'down Sound.'
But though we columns can't display
Of cheering ship news every day,
Yet days sail swiftly—time steers true ;
He never reefs, nor yet *lies to ;*
And by his log-book now 'tis seen
We've entered latitude *Fourteen.*"

* * * * *

Whatever the prospects of the distant future were, immediate relief to the poor and needy was indispensable at the then condition of many citizens.

The poor and needy at home in the city of New York were remembered and cared for by many private acts of benevolence. Concerts and public

entertainments were given, and the proceeds devoted to charitable objects.

The Washington Benevolent Society held a meeting at Washington Hall on the evening of January 5th, and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

"As the sufferings of the poorer classes of our citizens for the want of many of the necessaries of life, particularly of *fuel* at this inclement season, are, in consequence of the war, multiplied beyond those of any former period, and as the funds appropriated to charitable purposes by this society will be, unless increased by the beneficence of the rich, inadequate to the extension of such ample relief to the poorer members and their families as their necessities require and the constitution of the society contemplates ; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a general committee, consisting of one person from each ward, be appointed to solicit and receive donations, and to appropriate them for the relief of indigent members of this society.

"*Resolved*, That John Slidell, James Turk, Josiah Sturges, Leonard Fisher, Charles Stuart, Daniel E. Tylee, James Smith, Thomas C. Butler, William A. Hardenbrook and Cornelius Schuyler compose the said general committee, and that they be authorized to increase their number by adding two members from each of the wards."—*Extract from the minutes, Isaac M. Ely, Secretary.*

The ward committees subsequently added, to whom applications were to be made for relief by residents in the several wards, were : 1st, John Slidell, Gould Hoyt ; 2d, James Turk, William

Wallace, Elijah Humphries; 3d, Josiah Sturges, Isaac Stoutenburgh, Nathaniel Griffith; 4th, Leonard Fisher, Thos. R. Mercein, Nehemiah Allen; 5th, Charles Stewart, John B. Murray, Thos. Darling; 6th, Daniel E. Tylee, Lewis Angevine, John McClure; 7th, John Rook, Beal N. Lewis, Nevington Grenard; 8th, Thos. C. Butler, Edmund Kirby, James Wallace; 9th, William A. Hardenbrook, Thos. C. Taylor, William Wilmerding; 10th, Solomon Wheeler, Cornelius Schuyler, Stephen Kingsland.

Although Tammany Society was claimed to be a benevolent institution, it does not apper that any action was taken by that body to help its members, but prominent members of that society were active in deeds of charity without regard to political opinions.

The Common Council gave their official aid. On the 24th of January they voted an appropriation from the city treasury of $2,000, $100 of such sum to be placed in hands of each alderman and assistant alderman in each of the ten wards, to be distributed by such alderman and assistant alderman to aid the poor and needy in his ward. This was very acceptable to many who had felt the rigors of war in many ways.

Neither were the sufferings and needs of more distant neighbors forgotten. On the 22d of December a very destructive fire occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., which was then an important naval station. A meeting of citizens was called at Tontine Coffee House on January 19th, and a committee appointed to receive contributions. The committee consisted of Matthew Clarkson, Oliver Wolcott, William

Bayard, Robert Lenox, David B. Ogden, and Charles March.

The committee received $4,064.20 which they forwarded on February 13th to the sufferers in Portsmouth. The following were the sources of the donation.

From the Episcopal Churches,	$1,406 40
St. Peter's Roman Catholic,	645 50
Presbyterian Church in Chamber Street (Rev. Mr. McLeod),	100 00
Presbyterian Church in Murray Street (Rev. Dr. Mason),	450 00
Presbyterian Church in Cedar Street (Rev. Dr. Romeyn),	388 50
Brick Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Spring),	173 00
Presbyterian Church in Wall Street,	147 00
Presbyterian Church in Rutgers Street,	106 00
Methodist Churches,	224 60
Baptist Church in Fayette Street (Rev. Mr. Williams),	85 00
Baptist Church in Mulberry Street (Rev. Mr. McClay),	50 00
Moravian Church (Rev. Mr. Mortimer)	36 00
Society of Friends,	206 00
Mr. T. Everett, Brooklyn,	40 00
Total,	$4,064 20

An appeal for aid came from the sufferers on the Niagara frontier, about the middle of January.*

* In the latter part of the month of December, 1813, in the midst of a very severe winter, the whole Niagara frontier on the American side, from Fort Niagara to Buffalo, a distance of

On the 24th of January, 1814, at a meeting of the Common Council, a letter from the Committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua, addressed to the Mayor of New York, asking for aid for the sufferers on the Niagara frontier was read, and the following resolutions were offered by Josiah Ogden Hoffman, the recorder, upon which he delivered an eloquent and touching address. He was regarded as one of the most elequent men of that day.

"*Whereas*, it appears from a communication addressed to the Mayor of this city, that the most calamitous events have occurred on the Western frontier of this State, whereby an extensive country has been depopulated, and thousands of our fellow-citizens have been driven from their habitations, destitute of the necessaries of life and exposed to the rigors of the season and to all the privations and evils of poverty ; and it being incumbent on us at all times to humble ourselves before the Almighty to supplicate His mercy, and more especially at the present time to pray that the calamities which afflict our country may be removed, and that those which menace us may be averted. It is therefore

"*Resolved*, That Wednesday the second day of

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forty miles, and far into the interior, was swept by the British and Indians. Six villages—Fort Niagara, Lewiston, Schlosser, Tuscarora, Black Rock and Buffalo—and many isolated country houses and four vessels were consumed, the butchery of innocent persons, and the survivors were made to fly in terror through the deep snow to some forest shelter or remote cabin of a settler far beyond the invaders' track. In a letter written from Le Roy a village ten miles east of Buffalo, in Genesee County, on the 6th of January, 1814, the writer says: "I met between Cayuga and this place upward of one hundred families in wagons, sleds and sleighs, many of them with nothing but what they had on their backs, nor could they find places to stay at."

February next be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the people of the city are requested to abstain from all business and labor on that day, and to assemble in their respective places of worship and devote themselves with humble and contrite hearts to the offices of religion, and to those devotional exercises which are suitable to an occasion so solemn, and at a crisis so important to the well-being of our country.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the city treasury towards the relief of our brethren of the West. That it is respectfully recommended to the different religious congregations of this city to cause collections to be made for the same purpose in their respective churches on the day above set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and to deposit the same with the Mayor of this city, who is hereby requested to transmit such contributions, together with this donation, to the Committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua, to be expended under their direction for the benefit of the sufferers on our Western frontier."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Collections were taken up from time to time in the churches here for the same purpose, and private subscriptions were liberally made. On the 14th of February, 1814, it was reported to the Common Council that the Churches had raised $1,285.94, and that private subscriptions amounted to $3,023, and that the $3,000 appropriated by the city had all been paid over to the Committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua, for the sufferers of the Western border. In May private contributions for the

same purpose, to the amount of $2,200, were forwarded for the Niagara sufferers.

A notable occurrence took place in regard to the action of the Common Council in regard to the Niagara sufferers. On January 28th a meeting of the Protestant clergy of the different denominations, excepting the bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church, was held at the Brick Church for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Common Council in their resolution of January 24th to observe the 2d day of February as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer on account especially of the distressing events which had recently occurred on the western frontier of this State. The Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod was called to the chair. The deliberations of the meeting resulted in the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That the clergy present see, with great satisfaction, the testimony borne by the Honorable the Corporation of the City of New York, in their act of the 24th inst., to the government of God and to His righteousness in afflicting our nation for its sins ; and they do now, as always heretofore, receive with the most unfeigned respect, the recommendation of their civil rulers to acknowledge extraordinary visitations of Divine Providence by such extraordinary expressions of public devotion as the occasion requires.

"*Resolved*, That it would have given the clergy present the sincerest pleasure to have seconded with their best efforts the recommendation of the Honorable the Common Council to observe Wednesday, the 2d of February next, as a day of fasting, humiliation

and prayer, had it comported with their conviction of duty; and that they deeply regret the suddenness and surprise with which that recommendation came upon them, having never heard of it before it was announced in the public prints; and that they especially regret the necessity which they feel of differing in their judgment from that honorable body as to the immediate duty of the citizens of New York; not being able to perceive that a distant local calamity, however severe, creates any peculiar obligation to observe a day of local fasting and humiliation in a spot at the opposite extremity of the State—more particularly as such observance tends to confound the distinction between general or partial afflictions, as laying a foundation for general or partial fasts—and as this city, in common with the whole nation, was recently engaged in solemn humiliation before God, on account of the existing war whereof the distressing events of the frontier are a part.

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Dr. Mason and the Rev. Dr. Mathews be a committee on the part of this assembly to wait on his Honor, the Mayor, and in the most respectful manner to acquaint him with their declining to comply with the recommendation of the Honorable, the Corporation in their resolution of the 24th inst., and present him with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, with a request that he will be pleased to lay them before the Honorable Common Council at as early an hour as possible.

"*Resolved*, That the committee aforesaid cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published, if

after their interview with his Honor the Mayor they shall deem it advisable.

"ALEX. MCLEOD, Chairman.
"J. M. MASON, Secretary."

No further notice was taken of the recommendation of the Common Council above referred to.

We must observe with admiration that amid the holiday season, while all felt the stringency and gloom of the circumstances, the more fortunate were not unmindful of the sick and poor and less fortunate among their fellow-countrymen.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Views of Political Parties—Effect of Napoleon's Campaign of 1813—Hopes of Peace—Public Feeling—Dinner to Commodore Chauncey at Washington Hall—Dinner to Commodore Rodgers at Tammany Hall—Running the Blockade.

HE true situation of the contending nations in Europe which resulted from the campaign of 1813, was so little known by the people that it had as yet (January, 1814) no perceptible effect either to discourage or encourage the friends and well-wishers of Napoleon in America. They were still hopeful, and believed in his ultimate success.

The Democrats affected to believe, and earnestly proclaimed, that the success or defeat of Napoleon by the allies would have no perceptible effect upon the settlement of the questions with England, upon which the alleged causes of the American war was based.

The Federalists asserted that the overthrow of Napoleon meant for us a speedy peace with England, and that, with peace in Europe, the questions which it was claimed were the causes of the American war would not arise with England, as they would thereby be removed.

The *Federal Republican* (Baltimore , of January 3, 1814, contained the following :

"Nothing decisive will be done by our government towards an accommodation with Great Britain until Mr. Madison is satisfied that the power of France is at an end. Whenever he is so satisfied, we have no doubt a treaty of amity and commerce will be negotiated with Great Britain. France forced us into this war, and while she is able to apply the force to keep us in it, there is no hope of our getting out of it."

It was not until the authentic intelligence arrived of the evacuation of Dresden and the defeat of Napoleon by the allies at the battle of Leipsic, in October, 1813, that it was seen that it resulted in the practical deliverance of Germany from the dominion of France, and placed the German States among the allies against Napoleon. At the same time an almost total overthrow of the French domination in Italy took place.

The victories of Wellington in the Peninsula during the campaign of 1813 were such that Spain was free from the armies of France. Napoleon had hastened to Paris to prepare to resist the dreaded invasion of the allies, and found his people weakened, discouraged, and no longer willing to continue a military life devoid of victory and glory.

Relating to the result of the campaign of 1813 in the European wars, and its effect on Napoleon, Allison says: "The vast and splendid fabric of the French Empire had disappeared like a dream; its external influence, its foreign alliances, had vanished; the liberated nations of Europe, amid shouts of triumph and songs of congratulation, were crowding in arms to overwhelm its remains."

The thoughtful and intelligent saw that the effect

of these important changes in Europe would undoubtedly cause very marked efforts of the British in the conduct of the war in America, as Great Britain had now become more secure at home, and could divert her large land and naval forces to the American campaign.

The arrival of a British vessel at Annapolis, with a flag of truce, caused great rejoicing, particularly as it was supposed to propose peace or an armistice preliminary thereto. This intelligence did not arrive in New York until January 4th.

On January 10th it was reported that the British government had offered to negotiate at Gottenburgh or London direct with American commissioners.

The *Columbian* said :

"Peace is the order of the day at present. Speculation is flat and almost dead. This morning sugar sold for from $18 to $20 per hundred ; coffee, $20 to $23 ; lump sugar, $30 ; h skin tea, $1.50; hyson, $1.37 ; bohea, 96 cents. How long the fit will hold is not possible to know."

Governor Tompkins' message (speech) to the New York Legislature on the 25th of January gave little hope for a suspension of hostilities. It referred to the proposition of the Prince Regent for transferring the place of negotiations to London or Gottenburgh, and said, "It is hoped that the contemplated negotiation may result in the conclusion of an honorable and lasting peace. But we must consider that pacific conferences are greatly procrastinated by the proposed change of the place of treating. . . . If the late proposition has proceeded from a willingness to restore amity, upon principles which may be mutual and consistent with the established maxims

of public law, the impending conferences will, very probably, eventuate propitiously. But we ought not to permit the hope of that result to lull us into a fatal security, for it may be that we must ultimately depend upon an *unanimous, vigorous and successful prosecution of the unavoidable contest in which we are involved*, for the establishment and security of our just rights."

The state of public feeling made the festivities of the holiday season less numerous than formerly.

The Common Council did not attempt to give any more public dinners to any of the prominent military and naval officers, as was done the previous season. After that time the dinners and entertainments partook strongly of political party action, in which the Federalists were led by the Washington Benevolent Society and their entertainments at Washington Hall. The Democrats were led by Tammany Society, and their entertainments were mostly at Tammany Hall.

Maj.-Gen. Dearborn had taken up his headquarters corner of State and Bridge Streets, in a large and commodious house, where he entertained liberally and elegantly up to a few days before the commencement of the new year. He took his departure for Albany to preside at the court-martial trial of Gen. Hull, which convened on Monday, the 3d of January. The absence of many military officers from New York also had a similar effect. The notable entertainments were confined principally to naval heroes. In a former chapter is given an account of the dinner to Maj.-Gen. Harrison, which took place at Tammany Hall, on December 1st, and the dinner to Commodore Bainbridge, at Washing-

ton Hall, on December 8th, and the dinner to Commodore Perry, at Tammany Hall, on January 11th.

A naval dinner was given to Commodore Chauncey at Washington Hall, on the 5th of February. It was without any previous announcement in the newspapers.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* said the dinner was given on Sunday, 6th ; the *Daily Gazette* said it was on Saturday ; the *Evening Post,* the *Columbian* and the *Commercial Advertiser* said it was on Friday. The *National Advocate* did not mention it at all.

Commodore Chauncey was then commander of the United States naval forces on the Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, etc. His headquarters were at Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, where he contemplated active operations in the Spring, and he was on his way there, on his return from Washington, when this dinner was given him in New York.

At that dinner it was said there were about three hundred and fifty guests. Richard Varick was president. The vice-presidents were Gen. Morton, John T. Champlin, John Hone and David A. Ogden. The Mayor, the Recorder, and several naval officers were present.

Commodore Chauncey's toast was : "*The Citizens of New York.*—Celebrated for their hospitality. May they always possess the means to gratify their wishes."

The toast to the Commodore was by Mr. Varick : "*Our Guest.*—The gallant Commodore Chauncey."

The usual number of Federal toasts (thirteen) were given. The volunteer toasts were by Gen. Morton, John T. Champlin, John Hone, David A.

Ogden, De Witt Clinton, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Col. John Swartwout, Mr. Willink, the president of the Holland Society.

Commodore Chauncey left New York on the 15th of February for Sackett's Harbor, with one hundred seamen for the fleet there.

The embargo laws and the blockade had the effect of making the port of New York very quiet. In the fore part of the year 1814 there were few occurrences of interest along the coast.

On the evening of the 18th of February the *President*, in command of Commodore Rodgers, on a return cruise of seventy-five days, run the British blockade off Sandy Hook and entered New York harbor. The blockading squadron then consisted of three ships of war. The *Plantagenet*, seventy-four (Captain Lloyd), was the nearest, and Commodore Rodgers expected a brush with them and cleared his ship for action. He fired a gun to windward as a proof of his willingness to fight, but he was not molested. It caused much comment at the time—favorable to Commodore Rodgers.

The following extract from a letter, dated February 22, 1814, from an officer of the *President* to his friend in Providence, details the affair :

"Situations in which we have been placed this cruise will, I think, add luster to the well-established character of Commodore Rodgers.

" After passing the light (Sandy Hook), saw several sail, one large sail to the windward, backed our maintop sail and cleared for action. The strange sail came down within gunshot, hauled her wind on the larboard tack. We continued with our maintopsail to the mast three hours, and seeing no prob-

ability of the seventy-four gunship's bearing down to engage the *President*, gave her a shot to windward and hoisted our colors, when she bore up for us reluctantly; when within half a gunshot, backed his maintopsail. At this moment all hands were called to muster aft, and the Commodore said a few but impressive words, though it was unnecessary, for what other stimulant could true Americans want than fighting gloriously in sight of their native shore, where hundreds were assembled to witness the engagement? Wore ship to engage, but at this moment the cutter being discovered off, backed again to take in the pilot, and the British seventy-four (strange as it must appear) making sail to the southward and eastward. Orders were given to haul aboard the fore and main tacks to run in, there being then in sight from our deck a frigate and a gun-brig.

"The commander of the seventy-four had it in his power for five hours to bring us at any moment to an engagement; our maintopsail to the mast during that time."

The circumstances were not understood until some months after. On returning to England Capt. Lloyd called for a court of inquiry, and excused himself by alleging a mutiny in his ship, and on that charge several of the seamen were executed.

The *President* had to wait seven hours and a half for the tide to rise at Sandy Hook before she could sail over the sandbar, which she did about 5 P.M. The frigate *Loire*, of thirty-eight guns, and a schooner, besides the *Plantagenet*, composed the blockading squadron at that time.

The policy of the *President* then entering the

harbor of New York, under the circumstances, might well be questioned. The Commodore might have continued his cruise or entered an American port that was not blockaded. When once in New York harbor he was effectually "bottled up," and must stay there, virtually out of the service, or at most, only a further means of guarding the entrance at Sandy Hook bar, and to get out must run the blockade at favorable wind and high tide in the face of the enemy who kept watch of her. It will be remembered that she was rated as a forty-four gunship, and her actual metal was fifty-four guns, and her force was about four hundred and twenty men. This was a great addition to the force at New York. It was usual at that time when our war vessels passed inside Sandy Hook to come to anchor near there. The *President* anchored near the lighthouse inside the Hook. From that point they were safe from molestation by the enemy, unless there was a concerted attack and siege of New York. A large part of her force could be made available in the harbor defences and in the land fortifications in case of an attack. She remained there until the next January, as will more fully appear, and her presence may have been of weight enough to have warded off the contemplated attack on New York in the summer of 1814, and to have diverted the enemy to Baltimore and Washington, because they were less protected.

A dinner and entertainment was given to Commodore Rodgers at Tammany Hall by citizens (members of Tammany Society and their friends) on the afternoon of March 7th. Tickets for the dinner could be had at the bar of Tammany Hall, and of

either of the following gentlemen : John L. Broome, Edward H. Nicoll, John B. Tredwell, John Rodman, Henry W. Bool, John Ferguson, Benjamin Bailey.

About three hundred and fifty guests were present, among them Captains Evans and Trenchard, of the Navy ; Commodore Jacob Lewis and the lieutenants, surgeon, chaplain and purser of the frigate *President.* Many shipmasters were present. They sat down at five o'clcok. Walter Bowne was president. Fred Jenkins, Wm. H. Ireland, W. Fish, Augustus Wright and Alderman Buchmaster were vice-presidents. The usual number of Democratic toasts were given. Commodore Rodgers' toast was : " Peace, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of national honor, or the abandonment of maritime rights ; otherwise, war until peace shall be secured without the sacrifice of either." Eighteen cheers. The volunteer toasts were by F. Jenkins, W. H. Ireland, W. Fish, Dr. Bullus, Captain H. W. Bool, John Rodman, Mr. McDonald, Dr. Walker, Robert White, Rev. Mr. Cook.

After Commodore Rodgers had retired the president gave as a toast : " *Commodore Rodgers.*—The zealous patriot and the brave commander, who has three times traversed the ocean, and thus proved that the flag of his country is its own protection." Eighteen cheers. The toasts were accompanied by appropriate music and a variety of songs. One of the company sang a song called " The Warrior's Return," to the air of " American Star."

After the dinner the naval officers, by invitation, attended the Park Theater, which honored the occasion by a general illumination and the exhibition of a large transparency of the Commodore, with em-

blematic devices. On the arrival of the naval officers in the house the play was suspended, while the visitors were greeted with the cheers of the audience and a patriotic air from the orchestra. The plays were "Wild Oats" and a farce called "Eight to One."

On the 7th of March the privateer *Mars*, of fifteen guns, Captain Ingersoll, of New York City, on her return home, was chased ashore at Hempstead by a British seventy-four and a frigate. Captain Ingersoll, most of the officers and about thirty of his crew got safely to shore. Thirty of the crew and about forty prisoners, and the privateer were taken possession of, and after the men were taken out, set fire to and burnt. The *Mars* had made six captures during her cruise, four of which were manned and ordered for the United States, one sunk and the other was ransomed.

A few days afterwards the Americans captured on board the privateer *Mars* and made prisoners were delivered to one of our vessels near Sandy Hook.

In December, 1813, a law was passed by the British Parliament prohibiting the receiving of a ransom for captured vessels. This was in aid of a more rigorous blockade of American ports. It was several months afterwards before it became fully known so as to be put in force along the American coast.

The flotilla stationed near Sandy Hook kept a watchful eye for the protection of coasters that the enemy might attempt to capture. The following is an official report of an incident of that kind:

"NEW YORK, March 8, 1814.

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that on Sat-

urday last (5th) the enemy drove a schooner on shore loaded with coals and dispatched his barges to take possession of her. A detachment of men from the flotilla, with a small field piece, drove them off. I took possession and launched the vessel, and brought her safe into port. I have the honor, etc.,

"J. LEWIS.

"To WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy."

The *Peacock*, which had been launched from Adam & Noah Brown's shipyard in September (ante Vol. I., p. 317), in command of Lewis Warrington, had been under sailing orders for some time, awaiting a favorable opportunity to get out of New York harbor by running the blockade. She could cross Sandy Hook bar at low tide. On the evening of the 12th of March she successfully made her escape unobserved by the enemy and proceeded on a cruise along the southern coast for British trading vessels from the West Indies.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Military Preparations by the State—Volunteers Wanted—Bounties Offered—Gunboat Service in New York Harbor—Commodore Lewis—Fulton's Steam War Vessel—Fortifications Needed at the Narrows—Blockhouses—Delay in Building Forts—Proposition to Make New York City the Seat of State Government—Action of the Common Council—"The Governor's Room" in City Hall.

AS New York City began to assume the aspects of a besieged city, and the inhabitants to feel that war was upon them, they began to think of their means of repelling an invasion.

The third year of the war was at hand, with less favorable prospects of victory and of peace than at any time previous. The naval forces of the enemy on the Atlantic coast the previous years had been so small that there had been no fear of an attack upon any place of importance. The enemy were victorious on the northern frontier, and there was no prospect of another attempt to invade Upper Canada. Lower Canada, which included Quebec, was not taken into consideration as a good field for invasion.

New York State had been so far the principal theater of the war, and prospects were that still greater military activity, for better or for worse, would take place within her borders, probably New York City would be attacked. No wonder, then, that the campaign of 1814 was anxiously and fear-

fully looked forward to by many, as about to bring the crisis of the war, and, perhaps, of the Union of the States.

The northern and western parts of the State of New York were in great danger of an invasion, which would materially weaken the defence of New York City, by drawing the militia from her.

The National Government seemed to leave New York City to take care of itself. The most active military operations had been undertaken on the northern and western frontier.

This line of action began to show itself early in the year. On the 15th of February a cavalcade of twelve long iron thirty-two-pounders, each weighing upwards of three tons, each mounted on a wagon made for the purpose, drawn by six horses, left New York City for Sackett's Harbor, all the way by land, for the navy on Lake Ontario, the vessels of which were being built for the Government by Henry Eckford, the shipbuilder of New York City.*

New York City was deemed by the Governor more important to protect, being the commercial metropolis of the nation and a great and populous city. At that time the capture of a city meant pillage and destruction, as was then the practice in all the European wars, and as had been already exhibited in this war.

The more modern and civilized practice of treating a captured city is to accept a ransom to prevent its destruction. In such a case the amount of the

* It appeared afterwards that it cost the Government $400 to convey each of the said cannon from New York City to Sackett's Harbor. The same sized guns could then be conveyed from Liverpool to Kingston, opposite Sackett's Harbor, for less cost than that.

ransom money becomes a national burden, to be paid off by general taxation of all parts of the nation.*

The executive officers of the State of New York were fully alive to the great danger of invasion. The quota of commissioned officers for the militia regiments were speedily filled up early in the spring. Many who had held commissions therein by brevet were appointed to full commands. Non-commissioned officers were also appointed, and the enrollment of all liable to serve in the militia was attempted as the law directed, and officers and privates were assigned by Governor Tompkins to the respective divisions, brigades, regiments and companies in which they were to serve in case of emergency, when called upon by the authorities.

The Adjutant-General's report of New York State militia in the early part of 1814, showed that there were 86,597 infantry, 4,717 artillery, and 4,462 cavalry, a total of 95,776 on the muster rolls. There were two brigades of artillery, and one of infantry not reported, which would make about twelve hundred more men, a total of about ninety-seven thousand men ; besides those in the volunteer service.

The militia organizations throughout the State had not increased in effectiveness or numbers since war had been declared, two years previous (see note, Vol. II., p. 90), excepting in New York City and the seaboard counties. But even there it was not so much improved as would reasonably be expected

* Under this rule of the law of nations, if New York City should be now captured in a war and a ransom paid to prevent its destruction, the burden of the ransom would reach every part of the nation, however remote from the seaboard. The general Government is bound to protect every part of its territory from invasion.

by the enthusiasm displayed by the young men on the declaration of war.

The infantry were classified into eight divisions, with forty-two brigades, with one hundred and fifty-six regiments. The cavalry consisted of one division, with four brigades, with eleven regiments. The artillery consisted of four brigades, with thirteen regiments.

The equipments of the militia, by the same report, showed that there were only 28,237 serviceable muskets, 636 serviceable artillery, 63 field pieces, 2,699 swords, and 3,679 pairs of pistols.

The militia, which had been called out for only a short term of service in the previous years, were dismissed, and were subject to call by the Governor of the State or by the Commander of the Eighth Military District for the northern and western part of the State, and for the Third District, which comprised New York City, etc.

The force in actual service about New York in March was about the same as it was in November previous, which has been already stated (ante Vol. II., p. 342), being not more than were in service in the previous March (1813), about three thousand five hundred men, when the Governor stated that twelve thousand five hundred, at least, would be necessary to protect New York City and harbor (ante Vol. II., p. 172).

New York City was deemed by the Governor more important to protect against invasion than any other part of the State. It was here that the inhabitants were to defend their households and their homes, as well as to protect their country and obey her call for assistance.

Governor Tompkins paid particular attention to the defence of the seaboard. Some of the militia regiments in New York City and vicinity were consolidated and others created by his orders as Commander-in-Chief.

On 7th of December (1813) the Third Regiment (Col. Sitcher) was divided into two regiments. The companies and corps in it belonging to the city of New York were retained in it and designated as the Third Regiment of Artillery. The residue of the old regiment, with some other companies, was organized as the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery and placed under command of Lieut.-Col. Martin Boerum, of Brooklyn, who was major in the old Third Regiment. The First Battalion of the Thirteenth composed the artillery corps in Westchester County and was placed in command of Major —— Lyon. The Second Battalion consisted of the artillery corps in Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties, and was placed in command of Major —— Barbarien.

The staff officers belonging to each of said regiments before the division were to be retained and continue to act in the same grades in the new regiments which they held in the old Third Regiment, and the new Third Regiment was organized with Lieut.-Col. Andrew Sitcher as commander,* and

* This regiment, it is well to observe, is now (1891) the Eighth New York National Guard (infantry), under command of Col. George D. Scott. Its popular name is "Washington Grays." Its magnificent new armory is situated corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. On the 27th of July, 1847, by general orders, the Governor changed the name of the Third Regiment to the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. A. It is the oldest militia regiment in New York State. It was organized in 1786.

several promotions of company officers were made by brevet the next day.

On March 2d, 1814, Joseph O. Bogart was placed in command and W. T. Hunter was made first Major.

The following are important military orders relating to the defence of the seaboard:

"HEAD QUARTERS, N. YORK, Dec. 16, 1813.

"The Commander-in-chief is pleased to organize all the Troops of Cavalry in the city of New York and Richmond, now under the command of Major James Warner, with Captain Wilson's Company of Horse Artillery of Kings County, and Captain Sibbalds of New York, into a Battalion of Horse Artillery, and will take the requisite measures to supply them with Field pieces and Caissons accordingly. The Second Regiment of Cavalry will hereafter consist of two Squadrons, that of Long Island to be called the First Squadron, and that of Westchester County to be called the Second Squadron of said Regiment. Major James Warner, the Adjutant, and other staff officers of the Second Regt. of Cavalry resident in the City of New York are transferred to this Battalion of Horse Artillery without prejudice to their present grade or rank. Should Major-General Stevens find that it will be a satisfaction to the Corps hereafter mentioned to be incorporated with the Battalion of Horse Artillery hereby organized, and that it will promote the safety of the City and Harbor of New York, he is authorized to organize this Battalion, and the troops of Captain Mercein, Captain Shaw and the Troop of Cavalry in Kings County into a Regiment, and to brevet the Field

Officers according to seniority of Rank. Major James Warner will be the First Major Commandant of the Battalion of Horse Artillery organized by this order, and Captain James Guion, Jun., will be the Second Major of said Battalion. Major-General Stevens will cause this order to be promptly executed, and will notify Brigadier-General Giles and Lieut.-Col. Jacob Odell, of the Cavalry thereof.

"He is empowered also to direct the number and place of parades of said Battalion according to the provisions of the 27th section of the Militia Law of this State.

"By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

"ROBERT MACOMB,

"Aid-de-Camp."

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALBANY, 8th Jan'y, 1814.

"The Commandant of the First Division of the Infantry of the State of New York, by the authority of the President of the United States, made for that purpose, is required to detach and organize forthwith, from that part of his Division which is in the Counties of Queens and Suffolk (having reference to the burden of actual service already endured by the militia of those Counties respectively, and to the duty to be performed) two Companies, each to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants and two Ensigns (to be assigned by the Major-General of the said Division or by the Commandants of Brigades with his approbation), six Sergeants, five corporals, two musicians and ninety privates, which two companies are to repair forthwith to Sagg Harbor or to such other frontier points of Long Island as the Commanding officer of the Third Military District of

the United States may designate. These Companies are called for under and pursuant to the Act of Congress passed 28 February, 1795, in consequence of the imminent danger of the Invasion of Sagg Harbor and the adjoining Coast upon the discharge of the Militia now in service there, and will be liable to serve three months from the time of arrival at the place of rendezvous, and will be entitled to the same camp equipage, pay and rations as the regular troops of the United States.

"The Major-General of the Artillery of the State of New York, upon the requisition aforesaid, is directed to detach and organize from the Artillery of Suffolk and Queens, or to accept and organize a Volunteer Corps of Artillery, to consist of a Captain, one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, two Corporals, two musicians and thirty-six privates, and to order them to repair forthwith to Sagg Harbor for the purpose and according to the law before specified. They are to obey the Senior officer in service there.

"The Commander-in-Chief holds the Commandant of the Division of Artillery and of the First Division of Infantry responsible for a prompt compliance with his order, without which immense injury may happen to Sagg Harbor, and to that part of Long Island which is near to Gardner's Bay.

"They are also vested with discretion to accept and organize volunteers from any part of the State for the service above mentioned, and to give all the needful directions respecting details of the detachment which the Commander-in-Chief could legally were he present.

"By Order the Commander-in-Chief,

"SOL. VAN RENSSELAER,

"Adjt.-General."

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1814.

"The Commander-in-Chief believing that a Regiment of Horse Artillery will be a very valuable Corps for the defence of the southern frontier, and it being represented to him that the Corps organized into a Battalion by a General Order of the sixteenth day of December last, under Major James Warner, is sufficiently numerous for a regiment, is pleased to organize the said Battalion into a Regiment of Horse Artillery. Major James Warner will be the Lt.-Col. commandant thereof, Major James Guion, Junior, of Richmond County, the first Major, and Capt. Lewis K. Storms of New York the Second Major, with staff and other officers as are now in commission in said Corps, and as may be appointed by the Council of Appointment. The said Regiment is annexed to the division of Artillery and be subject to the orders of the Major-General of said Division.

"By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

"ANTHONY LAMB,

"Aid-de-Camp."

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1814.

"It appearing to the Commander-in-Chief that Horse Artillery will be more efficient Corps than Cavalry for the defense of the Sea Board and shores of the Sound or East River if furnished with pieces, Caissons and other equipments by the public, and he having by orders of this day organized one regiment of Horse Artillery in the Southern District, is pleased to organize and transfer the Cavalry of Westchester, Queens and Suffolk Counties into a separate Regiment of Horse Artillery, to be called

the Second Regiment of Horse Artillery. These Regiments are formed into a Brigade to be called the first Brigade of Horse Artillery. Brigadier-General Jacob Odell of Westchester County will command the said Brigade. Lt.-Col. William Jones will be Commandant of the Second Regiment of Horse Artillery and Major William Oakley will be the first Major thereof.

"Brigadier-General Giles of the Cavalry, having been made a Major-General by the Council of Appointment, that part of the Third Brigade of Cavalry heretofore commanded by him (not organized into Horse Artillery), consisting at present of the Cavalry in Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Putnam and Dutchess Counties, will be commanded by Brigadier-Genl. George D. Wickham, of Goshen, Orange County.

"The Horse Artillery of the First and Second Regiments will parade twice at least in each year by Squadrons, three times at least by Companies, and once by Brigades, and will as soon as convenient, if it be requested, be furnished with field pieces and implements, Caissons, and ammunition for exercise and improvement. The Brigade of Horse Artillery hereby organized is annexed to the Artillery until further orders.

"By Order the Commander-in-Chief,

"SOL. VAN RENSSELAER,

"Adjt.-General."

Many of the military organizations that started up in the previous spring had been dormant during the year 1813.

In January, 1813, Washington Irving, the eminent author, wrote :

"This war has completely changed the face of things. You would scarcely recognize our old peaceful city. Nothing is talked of but armies, navies, battles, etc. . . .

"Had not the miserable accounts from our frontiers dampened in some measure the public zeal, I believe half of our young men would have been military mad."

Now, it was a year later than when Irving wrote the above, and the war on the frontiers had been even more discouraging, and the rumors and hopes of an armistice, and a prevalent repugnance to enter the ranks as a common soldier, all had a tendency to render volunteering even more dull than at any previous time during the war, although the inducements were much more enticing. Increased pay and large bounties were offered by laws of Congress, and the volunteer could in a great measure choose the place and kind of service deemed most desirable. Everything was done to arouse the lagging military spirit.

A writer at that time said :

"At length we have the pleasing satisfaction of beholding the stripes of our country suspended from the windows of public buildings, which to the beholders speaks a language that would emulate any being who possesses the least particle of navy or military spirit. It is very common to see at the same view '124 dols. bounty, and 160 acres of good land, clothing, pay, rations, etc., too,' given to everyone who voluntarily comes forth to defend his

country, and three months' advance, and fifteen dollars bounty to go to the Lakes with Commodores Chauncey or Perry.'

"These men are wanted principally to defend our extensive frontier, and no doubt but our rulers will receive the thanks of the people for coming forth in such a manner as to induce every well-wisher to his country to turn out and rally round the standard which our fathers so nobly fought and bled for.

"Turn your eyes to the left, there your attention is attracted by large capitals, reading thus: 'Wanted —Seamen, Landsmen, and Boys for the U. S. Flotilla, for the sole defence of New York; good pay, provisions, etc.' This is an opportunity which ought to be embraced by every seafaring man who has a family in New York."

The flotilla (gunboat) service at that time had become a very important arm of protection for the bays and harbors of the United States. This service was unpopular with the regular officers of the navy, because of its narrow opportunities and the class of men of which the service was composed. They were usually bay and river craftmen, seamen, ordinary seamen with families which were nearby riggers, and naval mechanics out of employ, etc., and many others who would not engage in the regular naval service. The temptations to insubordination and vice were much greater in this scattered and amphibious kind of force than on board our ships of war, and the rigors of naval discipline, unless tempered with judgment and great moderation, discouraged the recruiting for this service.

The flotilla service in New York harbor was pre-

ferrable to that in some other places, while at the same time it was the most useful and most important to this seaboard. It was under the command of "Commodore" Jacob Lewis, as he was usually designated, although he held only the commission of a commander in the United States Navy. He had been captain of the privateer *Bunker Hill*, of four guns and sixty men, in the early part of the war, and was a brave, venturesome, dashing sailor. Every movement of his while in command of the flotilla of gunboats was paraded before the public in the most favorable light, and he made his reports of his movements, attacks, skirmishes, captures, etc., direct to the Secretary of the Navy, as if he was a veritable commodore. The services that his little fleet of gunboats rendered in the protection and defense of New York harbor and vicinity cannot be over-estimated.

A letter from a prominent exchanged prisoner of war, who had been held on board the *Plantagenet*, in March, said of Commodore Lewis and the fleet of gunboats under his command :

"In my humble opinion, this little band of heroes have been the whole safeguard of Amboy and the towns adjacent ; and should these places be destroyed, in all human probability a descent upon this city would immediately follow. For the grounds of my suspicion I will state that while on board the seventy-four a month since, off Sandy Hook, as a prisoner I was informed that an excursion on the Highlands, thence to Amboy, had been long contemplated, but that they were deterred by the gunboats at Sandy Hook.

"The flotilla appears to be a permanent thing,

and those who volunteer for this necessary service are not liable to be taken anywhere else. They are commanded by an able and experienced officer, who, should an opportunity offer, will evince to the world the wise policy of Mr. Jefferson in causing to be built the lately detested boats."

The number of gunboats in New York harbor fit for service was thirty-eight. Thirty-one were in service, and seven were subject to orders. The force consisted of about five hundred men.

The regular naval force at New York in March, 1814, consisted of the *President*, 44; *Alert*, 18 (guard ship), and *Peacock*, 18, Lewis Warrington, master and commander. The latter was under sailing orders and was watching to run the blockade and put to sea. (See ante, p. 29.)

Floating batteries of various kinds were suggested from time to time for the defence of New York harbor.

Many attempts had been made by several inventors to have the government build an ironclad or floating battery on their models. Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, was one of the most prominent and influential. He induced a committee of prominent persons to examine his models and report on his plans. It was as follows:

"New London, Jan. 3d, 1814.

"We, the undersigned, have this day examined the model and plans of a vessel of war submitted to us by Robert Fulton, to carry 24 guns, 24 or 32-pounders, and use red hot shot;—to be propelled by steam at the speed of from four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide. The proper

ties of which vessel are : that without masts or sails, she can move with sufficient speed ; that her machinery being guarded she cannot be crippled ; that her sides are so thick as to be impenetrable to every kind of shot ; and in a calm or light breeze she can take choice of positions or distance from an enemy. Considering the speed which the application of steam has already given to heavy floating bodies, we have full confidence that should such a vessel move only four miles an hour, she could, under the favorable circumstances which may always be gained over enemies' vessels in our ports, harbors, bays and sounds, be rendered more formidable to an enemy than any kind of engine hitherto invented. And in such case she would be equal to the destruction of one or more seventy-fours, or of compelling her or them to depart from our waters. We therefore give it as our decided opinion, that it is among the best interests of the United States to carry this plan into immediate execution.

"STEPHEN DECATUR,
"JACOB JONES,
"JAS. BIDDLE."

"NEW YORK, Jan. 10th, 1814.

"We, the subscribers, having examined the model of the above described vessel of war to be propelled by steam, do fully concur in the above opinion of the practicability and utility of the same.

"SAMUEL EVANS,
"O. H. PERRY,
"L. WARRINGTON,
"JACOB LEWIS."

An appropriation was asked for from the Presi-

dent for the purpose of building this battery, but as he had not the authority to make the appropriation, the Naval Committee agreed to have the vessel constructed at their own expense and risk, provided assurances should be given that the National government would receive and pay for her when her utility should be demonstrated. This offer was accepted by the government, and in March, 1814, Congress, on the application of many of the officers of the government, and actuated by the earnest solicitation of many influential citizens of the city of New York, passed a law authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed, one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

The fortifications for the defence of the harbor required attention.

The completion of the works on Staten Island and on Hendrick's Reef were not hastened during the summer of 1813, and no other works in the vicinity of New York were erected in addition to those already mentioned in Chapter X.

A redoubt or protecting work on Signal Hill, on Staten Island, near the Narrows, for which the State made an appropriation of $22,000 in April, 1813, had been partly completed. Other works were much needed there. In April, 1814, the State Legislature made a further appropriation of $50,000 to complete the fort on Staten Island, "or applied to such other works of defence in the vicinity as may be deemed necessary to promote public security."

These sums were to be expended by the State Commissioners of Fortifications, subject to the approval of Gen. Swift, of the corps of engineers.

On the east side of the Narrows very little had been done during the year. Work had been barely commenced on Hendrick's Reef (see ante Vol. I., p. 178). Nothing had been done towards building a fort on Denyse's Heights, for the protection of Hendrick's Reef. The fortifications there were temporary earthworks.

Gen. Armstrong had recommended to the National government, in January, 1813, that the land in that vicinity be purchased for the erection of fortifications, according to the plans of Gen. Swift (ante Vol. I, p. 178). The matter had laid dormant ever since.

The State Commissioners of Fortifications now took the matter in hand and commenced negotiations for the purpose of purchasing the farm land about there. Their negotiations resulted in a deed dated April 22, 1814, from William Denyse to the Mayor, Aldermen, etc., of New York City, in consideration of $8,875, by which he sold his farm, consisting of sixty-three acres, twelve roods and one hundred and thirty perches. And about the same time Jacques Cortelyou sold a plot adjoining, of one acre and thirty-three perches, for $1,000, to the Mayor, Aldermen, etc., of New York City.

When Gen. Joseph G. Swift took charge of superintending the land fortifications for the defence of New York harbor, the plan comprised a system of blockhouses to prevent the enemy landing by flotilla at such points as were most liable to such an invasion. They were to be at Bath Beach, at Utrecht Bay, at Denyse's Heights at west end of Long Island, and at Jamaica Bay, and at Princess Bay on Staten Island, and near Sandy Hook light-

house, and at the Highlands of Navesink and several other places in the neighborhood of the places above mentioned. They were of easy construction. A Mr. Cropsy, a carpenter of Utrecht, was employed by Gen. Swift to construct these buildings.*

The blockhouses of those days were a kind of wooden fort built of square timbers, bullet proof, and to protect against light artillery. They were about twenty feet square and two stories high ; the upper story projected two or three feet beyond the walls of the lower one. Loopholes were in the walls, the floor and projection, to fire through on the enemy with musketry, and the upper room was usually furnished with cannon.

They were effective to prevent an assault with small arms, and often were built to protect a line of earthworks. Those built along the sea coast were at some points to prevent the landing of a flotilla, and out of reach of the enemy's war vessels. They were two stories high, and according to the location of the spot they wished to command, and had two or three small cannon on top. The lower story was sometimes built of stone. They were manned by detachments detailed each day for guard duty from the soldiers stationed near them.

The building of these structures was not hastened during the year 1813, only at places where they were immediately needed. There were some built at Sandy Hook and at the Highlands in 1813 (ante

* Sandy Hook at that time belonged to Richard Hartshorne. It was covered with cedar. In 1817 the peninsula extending from Portland Highlands to the sea, a distance of seven miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of $20,000. Its extent has grown by accretions, which make it now nearly double its former size.

Vol. II., p. 180), and one at Spermaceti Cove (ante Vol. II., p. 301). Those intended at the Narrows, and on Jamaica Bay, and at Rockaway and some other places had been neglected.

The blockhouses and earthworks and other temporary fortifications which had been erected during the summer and fall of 1813 were mostly built at the instance and expense of the State authorities within whose borders they were placed. Blockhouses and intrenchments were the usual form of those forts about the port and harbor of New York.

The reason of this delay in the construction of defences and fortifications was not because they were not deemed necessary, but because of the general apathy of public opinion to the importance of works of defence.

A room in the City Hall had been set apart by the Common Council for the use of the Governor. On April 15, 1814, $1,000 was appropriated by the State to furnish it, but it was not deemed sufficient, and the Common Council, on May 9th, made a further appropriation of $1,000 to complete the furnishing of it. It is still known as the "Governor's Room" in the City Hall.

A concurrent resolution of the State Senate and Assembly requested Governor Tompkins to inquire as to the accommodation that might be obtained for holding the next session of the Legislature in the city of New York, and also to ascertain what would be the probable expense of a temporary removal of the seat of government to New York City.

At the meeting of the Common Council on July 1, 1814, a letter from the Governor, inclosing the resolution, was laid before the Common Council.

It was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Fish, Wendover and King, who reported, August 15th, that rooms could be provided for the purpose in the new City Hall.

The following was then adopted over four negative votes :

"*Resolved*, That as soon as the Common Council is informed that the honorable the Legislature have determined to hold their next session in this city, immediate measures be taken to fit up and furnish, at the expense of this corporation, suitable rooms for the honorable Senate and for the honorable the Assembly, and for such of the officers of government as are necessarily connected with the Legislature at their place of meeting, and that the papers and other articles belonging to said offices be removed to this city at the expense of this corporation."

The next session of the Legislature would not take place until January, 1815, unless sooner convened by the Governor. It would be of new members of Assembly, elected in April, 1814.

CHAPTER XXV.

Enforcing the Embargo—Seizure of Specie at New York—Unpopularity of the Embargo—Repeal of the Embargo Laws—Revival of Trade—Local Politics—Election of State Officers and Members of Congress.

EMBARGO laws were very unpopular among all classes of people at that time. All the ills felt, and which usually exist in a community in a time of war, were attributed to the embargo. The President was empowered to be a dictator in the enforcement of it.

Under that law (section 11) the powers given to the collectors to refuse permission to put any cargo on board of any vessel, boat or other water craft, or to detain any vessel or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, were to be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President should give, and under such rules as he (the President) might prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance thereof, "*which instructions and rules the collector shall be bound to obey.*" These rules were issued, dated December 24, 1813. They were very explicit in regard to American vessels and their giving bonds, etc.

Vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries were not allowed to depart from the port they were in when notice of the embargo was received, without a clearance or permit, but collectors were authorized and empowered to grant permission to vessels or boats whose employment had uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the Territories thereof, in those cases where, in the opinion of the collector, there would be no danger of the embargo being violated. All vessels laden with a cargo were not allowed to depart from the port without giving bonds, and those without cargo were not allowed to take one without giving bonds. These bonds were conditioned as to the landing of the cargo at the port for which they were cleared.

David Gelston was the Collector of Customs for the district of New York at that time. He was ap pointed by Mr. Jefferson in July, 1801, and held the office up to November, 1820. He was an ardent democrat and was called "Mr. Jefferson's collector."

The Surveyor of Customs was John Haff, appointed in August, 1813, as successor of Peter A. Schenck. The naval officer of customs was John Ferguson, appointed in August, 1813, as successor of Samuel Osgood.

In the fore part of January, Mr. Gelston, as Collector of the port of New York, seized, under the embargo law, a quantity of specie, about $140,000, which was boxed up and on the way to Boston, ostensibly for the "New England Bank." It was brought back and deposited in the Manhattan Bank, to ascertain if it really belonged to the New Eng-

land Bank, or was intended for the Canada market, where British government bills were at a great discount. At that time the demand for specie in Albany and other places, for the Canada market and for the banks, was such that ten per cent premium had been paid for it in exchange for paper.

The stockholders of the New England Bank petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to demand of the President of the United States the restitution of the money so illegally seized by Mr. Gelston, and the punishment of the offender. The legislative committee to whom the question was referred commented severely on the act of Mr. Gelston, and directed the Governor of Massachusetts to express to the President of the United States "the great sensibility which the Legislature of Massachusetts feels at the outrage, and its expectance that the money will be immediately restored," and as an atonement to the injured citizens of Massachusetts, that the President remove the said collector from office. The resolution passed both Houses on the 27th of January.

The Governor (Caleb Strong) transmitted to the President a copy of the resolution as requested, together with the evidence in support of the complaint. The President replied to the Governor's request that "as the course of proceeding marked out by the law for the parties complaining is sufficiently understood, it remains only to assure your Excellency that the case will receive whatever interposition may be necessary and proper in their behalf from the executive authority of the United States. The case as it relates to the responsible officer will be duly inquired into, with a view to ascertain the circum-

stances on which the seizure and detention in question were grounded, and by which the conduct therein ought to be tested."

As it was subsequently ascertained that the money was really destined for Boston, it was given up by Mr. Gelston to the New England Bank, after several weeks' detention.

One hardship of the embargo law was in preventing the coasting vessels from returning to the places to which they belonged without bonds. A bill was presented in Congress in January for the relief of coasters so situated. It was delayed from time to time until February 9th, when it passed the House by a vote of 100 to 40. It afterwards passed the Senate and became a law on March 4th.

The embargo law was most severely felt by Massachusetts, which then included Maine. None of her ports were blockaded. The only other ports left open by the enemy were four, to wit :—Portsmouth, N. H. ; Newport, Bristol and Providence, R. I.

It caused the most bitter expressions of feeling from Massachusetts against the administration. When the embargo of 1807 was enacted they claimed that it was to help the French by diverting English vessels from war service against the French, to trading vessels to take supplies to the English armies. The embargo of 1813 might have been said to the people to be in aid of the blockade of American ports, because a less number of British vessels were required to enforce a blockade. Had the law been enacted by an avowed Federal administration, and one opposed to the war, it would probably have been said to the people (and many would have believed it), that it was to aid the enemy in their blockade.

Perhaps some future writer will draw a similar conclusion from it.

The feeling was so strong against it among the commercial community of the seaboard States, and the action of Massachusetts was such, that to the great surprise of the nation, the President sent in a Message on April 1st which in effect was a suggestion to repeal the embargo laws.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who on April 4th reported to the House in favor of the measure, stating that previous to the late changes in Europe the bearing of the restrictive measures was for the most part confined to the enemy; that at present a prospect existed of extended commercial intercourse with friendly powers in Europe; that all Germany, Denmark and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades, were liberated therefrom, and changes equally favorable to commerce appeared then to be taking place in Spain, Portugal and Italy and the more extreme ports of the Mediterranean. These considerations and others, among which are the augmentation of the revenue, maintenance of the public credit, increasing the price and promoting the circulation of the produce of the country, they reported a bill for the repeal of the embargo and modification of the non-importation laws.

After many modifications and changes the bill in express terms repealed the embargo law of December 17th, 1813, and modified the non-importation laws.

The modification of the non-importation law consisted in allowing the ships and vessels of neutral

nations to *import* any goods, wares or merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain.

It also provided, "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, or of any article the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation, to the enemy or enemies of the United States."

The bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 115 to 37, and the Senate by a vote of 29 to 4. It was sent to the President and became a law on April 14th.

When this bill passed the House of Representatives, Mr. William Irving voted against it, while Mr. Jotham Post voted for the bill. In the Senate Messrs. Rufus King and German, the Senators from New York, voted for the bill as passed. Mr. Lefferts, from Brooklyn, also voted for this bill. Dr. Sage, from Sagg Harbor, was not present.

The removal of the embargo and allowing importations at once revived the shipping and coasting trade, and running the blockade was constantly done at little danger. There were still many restrictions that would greatly affect commerce and intercourse with the British colonies and with neutral countries.

The law prohibiting non-intercourse with the enemies of the United States, passed July 6, 1812, still prevented many vessels from entering seaports of the United States.

Under that law (§ 1), any ship or vessel owned

in whole or in part by any citizen of the United States would not be permitted to depart therefrom to any port or place without the United States, without giving a bond with sureties to the amount of uch vessel and cargo, conditioned that such ship or vessel should not proceed to or trade with the enemies of the United States. If any vessel attempted to proceed without first giving such bond, such vessel and cargo should be forfeited to the United States, and the master or commander thereof be subject to fine and imprisonment.

By section 2 the attempt to transport overland or otherwise any naval or military stores, arms or munitions of war, or any article of provisions from any place in the United States to any place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, was subject to forfeiture, fine and imprisonment.

Section 3 authorized the collectors of the several ports to enforce said law.

Section 4 was the most important. It provided "that no ship or vessel belonging to any citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of *any state or kingdom in amity with the United States*, except such as *at the passage of this act shall belong to the citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of such state or kingdom*, or which shall *hereafter be built in the limits of a state or kingdom in amity with the United States or purchased by a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of a state or kingdom* in amity with the United States, as aforesaid, from a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted into any port or place of the United States, unless forced by a stress of weather or for necessary repairs," under penalty of forfeiture.

This law was so framed as to prevent British vessels that were only nominally those of a neutral nation, but in fact belonged to a subject of Great Britain, from being transferred and held by a neutral nation after July 6th, 1812, or sailing only under a neutral flag. The cargo was deemed of the same nationality as the vessel which carried it.

It has been already stated (ante Vol. I., Chapter XXI.), that the embargo law of December, 1813, greatly hindered this kind of intercourse.

The repeal of the embargo laws and the modification of the non-importation laws was hailed with delight in New York City and in all the seaport towns. This was the first ray of sunlight that beamed on America from the changed national affairs in Europe.

This was regarded by the Federalists as a triumph of their party principles. After the bill had passed the House of Representatives, on the 7th April, as reported by the committee, the Federalists were soon using it for electioneering purposes. There was to be in New York State the annual general election of members of Assembly and State Senators, and also Representatives in Congress for the term which was to begin on the 4th of March next following. The time for the election was on the last Tuesday of April, and would continue for three days. The Federalists were the first to take the field at this election.

On the evening of the 12th of April the "Friends of Liberty, Peace and Commerce," of the city of New York, held a meeting at Washington Hall, pursuant to public notice. Richard Varick was called to the chair, and James Walsh was appointed

secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That it is the right of freemen at all times to express their opinions of public men and measures ; that it is especially their duty to do so when convened to deliberate on the choice of representatives ; that in expressing such opinions it is improper to censure without just cause, or wantonly to impair the confidence of the people in their rulers ; but on the other hand, it may be considered a dereliction of principle to pass over in silence such measures of government as are deemed injurious to the public weal, or to the prosperity of individuals in their accustomed and honorable employments.

"*Resolved*, That whilst this meeting congratulate their fellow-citizens on the abandonment of a course of measures, which by destroying our commerce has reduced the country from a state of unexampled prosperity to the verge of national bankruptcy, they cannot but condemn the inconsistent and versatile policy of these men who, without obtaining any one of their avowed objects, have enormously accumulated the national debt while they have impaired the national credit, increased the burdens of the people while they have diminished their capacity to bear them, and have finally been deterred, by necessity rather than choice, from persevering in schemes which threatened to involve our country in ruin and disgrace.

"*Resolved*, That the various measures of the general government under Mr. Jefferson and his successors in relation to the commerce of the United States have been productive of general loss, and extensive ruin among individuals, without answer-

ing any valuable purpose to the nation, either in its foreign relations or domestic concerns; that commercial men and those whose business has depended upon navigation have been deceived, abused and oppressed under the specious pretexts of husbanding our resources and protecting our seamen; while the real objects of all the restrictions under which we have been doomed to suffer privations and misery was to second the views of the French government in its destructive warfare upon foreign trade, denominated the 'Continental system,' and at the same time so to temporize with circumstances as to maintain the popularity and power of the present administration. And that the evidence in support of this opinion is greatly strengthened by the circumstances under which the abolition of the embargo and non-importation laws has been recommended, and by the leading members of the House of Representatives on the passage of the bill through that house.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting view the proposed repeal of the restrictive system, which has so long oppressed the people of the United States, as an acknowledgment of its inefficacy, as a proof of the incompetency of its authors to the management of our national concerns, and of the wisdom of those who opposed its adoption and progress.

"*Resolved*, That the only satisfactory mode of insuring happier results is a change of rulers by constitutional elections; that purity and wisdom in the councils of our State are necessary means for the attainment of a general reform; and that with our present conviction of the manifest imbecility and inconsistency of the dominant party, we feel that

we can rely with safety upon the talents and integrity of those men only who have been educated in the principles of Washington.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that we pledge ourselves to support with becoming zeal and by all honorable means the following candidates at the ensuing election in this city :

"For Representatives in Congress from the First Congressional District, Cornelius Bedell, of Richmond, and William Townsend, of Queens. From Second Congressional District, Jacob Lorillard and John Anthon.*

"For Senator for the Southern District, Abraham Odell, of Westchester.†

"For Members of Assembly for the City of New York : John Wells, Augustus Wynkoop, Abraham Russell, Samuel Jones, Jr., Richard Hatfield, David B. Ogden, Philip Hone, Thomas Carpenter, Robert McDermut, Peter A. Jay and James Palmer.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to our friends to call ward meetings and make all suitable arrangements to give success to the foregoing nominations."

The Democrats called the opposition "Tories." A Tory was then thus defined : "Those who deserted their country's cause in our struggle for independence, and from the just indignation and vengeance of our Washington were protected by the British, and now plead for our present overbearing and oppressing enemies, to the prejudice of their own coun-

* For an account of the Congressional Districts, see ante Vol. I., p. 223.

† The Southern Senatorial District then comprised the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and Westchester.

try ; who seized upon the sacred name of Washington for their standard, with an hypocrisy and impudence that nothing but the intrigues of England could support ; who seized also upon the name of our sacred constitution for a further pretext to effect their hellish machinations ; England, who for more than thirty years, 'with calm, cool, deliberate villainy,' has labored to effect a division among us."

The popular idea of "Whig" and "Tory" at that time was derived directly or indirectly from Trumbull's famous epic poem, "McFingal," written during the Revolutionary War.

The Federalists called themselves "The Friends of Peace, Liberty and Commerce."

The Democrats (then called Republicans by themselves and Democrats by the Federalists) held their nominating convention for New York City much later, being on the 18th day of April. Col. Henry Rutgers was chairman and Col. James Warner was secretary.

The motto of the Democrats was "Union of the States—Sailors' Rights and Free Trade."

Their candidates for Congress were: George Townsend, of Oyster Bay, and Henry Crocheron, of Staten Island, for the First District. In the Second District the candidates were William Irving and Peter H. Wendover. Darius Crosby, of Westchester, was candidate for State Senator from the Southern District.

Their candidates for members of Assembly for the City of New York were : George Warner, Francis Cooper, Joseph Smith, Ogden Edwards, Peter Stagg, Isaac Pierson, Jacob Drake, Peter Sharpe,

Samuel Torbert, Charles Baldwin and Augustus Wright.

All the candidates were voted for at large, and not by districts. Every man could vote only in the ward of his actual residence. He could vote for Senator upon a freehold situated in a different county. In voting upon a freehold for members of Assembly and Congress, the freehold must be in the county of residence.* In voting for Senator a day's possession of a freehold was sufficient, but in voting for members of Assembly and Congress six months' previous possession was required. In every case the seizin of the freehold must be bona fide. New York City was entitled to eleven members of Assembly at that time.

A meeting was held on the 22d of April by persons who called themselves Washington Federalists, they nominated a spurious ticket for Assembly. Some eminent Federalists were placed on it, but they promptly disavowed any connection with the movement. The avowed object was a division of the true Federalists, in order to defeat the success of the general ticket. They nominated the following for Assembly from New York City : Peter A. Jay, Richard Hatfield, Robert McDermut, Thomas Carpenter, William Codman, Gulian C. Verplanck, Gerard de Peyster, William Davidson, Benjamin Butler, David Sherwood and Joseph W. Brackett. Messrs. Jay, Carpenter and McDermut declined to run on that ticket.

A meeting was held by them on the evening be-

* As to other qualifications required to be allowed to vote for a member of Assembly and for Congress, see ante Vol. I., p. 130.

fore the first day of the election. Oliver Wolcott was chairman and Thomas Morris secretary. They accepted the withdrawal of Messrs. Jay, Carpenter and McDermut, and approved of the other candidates "as consistent and American Federalists."

They were called "Coodyites" because Mr. Verplanck was one of the leaders of this movement.* They were also known as the Radcliff party, because they advocated the appointment of Jacob Radcliff for Mayor and Hugh Maxwell for Surrogate. Mr. Clinton had already been reappointed Mayor for another year. The Federal young men called a meeting at Washington Hall on Monday, April 25th, to denounce this new party. T. V. W. Varick was chairman and Andrew T. Goodrich secretary. The meeting was opened by Mr. Murray Hoffman (afterwards Judge of the Superior Court) "with an eloquent view of the situation of our country." He depicted in strong colors the imbecility of our rulers, the knight errantry of their attempt on Canada, their idle prosecution of the war, their wavering abandonment of the restrictive system, and their willingness to secure their popularity at the expense of every American feeling.

There was great feeling displayed in the canvass. One of the most noted and influential occurrences was the stand taken by Richard Riker in favor of the Democrats. He had long been in the Federal party, and was active in the canvass of Mr. Clinton

* There had been a few Federalists that had been dissatisfied, and refused to co-operate with the regular Federalists for several years. They were called "Coodyites" because several pamphlets and newspaper articles appeared under the name of "Abimelech Coody, Ladies' Shoemaker." They were opposed to De Witt Clinton for Mayor. The writer was known to be Gulian C. Verplanck.

for President against Mr. Madison, in 1812. He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war at that time, but still acted with the Federalists. Now he came out openly and boldly at a large meeting of the 3d Ward Democracy and presented resolutions that had the most telling effect in favor of the war. The Assembly ticket was regarded as the most important, because the State was so evenly balanced in the Assembly that the election in New York City would probably turn the scale. The Senate was Federal, and had by this means blocked some legislation in favor of the war. There was no question but that the State was in immediate danger of invasion, and some legislation was necessary for self-protection, at least, without regard to the position of national politics. With the Assembly Federal, and the probable effect it would have on State legislation and measures that would affect the militia for the defence of the State, it was a grave question to vote for a member of Assembly. The question was put, and decided in favor of war measures.

All the Democratic candidates for assembly from New York City were elected by an average majority of 167. The "Coodyite" ticket only had members of Assembly. They polled ninety-three votes in some wards. The lowest in any ward was eighty votes. The total number of votes polled in New York City was eleven thousand, being one thousand more than ever before.

In the First Congressional District the two Democratic candidates were elected. The Federal majority in the 1st and 2d Wards was 323. In the Second Congressional District both the Democratic

candidates were elected by an average majority of 436. The State Senator for the Southern District, a Federalist, was elected by 254 majority.

The *Commercial Advertiser* said of the Federalists: "Of the persons of this description who omitted to vote in the first three wards, there is a sufficient number to have carried in the whole of the Federal ticket." This was the first time that any Democrats were elected to the Assembly from New York City.

We need not speculate as to what would have been the effect if the Federal ticket had prevailed then throughout the State of New York. The movements of the enemy were such in threatening New York City, and the actual invasion of the northern part of the State, and the result before the Legislature was called to a special session by the Governor in September, when all were in favor of self-defence, as a matter of necessity.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Financial Conditions—Treasury Notes Issued—Loans Called For —John Jacob Astor—Jacob Barker—Subscribers to the Loan —Paper Money Plenty.

THE financial needs of the Government had become more urgent than in the previous two years of the war. Many of the liabilities contracted then were becoming due in the early part of the year 1814. All the loans asked for had been taken, and the treasury was almost empty. Of the loan of $7,500,000, taken under Act of August 2, 1813, being by installments, one-half of it had been paid in during the year 1813, and the other half became due January 15 and February 15, 1814. This, when paid, would not satisfy existing pressing liabilities. The embargo had stopped revenue in that direction, and there would be nothing to meet the current expenses of the war. Immediate relief must be obtained in some manner before aid could be derived from the new internal revenue, and taxation laws of 1813, which came into effect on January 1, 1814. To obtain loans required delay, and would take many months to negotiate them, and that, too, at a very large discount and loss to the Government. The resort to another issue of

Treasury notes was the most politic, although it had its drawbacks.

However, on the 4th of March, 1814, a law was passed authorizing the issuing of five million dollars in Treasury notes, payable in one year from date of issue, and bearing interest at same rate and the same in tenor and effect as those of 1812 and 1813, which has been previously stated (Chapter XVIII.). This law also gave further authority to the Treasurer to issue five million dollars more in Treasury notes, which latter amount should be considered as part of the stock loan of the year 1814.

The immediate issue of these Treasury notes as needed would give some relief until time could be obtained in which to raise funds under a law of March 24, 1814, which authorized a loan of twenty-five millions on six per cent stock, to run thirteen years.

Jacob Barker, of New York, was then an active lobbyist in matters relating to financial measures, and probably he had more to do with the laws relating to the issuing of Treasury notes, and the terms under which the loans were asked, than any other one man.

There were many financial schemes and plans laid before the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Barker about the time of the first loan of 1813, and were persistently kept up by him all the time until long after the war was over.

Mr. Barker spent much time in Washington during this session of Congress, and had a great deal of influence with the President and his Cabinet.

The *Federal Republican* said of Jacob Barker in March :

"This gentleman is again carrying all before him at Washington. We speak not of the great 'commercial men of the West,' but among all the politicians and merchants of the East there is not one that can compete with this distinguished gentleman. He appears upon all commercial, financial and banking operations to be the Magnus Apollo of the administration, and we have no doubt that his word controls the policy of the Government in relation to commerce and finance. The merchants of New York would no doubt stare to see Jacob Barker tête à tête with the President, the great man at the levee, the confidential counselor of the departments, and addressing grave Senators with an air as positive and dictatorial as though he was the constitutional dictator of America."

In his "Incidents in the Life of Jacob Barker" he states that his principal business at Washington during the session of Congress was for the purpose of having a law passed to establish a national bank, which was then violently opposed by the Federal members of Congress.

The loan on United States stock, under Act of March 24th, was advertised on April 4th for ten million dollars, as part of the twenty-five million loan. The offers were to be closed by 2d of May, and were to be payable one-fourth on the 25th of May, and one-fourth on the 25th day of each of the ensuing months of June, July and August. The installments could all be paid at once after payment of the first installment. On failure of payment of any installment,

the next preceding installment was to be forfeited. Scrip certificates were given to the persons making the payments, and were assignable by indorsement and delivery, and after all payments were made would be funded in the United States six per cent stock, with interest payable quarterly. No offers for a sum less than $25,000 was to be considered by the Government, but a commission of one-fourth of one per cent was allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal. There were many persons who would take smaller sums than $25,000. This gave an opportunity for them to take such sums as they could, as the stock would be issued in small sums.

When the loan was offered in April, Mr. Jacob Barker advertised in the New York *Evening Post* for persons to join an association to loan money to the Government through him. The amount afterwards offered to be taken by him was relied upon by him to be obtained from others, he retaining the quarter per cent commissions allowed on the loans obtained by him.

The subscribers in New York City for parts of the ten millions of United States loan, under Act of March 24, 1814, accepted May 2, 1814, were as follows:

John Taylor, ...	$150,000
Alanson Douglass, ...	50,000
Smith & Nicoll, ...	80,000
Herman Hendricks, ...	42,000
G. B. Vroom, ...	500,000

Samuel Flewelling,	$257,300
Jacob Barker	5,000,000
Whitehead Fish,	250,000

Some of the persons who were included in the offer made by Jacob Barker were :

Isaac Lawrence,	$25,000
Fred De Peyster,	25,000
John Rathbone, Jr.,	25,000
Francis Depau,	20,000
James Lovett,	20,000
Edmund Elmendorf,	5,000
Wm. P. Van Ness,	25,000
Walter Morton,	10,000
Benj. Huntington,	10,000
Walter Bowne,	20,000
Wm. Van Ness,	20,000
Alex. Ferguson,	.200
David Delapierre,	3,000
Philip S. L. Breton,	10,000
John L. Broom,	20,000
Frederick Bruen,	15,000
James R. Wilson,	30,000
John Icard,	10,000
Earl De Pearce,	5,000
Isaac Jones,	4,000
John M. Hicks and —— Hicks,	2,000

In his report for December, 1814, the Secretary of the Treasury said : "Of the sum of $9,795,056, which were offered at eighty-eight per cent, or at rates more favorable to the United States, five millions were offered with the condition annexed *that if terms more favorable* to the *lenders* should be

allowed for any part of the twenty-five million authorized to be borrowed the present year (1814), *the same terms* should be extended to those holding the stock of the ten million loan."

The sum above referred to was that offered by Jacob Barker.

As an apology for accepting this offer, with its conditions, the report said: "Taking into consideration the expectation then entertained of an early return to peace, and the importance of maintaining unimpaired the public credit by sustaining the price of stock in the meantime, and also considering the measure was sanctioned by precedent, it was agreed to accept the loan with that condition.* Had the sum to which the condition was annexed been rejected, the consequence would have been to reduce the amount obtained to less than five millions, a sum altogether inadequate to the public demands, or by

* The precedent above referred to occurred under the Act of February 8, 1813. On the first asking for subscriptions to that loan on 12th and 13th March, 1813, only the sum of $3,956,400 was obtained. On second asking, open 25th to 31st of March, the offers were only $1,881,800, being a very insufficient and discouraging amount. The time having expired, negotiations were in progress whereby, on 5th of April, John Jacob Astor sent the following offer to Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury:

"NEW YORK, April 5, 1813.

"*Sir:*—I will take for myself and my friends in New York, two millions and fifty-six thousand dollars' worth of the loan authorized by Congress in February last, receiving six per cent stock at the rate of eighty-eight dollars money for one hundred of the six per cent stock, payable in New York by instalments as proposed by you, or as may be otherwise agreed on. I understand that in case Government should make another loan during the year I am to be placed on as good footing as the lenders of

depressing the stock to eighty-five per cent to have obtained only a little more than six millions, which would still have been insufficient to answer the purposes of the Government."

The loan was not all taken, there being a deficiency of about six million dollars yet to make up the amount authorized by the Act of 24th March, besides the Treasury notes which were to be issued and considered as part of the twenty-five million loan.

Some of the trouble that Mr. Barker had in paying his installments and the efforts of the Government to obtain the further loan of six million dollars, and some account of Mr. Barker's claims

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money or contractors for that loan will be. I also understand that I am to receive the quarter per cent which is to be paid to persons procuring subscriptions to the present loan."

On the same date Messrs. David Parish and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, made a proposition to take so much of said loan as will amount to $8,000,000, or to the residue of said loan not taken.

For this they were to pay $88 for every stock certificate of $100, and also one-quarter per cent for the amount loaned.

The following was also part of this proposal of Messrs. Parish and Girard: "Provided you will agree to allow us the option of accepting the same terms that may be granted to persons lending money to the United States by virtue of any law authorizing another loan for the service of the year 1813, that Congress may pass before the last day of the present year."

Under these proposals the amount so offered would take $11,106,000 in stock. Of this latter sum, only $10,161,800 in stock could be received.

On the 7th of April the Secretary of the Treasury accepted these offers and took from Mr. Astor $2,056,000 worth of the loan, and from Messrs. Girard and Parish, $7,055,800.

The report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury (Wm.

against the Government on his said contract, will be more fully treated of in a subsequent chapter.

Some weeks after the first loan of 1813, and when it appeared that more funds would be required by the Government, a syndicate or association, headed by John Jacob Astor, of New York, David Parish and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, and John McDonald, of Baltimore, attempted to negotiate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War for the introduction of British goods through Canada to the United States, coupled with a loan of their avails. This negotiation continued up to the end of July, 1814, but nothing ever came out of it. Mr. Barker was not in this scheme, however.

Jones), made to Congress on 2d of June, 1813, did not mention the terms of this loan, nor mention the condition, or in any way refer to its conditions.

Rumors had for some time been afloat that the terms of the loans were such that the Government desired to keep it secret, as it would affect Government credit and prejudice future loans, and also affect the price of Government stock. This action of the Treasury Department caused still further suspicion that all was not right in the transaction.

When the bill came up in July, 1813, to authorize a further loan of $7,500,000, and was under debate in the Senate, Rufus King, from New York, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously passed on July 26th, 1813:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the terms upon which the loan made in pursuance of 'An Act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars,' passed the 8th day of February last, has been obtained or contracted for, together with a copy of such contract."

The letters of Mr. Astor, of New York, and of Messrs. David Parish and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, of April 5, 1813, which contained the terms of the offer and the acceptance

Obtaining money by the issue of Treasury notes was more politic, for being issued at par and at a less rate of interest than the stock, it seemed more economical to the Government, and would have been so had the time of their payment been long, or the future prospects of peace and prosperity more assured. The Treasury notes before issued were none of them for less than one hundred dollars, and this hindered their being used in circulation as currency. It was plainly seen that if these notes were made of smaller denomination their use as currency, in the payment of taxes, etc., would greatly facilitate their ready issue and be more convenient to the community; but to make them a legal tender between individuals for private debts was not to be thought of for a moment. None of these Treasury notes were for less than twenty dollars.

Although it was then difficult to obtain loans on Government security, it was not felt by the people. The large volume of Treasury notes which had been issued up to May, 1814, and were in circulation as currency, made money plenty among the people. These notes were not legal tender for private debts, but this made little difference in their circulation, as they were receivable for all public debts and

thereof by Mr. Gallatin, were laid before the Senate. So well satisfied was Mr. King, and every other member, of the propriety of Mr. Gallatin's conduct, that after the documents had been read not a single word of complaint was uttered in the Senate.

The bill was subsequently passed and became a law on August 2, 1813. The terms of the loans under it proved more favorable to the Government than those last referred to, so that the conditions of the former loans amounted to nothing and became null.

dues and, of course, for subscriptions to Government stocks, custom duties, taxes, etc. The interest on these had not accumulated large enough for people to hold them, particularly those for small sums. Bank bills had rapidly increased in the amount issued by them since the issue of Treasury notes, particularly when it was known that these bank bills would be taken by the Government or the people in exchange for Government stocks and for Treasury notes.

Very few of the substantial banks of the United States would take Treasury notes in exchange for their own notes, or receive them on deposit or for dues to the bank, and many would not handle them in any manner. The only banks in the city of New York that would handle them up to this time were the Manhattan Co. and the Mechanics' Bank. Perhaps it was better that all banks would not take them, for this kept them in circulation and in private use and among the people.

If prices were high it was no cause of popular concern so long as there was plenty of money at hand to pay them.

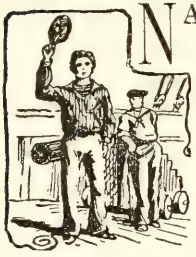
At a public sale in New York of a deceased gentleman's private stock of wine, in April, it brought the extraordinary price of $25 per gallon; about seventeen hundred bottles and forty-eight demijohns were sold at that rate. A few weeks later, among the articles of the cargo of the prize ship Nereid, one lot of wine, consisting of three decanters and one dozen tumblers, were sold at auction in New York for $112, another lot for $90, and another for $85.

Valuable and useful cargoes were frequently brought or sent into port as prizes of some of the many American privateers that were swarming on the ocean.

The great mass of the people of New York did not now seem to be at all anxious about the condition of national affairs. They had become so accustomed to the war, with its false promises and fears and experiences, that there was a remarkable apathy and blindness about the actual danger. So long as there was no present trouble or privation they gave little thought to the future. The hope of peace had been so long before them that it had become chronic in their feeling—the wish was the father of the thought—and they would refuse to believe any rumor to the contrary. Every intelligence from abroad would be distorted to be an emissary that meant peace. It was otherwise to those in authority in the city, State and national councils. They were all anxious for the future.

CHAPTER XXVII.

River and Harbor Navigation About New York—Coasting Trade—British Privateers in the Sound—Commodore Lewis After Them—Reinforcement of the British Squadron—Blockade of All the Ports of the United States—Strength of British and American Navies—Official Inspection of Defences of New York—Major-General Morgan Lewis in Command—Movements of the Enemy.



NAVIGATION opened on the Hudson River early in March, and the steamboats to Albany first commenced to run on the 19th of March. There were three of them to Albany and one to Poughkeepsie. One started for Albany each alternate week day, commencing on Monday, and returned from Albany each alternate day, commencing on Tuesday. One to Poughkeepsie and intermediate places, twice a week. Another steamboat to Amboy, N. J., and occasionally another went to Elizabethport, N. J. There was one on the ferry to Hoboken and one on the Paulus Hook (Jersey City) ferry. There was one that went to Brooklyn, but did not run regularly on the ferry from Beekman's Slip (now Fulton Street) to Old Ferry Slip (now foot of Fulton Street), Brooklyn. Her first trip was on May 10th, 1814. The lease for running this steam ferry boat was executed on January 24th, 1814.

These were all the steamboats that were then running in this part of the United States. Steamboats only carried passengers at that time. The steam ferries carried passengers, teams, etc.

On April 5th the crew of the frigate *Macedonian*, blockaded at New London, sailed on board sloops on the Hudson River for Albany, on their way to the Lakes. Commodore Rodgers was present when they took their departure from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was heartily cheered by them.

In April, Commodore Rodgers and the officers and crew of the *President* were transferred to the *Guerriere* at Philadelphia. Commodore Decatur, with his officers and crew, were transferred from the *United States* (then blockaded at New London) to the *President* in New York harbor.

The trade along Long Island Sound was the least affected by the embargo. The enemy's blockading squadron there kept strict watch for captures. Running the blockade in that direction was hazardous.

The removal of the embargo in April naturally had a tendency to immediately revive the coasting trade. This also awakened the alertness of the enemy.

The following item appeared in one of the New York daily papers : "April 5, 1814. Arrived this morning from New London, packets *Cordelia*, Capt. Taber ; *Juno*, Capt. Howard ; *Mary*, Capt. Harris ; *Jefferson*, Capt. Forsyth ; smack *Lookout*, from Hempstead, and smack *Fox* from Groton, in about 24 hours passage. Of the enemy a 74 and a frigate lay off New London, a frigate was at Plumb

Island, and a brig cruising with two small sloops in company. They had sent some barges one day last week over to Long Island near Southold, where firing was heard, and the next morning four small vessels were seen at anchor near the Commodore, having probably been cut out from our coast.

"The naval campaign in the Sound seems to be opening, and the vigilance and activity of the coasters and citizens near the shores will be requisite to preserve their property from the depredations of the foe."

The small boats of the enemy on Long Island Sound were particularly aggressive and annnoying. The 8th of April was designated by the Governor of Connecticut as a day for humiliation, fasting and prayer. On the night of the 7th a number of British barges, containing about two hundred and twenty men, under Lieut. Coote, from the blockading squadron, entered the mouth of the Connecticut River and passed up about seven miles and landed at a part of Saybrook, called Pettypaug, at four o'clock in the morning, where they found and destroyed four ships, four brigs, four schooners and nine sloops, owned in New York, Hartford, Middletown and Pettypaug. Many of the vessels were new and valuable. Among the number were two new letter of marque built schooners, These raiders continued their excursion all the next day, which was also Good Friday, as well as the State fast day, and passed out of the river Friday evening to escape the militia, which were gathering in large force to attack them.

Commodore Lewis at once made his way from

New York City up the Sound with thirteen gunboats for the protection of the coast trade against the British privateer, called the *Liverpool Packet,* which was cruising very mischievously all along the Connecticut shore. She fled eastward at Lewis' approach, and when he reached Saybrook he found more than fifty vessels afraid to weigh anchor, for fear of this privateer. Lewis undertook to convoy them with his flotilla to New London. The entire fleet sailed on the 25th of April, and during the afternoon Lewis had a sharp engagement with a British frigate, sloop and tender, but our merchant fleet escaped them and entered the Thames with safety. The blockading squadron was near by, and Lewis determined to attack the blockading squadron with his gunboats. He began by firing hot shot, which set the British vessels on fire, and he soon disabled the sloop which had attacked him while convoying the coasting vessels, and he maimed the frigate also, when night set in and the firing ceased. It was excessively dark and at dawn Lewis saw the enemy towing away the maimed vessel, and several other British frigates made their appearance and Lewis withdrew and returned to New York.

Captain Paget, of the *Superb* (seventy-four), one of the enemy's vessels cruising off Sandy Hook, sent a flag on shore on April 21st, the professed object of which was to assure Commodore Lewis that no fishermen would be molested by His British Majesty's vessels of war.

As has been before stated, the political and military affairs of Europe which resulted from the cam-

paign of 1813 looked to the downfall of Napoleon, which meant peace there, and would leave England free to carry on the war against America, with all her numerous and well-appointed fleets and armies, in a most vigorous manner. This was determined upon by England some time before the result of the campaign of 1813 was even known in America. With this end in view the navy was to be the principal arm of the British service.

On November 22, 1813, the British Cabinet appointed Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane to succeed Sir John Borlasse Warren as commander at the North American coast; the Jamaica and Barbadoes stations to be separate commands; Admiral Brown to continue to hold at Jamaica; Gen. Ebrington to take the command at Barbadoes, Admiral Durham to succeed Sir Francis Laforey at the Leeward Islands.

Soon after Admiral Cochrane's arrival at Bermuda, he issued an offer to emigrants from the United States to settle in Canada. The terms were intended as very liberal, but there is no evidence that any citizen of New York or of the United States ever was induced by them, even at that troublesome time, to accept them, or ever changed his residence on that account.

The following is a copy of the proclamation:

"*Whereas*, it has been represented to me that many persons now resident in the United States have expressed a desire to withdraw therefrom, with a view of entering into His Majesty's service, or as being received as *free settlers* into some of His Majesty's colonies,

"This is therefore to

"Give Notice, that all those who may be disposed to emigrate from the United States will, with their families, be received on board of His Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or at the military posts that may be established upon or near the coast of the United States, where they will have their choice of either entering into His Majesty's sea or land forces, or of being sent as free settlers to the British Possessions in North America or the West Indies, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

"Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 2d day of April, 1814.

"ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
"Admiral, etc.

"By command of the Vice-Admiral,
"WILLIAM BALHETCHET."

This proclamation was widely published in the American newspapers and caused much merriment at the time.

If the offer to emigrants from the United States only caused derision, the Admiral had it in his power to issue a proclamation that would awaken them to his sincerity of purpose. Rumors had been afloat that Admiral Warren had issued a proclamation of of blockade of all the United States ports on the Atlantic coast, in February, excepting Boston and Newport.

On the 7th of March a Spanish vessel arrived at Newport, and had the following indorsement on her register:

"Pursuant to an order from Sir J. B. Warren,

Admiral of the Blue, and commander-in-chief, etc., etc., these are to certify that I have boarded the Spanish brig *St. Pio*, and warned of all the ports in the United States of America being under a state of blockade, except Newport and Boston. Given under my hand on board H. M. ship *Narcisssus*, off the Delaware, March 2, 1814.

"J. R. LUMLEY, Capt."

This notification was without foundation in fact. It is probable that Captain Lumley thought that the blockade of November 16th covered as much as his notice indicated. In America it was thought to be another blockade. On May 7th authentic intelligence arrived that Admiral Cochrane had issued a proclamation of strict and rigorous blockade of all the remaining ports, harbors, etc., in the United States which the blockade by Admiral Warren, dated November 16, 1813, had not included, and those were still continued in a state of blockade.

The proclamation continued: "And, whereas, since the institution of the said blockade, the enemy, availing himself of the supplies which have been furnished by means of neutral communication to those ports and places of the United States which were left open and unrestricted, hath already fitted out numerous vessels of war, and is now engaged in constructing and setting forth several ships of the line, as well as frigates and other armed vessels, for the purpose of prosecuting the war with Great Britain, and frustrating the object of the said blockade, etc. . . .

"In addition to the said ports and places block-

aded as aforesaid, all the remainining ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea coasts of the said United States of America, from the point of land commonly called Black Point* then to the northern and eastern boundaries between the United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick, in America, to be in a strict and rigorous blockade.

"And I do further declare that I have stationed off the said ports and places hereinbefore mentioned, a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade in the most rigorous and effective manner."

It was issued from Bermuda, and dated April 25, 1814.

This was the final order of blockade, which with those already issued, officially blockaded the entire sea coast, bays, ports, etc., of the United States. This order of blockade had been issued without any knowledge by the Admiral of the state of affairs that had taken place in Europe in the early part of 1814. The repeal of our embargo laws undoubtedly had something to do with it, and the knowledge of the fitting out of three war vessels from the navy yards in Portsmouth, N. H., and Charlestown, Mass., may have had some effect.

On June 3d the British navy at sea was as follows : Ships of the line, 38 (from forty-four to fifty guns, 9); frigates, 124 ; sloops, etc., 93 ; bombs 9 ; and fire ships, 7 ; brigs, 127 ; cutters, 28 ; schooners, etc., 41. Total, 467. This force was disengaged

* Three miles south of Narragansett Pier.

and could be at once brought to bear upon the United States, and added to the force already there.

In November, 1813, the enemy had seventy-one war vessels at Halifax and Newfoundland stations, and in South America twenty-eight, and at the West India station, and on the passage there sixty-eight more. Total, 167. The number on blockade duty on the American coast was not reported. Two of fifty guns each were fitted out for the American service in November and December, 1813, and four of forty guns each were fitted out the fore part of the year 1814, and were already on our coast.

The American naval force then on the Atlantic stations, as appears by an official report in March, consisted of thirty-three vessels, exclusive of gunboats, as follows: 3 seventy-fours, building; 3 forty-fours, building; 3 forty-fours, on different stations; 3 thirty-sixes; 1 thirty two, cruising; 2 twenty-fours, corvettes; 8 sloops, of eighteen guns each; 5 sloops, of sixteen guns each; 2 brigs, of fourteen guns each; 2 schooners, of fourteen guns each; 1 bomb brig.

Only twenty-seven of the above were in actual service. There were 120 gunboats in the several ports on the Atlantic coast and bays, and 32 barges equipped, and 59 barges building, and eleven armed vessels attached to stations and flotillas.

A large number of British vessels were still engaged in the blockade of French ports. The allies of Great Britain in the war against Napoleon would not allow their war vessels to take the place of those of the British navy, the effect of which would be to allow the latter to use them in blockading American

ports, and thus prevent trade with nations that were neutral in the American war. They also required their own war vessels (which were few in number) for the purpose of protecting their own coasts from incursions of the French.

The British naval force, which was officially reported two months later, consisted of 981 vessels, as follows: At sea—85 ships of the line, eleven of forty-four guns; 115 frigates, 84 sloops, 5 yachts, 6 bombs, 128 brigs, 17 cutters, 33 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, etc. Total at sea, 484. In port and fitting—37 of the line, five of forty-four guns, 20 frigates, 28 sloops, etc., 2 bombs, 128 brigs, 9 cutters, 14 schooners. Total, 163. Guard ships—4 of the line, 4 of fifty guns each, 3 frigates, 5 sloops. Total, 16. Hospital ships, prison ships, etc.—29 of the line, 2 of fifty guns each, 2 sloops. Total, 33. Ordinary and repairing for service—73 of the line, 10 from forty-four to fifty guns each, 79 frigates, 49 sloops, etc.; 4 bombs, etc.; 15 brigs, 1 cutter; 1 schooner, etc. Total, 225. Building—23 of the line, 4 of forty-eight guns, 9 frigates, 17 sloops, etc.; 2 brigs. Total, 55. This did not include those on the American lakes, nor a large number of private armed vessels that were hired to protect the coasting trade of Great Britain and her possessions.

At the time of the declaration of the American war, the French navy were as follows: 8 frigates, of one hundred and twenty guns each; 6 frigates of eighty guns each; 69 frigates of seventy-four guns each; 72 frigates averaging forty guns each. Total vessels, 155; carrying 9,425 guns.

This navy had become a wreck. It could no

longer help us by drawing British war vessels away from America. Hopeful and far-seeing American statesmen believed that this comprehensive blockade order would be objected to by neutral nations, as they were all jealous of the great naval power of Great Britain. The extent of the vast line of the blockade and the force necessary to hold it (paper blockades had ceased to be regarded as valid), and the distant countries that it would affect would cause some action against it on the part of neutral nations. Many neutral vessels were seized during the spring and summer of 1814 that had clearances for American ports on the New England coast, and were taken to Halifax, and at the protest of the nations to which they belonged they were held until further directions were obtained regarding them. This hope was fulfilled, and special action was taken about it.

The *Boston Palladium* of 29th October, 1814, said :

"It was reported a few days since that several of the neutral nations of Europe had complained to the British government of the extent of the blockade of the ports of the United States. And yesterday it was reported that an order had been received at Halifax permitting the neutral vessels which had been sent in there and not adjudicated, to sail for their original ports of destination in the United States, not known to them to be blockaded at the time they commenced their voyages, and to return with cargoes.

"No doubt there has been a negotiation in England on the subject of neutral vessels turned off from ports not known by them to be blockaded when they sailed, and the above is possibly the result. To

take a return cargo under such circumstances would be among their rights.

"A considerable number of neutrals have been waiting at Halifax the issue of the despatches sent to England."

This blockade did not have any appreciable effect upon the port of New York, as most of her trading points had been covered by the previous blockades, but it caused much apprehension of the prospects for a more vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of the enemy. In the fore part of May, Gen. Dearborn and Gen. Swift, of the corps of engineers, examined all the defences of New York harbor, completing the inspection on the 17th of May. The enemy was quite active in the vicinity of New York and elsewhere on the coast.

A letter from Commodore Lewis, commanding the United States flotilla of gunboats at New York, to the Secretary of the Navy, gives an account of gunboat skirmishes.

"New York Harbor, May 29, 1814.

"Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th I discovered the enemy in pursuit of a brig under American colors standing for Sandy Hook. I ordered a detachment of eleven gunboats to proceed to sea and pass between the chase and the enemy, by which means to bring him to action and to give opportunity to the chase to escape, all which was effected. The enemy, after receiving my fire, bore away, and the brig in question entered the harbor—proved to be the brig *Regent*, from France, with a very valuable cargo.

"And on Monday the 23d, I engaged the enemy before New London, and opened a passage for forty sail of coasting vessels. The action lasted three hours, in which the flotilla suffered very little. No. 6 received a shot under water, and others through the sails. We have reason to believe that the enemy suffered very great injury, as he appeared unwilling to renew the action the following morning. My object was accomplished, which was to force a passage for the convoy. There are before New London three 74s, four frigates, and several small vessels; the latter doing great injury from their disguised character and superior sailing.

"I have the honor to assure you of my high respect, J. LEWIS.

"To Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of Navy."

Up to this time Fort Tompkins consisted of only temporary earthworks, although it had been designed by the engineers to be a formidable fortress of masonry of the most substantial and permanent form. The state appropriations had not been sufficient to carry out the work, but now, the recent appropriations for fortifications on Staten Island had been applied to it and the work had been pushed forward.

The corner-stone of the permanent structure of Fort Tompkins was laid on the 26th of May, in the presence of Governor Tompkins, Commodore Detur and other distinguished men. The band that belonged to the British frigate *Macedonian* when she was captured by the *United States*, gave zest to the occasion. A special steamboat was engaged for the distinguished visitors.

About the end of May Gen. Swift invited Governor Tompkins and Mayor Clinton to examine with him the East River to Throgg's Point, and the main channel to sea by Sandy Hook. Gen. Swift then gave his opinion that there should be constructed a line of defences in the rear of Brooklyn, and another from opposite Hallet's Point in Hell Gate west along the ridge of Harlem Flats, across York Island to Mount Alto on the Hudson River, near foot of West 124th street.

On 29th May Col. Nicholas Fish, of the Committee of Defence, called upon Gen. Swift in Brooklyn and informed him of the uneasy apprehension of the citizens of New York, and wished to consult on the mode of communicating with the War Department on the measures needful to defend the city.

The Society for Coast and Harbor Defence was organized in May for the purpose of building the steam war frigate according to the model and plans of Robert Fulton.

An attempt had been made to have a law passed by the New York Legislature to make this body a corporation, but it was defeated.

The building of the vessel was then committed to this association, who appointed a sub-committee of five gentlemen, whose names were Major Gen. Henry Dearborn, Col. Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel L. Mitchell and Thomas Morris. Col. Rutgers was made chairman of this body, and Wm. B. Crosby, secretary.

As the recognized agents for that purpose, Mr. Fulton was appointed by them the engineer. Work upon her was hastened with all convenient speed.

On the 20th of June, 1814, the keel of the war vessel planned by him was laid in the shipyard of Adam & Noah Brown in New York City at Corlear's Hook.

On June 10th Governor Tompkins and Mayor Clinton visited Gen. Swift, and it was determined to employ spies, by funds of the city, to visit the British squadron off Sandy Hook. The spies brought sketches of the cabins of Sir John B. Warren and Sir Thomas M. Hardy, who, it was asserted, contemplated a descent at some point on the coast between Rhode Island and Chesapeake Bay. Gen. Swift reported this to the Secretary of War.

In the early part of June, Gen. Dearborn was relieved of his command of the Third Military District and Col. Robert Bogardus, of the Forty-first U. S. Infantry, was temporarily in command.

Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis was assigned by the President to the Third Military District, and he took command on the 15th of June, with headquarters in New York City.

In the fore part of June authentic intelligence was received that large reinforcements from the British fleets and armies that had been engaged in the European contests, now terminated, were proceeding to America to join the forces already there. The British force at Bermuda on June 17th were reported as nine ships of the line, and thirteen frigates, besides many transports and fifteen thousand land troops.

The forces at Halifax station had been largely increased from Europe, and many more were expected to be soon added to the land and naval forces, preparatory to an attack upon the United States.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Political Effect of the Blockade—Peace Negotiations—Views of Democrats and Federalists—Tammany Anniversary—Federalists Celebrate the Restoration of the Bourbons—Oration by Mr. Morris—Newspaper Accounts of the Celebration—Public Dinner and Toasts—Questions before the People.

The effect of Admiral Cochrane's proclamation of a strict and rigorous blockade of all the ports and harbors of the United States were viewed differently by commercial men. Some claimed that it was a bad outlook for the country, while others thought it otherwise, arguing that under it Boston and the Eastern States were included in a blockade for the first time, and more unity of action and feeling would be necessary for the common defence.

The expression of the feeling of the administration or war party about that time appeared prominent in the councils of Tammany Society. The Twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of that society was at hand. The following announcement was made :

"Brothers—The anniversary of this society will be celebrated this day. At sunrise the national standard will be displayed on the Hall. At 6 o'clock P.M. the members will assemble for the dispatch of ordinary business. At 7 P.M. an oration will be delivered by brother Matthew L. Davis, and at 8 P.M. the society will partake of a supper

each member may invite a republican (democratic) friend.

"By order,

"H. WESTERVELT, Secretary."

The following account is taken from the *Columbian:*

"The 25th anniversary of the Tammany Society was celebrated at their Hall on the 12th of May, 1814. The society assembled at seven o'clock P.M., and after performing the ordinary business an oration was delivered by Matthew L. Davis."

After the oration the society, together with a number of political friends, partook of a supper provided for the occasion by Messrs. Martling and Cozzens.

The toasts drank were :

1. The Day We Celebrate—a day sacred to friendship and patriotism.
2. Our Country—her honor and her rights ; let the degenerate sons who would desert her in the hour of peril be an outcast in her prosperity.
3. The State of New York—awakening from her sleep of delusion and strangling the serpent of corruption with a giant's grasp.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Vice-President of the United States.
6. The Governor of the State of New York.
7. The Navy—unequalled in her prowess, unrivalled in fame.
8. The Army—may they yet do justice to the confiding hopes of their country in their valor and devotion to its service.

9. The Heroes who have Fallen in Battle—the path of glory led them to the grave.

10. The War, compelled for safety and for right—may its termination be honorable, as its object is just.

11. The Union of the States—the security of our rights, the pledge of our greatness.

12. The Memory of Washington—the glory of his country, the ornament of his kind.

13. Thomas Jefferson—through its infancy and manhood the faithful guardian and devoted servant of his country.

14. The Memory of the Sages and Heroes of the Revolution—ever to be cherished in the grateful recollection of those for whom they toiled, and suffered and bled.

15. Wisdom in our Councils, and Energy in our Measures.

16. The Elective Franchise—the infallible cure for all disorders of the State.

17. Our Maritime Rights—they can never be surrendered without the basest ingratitude to our brave tars, who so gloriously maintained them.

18. Our Fair Daughters of Columbia.

By the President.—The brave Capt. Warrington—he has added another trophy to the naval glory of our country.

The toasts were interspersed with cheers and the singing of patriotic songs.

The peace party at home was still active and influential, and among the Federalists numbered some of the ablest men in the nation. They claimed that the downfall of Napoleon was favorable to win popu-

lar support and approval, which the administration must regard, and peace must result without obtaining from Great Britain any concessions which had been insisted upon by the administration.

Negotiations for peace had been offered on the part of the United States as early as March, 1813, under the mediation of Russia, although it had been talked of since September, 1812. In the recess of the Senate the President appointed Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard and John Adams, the latter then United States Minister to St. Petersburg, jointly and severally to negotiate a peace with Great Britain under the mediation of Russia. On the 15th of April, 1813, the envoys were furnished with their full powers and with their instructions in detail from the department of state. On the 16th of May the envoys sailed from New York for St. Petersburg, without knowing whether or not they would meet British commissioners on the subject. In September, the negotiation through Russia was declined, but on November 4th a proposition for direct negotiation at Gottenburg, was made by the British government. This proposition reached Washington on January 1, 1814, and was promptly accepted. Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the commissioners, and on the 28th of January received their instructions. On the 25th of February Messrs. Clay and Russell sailed from New York to join their colleagues.

The feeling of the majority of the American commissioners were in favor of the war policy of the United States. But that had very little to do with the proposed negotiations, as the commissioners

were provided with full instructions from the state department as to the terms upon which peace could be had. The terms were well known at home and abroad as soon as formulated. The demand was nothing more nor less than had been repeatedly claimed from Great Britain long before the war, and was ostensiby the cause of the war. There was nothing in the conduct or result of the war in the United States that would lead any person to suppose that Great Britain would now recede from her stand taken at the beginning of the troubles, and there certainly was much less reason for supposing that the result of the wars in Europe had induced Great Britain to seek or desire peace in America.

After waiting at Gottenburg for some time, to meet the British Commissioners, the American commissioners received a proposition to transfer the negotiations to Ghent. This was accepted and the American commissioners immediately repaired there. But no British commissioners were there yet, and no apology given for the delay. The course of events in Europe led our commissioners to expect further instructions—the American people were waiting to hear from them.

In the early part of June, authentic intelligence arrived from Europe that France was occupied in March by three hundred thousand troops of the allied powers, to be followed, if necessary, by five hundred thousand more. She had large forces abroad, but these being dispersed and without comunications could no longer be of any use to France, nor even assist each other. A portion

of these forces were shut up in distant fortresses, which they might hold for a longer or shorter time, but which must necessarily yield to a blockade. Two hundred thousand French troops were prisoners of war. Paris was in possession of the allies. Napoleon had abdicated the throne. In this state of affairs it was deemed policy on the part of France to put an end to hostilities by an armistice which was declared on the 22d of April.

The preliminary treaty of peace between France and the allies was ratified on the 23d of April. The result of this was the restoration of the Bourbons to the thrones of France, Spain and Portugal.

The condition of Europe as viewed in America was summed up by Mr. Holmes in the Senate of Massachusetts on June 8, 1814. He said :

"France is a mere colony of England. The king acknowledges that he owes his crown to Great Britain. The balance of Europe is destroyed. Russia is exhausted. Austria and Prussia are drained. Spain is a desert. Holland is bankrupt. Sweden has enough to do reduce the frozen regions of Norway to subjection, and Denmark may look for her future power in British ports."

The intelligence of the exile of Napoleon to the Isle of Elba was received here on June 10th. This last seemed to settle the question of peace in Europe.

The Federalists or peace party seized upon this news to make a demonstration of their views. Several of them met together on the 18th of June, and afterwards made the following announcement :

"At a meeting of the citizens of New York, as-

sembled this 18th of June, 1814, at the Tontine Coffee House, to adopt some suitable mode of celebrating the recent deliverance of Europe from military despotism, Mr. John B. Coles being called to the chair and Mr. Jonathan Goodhue appointed secretary, the following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the subversion of the power of Napoleon in France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of that nation, is an event at which the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the world must rejoice, as it delivers Europe from a tyrant, stops the effusion of human blood, and saves the world from the apprehension of military despotism ;

"*Resolved*, That, deeply impressed with the importance of this great event, we will, in a suitable manner, commemorate the same, and that the following gentlemen be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the commemoration : Gen. Clarkson, Gen. Stevens, Col. Fish, Col. Varick, John B. Coles, Esq., John Wells, Esq., David B. Ogden, Esq., George Brinkerhoff, Esq., Charles King, Esq.

"JOHN B. COLES, *Chairman.*
"JONATHAN GOODHUE, *Secretary.*"

The officers of the Washington Benevolent Society at that time were : Isaac Sebring, President ; Jacob Radcliff, First Vice-President ; Zachariah Lewis, Second Vice-President ; Leonard Fisher, Treasurer ; Isaac M. Ely, Secretary ; Anthony Woodward, Assistant Secretary ; David B. Ogden and Coe Gale, Jr., Councillors; Henry H. Onderdonk

and Wm. Stevens, Physicians; John P. Groshon, Charles Stewart, John Baker and Lewis Hartman, Standing Committee and Committee on Relief; Samuel Green, Centinel.

The following notice was published:

"The committee of arrangements having fixed on Wednesday, the 29th of June, for the celebration of the recent deliverance of Europe from the yoke of military despotism, give notice that the exercises of the day will take place in Dr. Romeyn's church, in Cedar street, and will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The Rev. Dr. Mason will open by prayer, after which an oration will be delivered by the Hon. Governeur Morris.

"Those gentlemen who are to attend the public dinner to be given at Washington Hall on that day will be entitled to tickets of admission for themselves and friends."

(Signed by the committee of arrangements.)

At the time and place designated, Rev. Dr. Mason commenced the exercises of the day by reading part of the tenth chapter of Isaiah; after a prayer an anthem was sung. The Hon. Governeur Morris then addressed the audience for nearly an hour. He took a rapid view of the great events in Europe for the last twenty-five years, the French revolution and the course of Napoleon, and concluded with the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France—a family to whom, under Providence, we are, he said, in a great measure indebted for our independence and freedom.

The oration was received by the numerous and

respectable audience with the highest marks of satisfaction and applause. An anthem was sung and thus these exercises were closed.

This address by Mr. Morris caused much comment at the time among all parties. It was derisively known as Mr. Morris's "Bourbon speech." It was lauded by the friends of peace and the Federalists, but the friends of the Administration and the Democrats denounced it. I have a full copy of it before me at the present writing. It is full of striking sentences and oratorical flourishes. He was regarded as the most eloquent speaker of the age. The speech commences as follows :

"'Tis done. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored ! France reposes in the arms of her legitimate prince. We may now express our attachment to her consistently with the respect we owe to *ourselves.*" At the conclusion of the address, he said :

"The Bourbons are restored. Rejoice, France ! Spain ! Portugal ! You are governed by your legitimate kings. Europe, rejoice ! The Bourbons are restored. The family of nations is complete. Peace, the dove descending from heaven, spreads over you her downy pinions. Nations of Europe, ye are brethren once more. Embrace, rejoice ! And thou, too, my much wronged country ! My dear, abused, self-murdered country ! bleeding as thou art, rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. Thy friends now reign. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored."

In the afternoon of that day, at four o'clock, the public dinner was had at Washington Hall, in ac-

cordance with the published notice. Hon. Rufus King presided. The vice-presidents were Major Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, Gen. Mathew Clarkson, Col. Nicholas Fish and Messrs. Cornelius G. Bogart and John B. Coles. The walls were tastefully enriched with flags of the various nations whose emancipation became the subject of congratulation; and with the emblems were displayed in the form of shields most elegantly painted, the whole enriched with garlands, shields, etc. Among the shields was that of William Tell, the emancipator of Switzerland. The allegorical allusion to the restoration of the Pope under the auspices of Russia, Austria, etc., was striking. The temple of garlands encompassing the portrait of Washington, supported on each side by the arms of America and France, the colors of each nation entwined to the eagle's mouth, the whole surmounted by the Russian and Austrian flags, had a fine effect.

The whole was designed by Mr. J. R. Smith, and the garlands executed by Mr. Gerlain.

All foreign consuls attended the dinner, except the French Consul.

The eminent John Jay was not able to be present. He was solicited to attend by Hon. Rufus King, but he regretted that his health prevented his presence on "so joyful an occasion." Chancellor Kent was present.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:—

1. *The United States*—Perpetuity to our civil and religious liberty.

2. *France*—The first friend of America, may the recall of her king become the harbinger of concord

at home and the restoration of her ancient rank among the nations of the world.

3. *The Constitution of the United States*—The bond of our Union, the guarantee of a republican government; may it be cherished in the affections and protected by the arms of freemen.

4. *The Memory of Washington, the Deliverer of Our Country*—By his valor and patriotism at the head of our armies he established an independence by his wisdom and firmness; at the head of our government he preserved it from the fangs of that Jacobinism which has desolated Europe.

5. *The Recent Deliverance of Continental Europe from the Iron Scepter of Military Despotism*—Nations have recovered their independence and their oppressor is humbled in the dust, we therefore rejoice.

6. *The Emperor of Russia, the Deliverer of Europe*—A bright example of wisdom, fortitude and perseverance in adversity, but still more illustrious by clemency, justice and moderation in prosperity.

7. *The Emperor of Austria*—Who nobly suppressed the feelings of nature to break the tyrant's chains.

8. *The King of Prussia*—Worthy of Frederick the Great, he has redeemed the dominions and glory of his crown.

9. *Sweden*—By the firmness of her councils she has baffled the schemes of the tyrant, and by the gallantry of her arms has revived the days of her great Gustavus.

10. *The United Netherlands*—Early and faithful friends of the United States, may their power by

sea and land be established upon its ancient foundations.

11. *Spain*—The Inquisition abolished and the King delivered from bondage, may the wisdom of the Cortez restore the ancient freedom and splendor of the nation.

12. *Portugal*—The bravery of her sons has given freshness to the laurels of their ancestors.

13. *Peace*—While we rejoice in its restoration to the continent of Europe, may *we* soon participate in its blessings on terms of safety and of honor.

By Mr. Rufus King.—The establishment of a just balance of power among the nations of Europe, under which the rights of each shall be protected by the guarantee of all others.

By Mr. G. Morris.—*America*—Sole exception in the Christian world; may she soon be restored to the family of nations.

After Mr. King and Mr. Morris had retired, Col. Fish took the chair and gave the following toasts.

Our Worthy President, Rufus King—The pride and hope of his country.

Governeur Morris, the Orator of the Day—Success to the sound political principles which he has so ably and so eloquently unfolded.

By the Recorder, Josiah Ogden Hoffman.—*The Events We Celebrate*—The emancipation of Europe is the jubilee of man.

By the Hon. Richard Stockton (of New Jersey).—*Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre*—Heir apparent to American gratitude.

By the Russian Consul.—*The City of Moscow*—Long to be remembered for emitting the first gleam-

ings of freedom which broke through Europe's deepest gloom.

By the Spanish Consul.—Perpetual peace between the United States and Spain.

By the Portuguese Consul.—May the doors of the Temple of Janus be closed forever in this charming country, and all nations form but one family.

By Gen. Stevens.—*The Events We Celebrate*—Should they unexpectedly produce for our country a dishonorable demand, may it unite a free people as capable to defend their honor as to acquire their independence.

By Gen. Clarkson.—*These States, united at home, in friendship with the world;* may they cultivate peace on earth and good-will towards men.

By John B. Coles, Esq.—*Wisdom and virtue,* the parent and nurse of liberty and happiness; folly, prejudice and vice their bane and ruin.

By Charles King, Esq. (who took the chair after Col. Fish retired).—*The Veteran Blucher*—Who has covered the baldness of age with the laurels of victory.

The following account is from the *Evening Post* of June 30th, 1814:

"The story was circulated that in the decorations of the room where the dinner was held, the British flag had been hoisted over the American. From this and various other causes a large concourse of people collected in front of Washington Hall, late in the evening, after the principal part of the company had retired, and at length some among them proceeded to insult the gentlemen as they came out of the door, with the cry of 'Tory! Tory!' and some

stones were thrown into the windows. The watchmen and constables soon appeared and arrested twenty persons in all; twelve of these were discharged in the morning, and eight were held in one hundred dollars bail each to appear at trial at the Sessions."

The *Commercial Advertiser* gave the following account of it:

"The Riot.—Last evening, while the company mentioned above were still at the dinner table, a mob of near two thousand people collected in front of Washington Hall. They appeared much enraged, used much severe and insulting language, and broke a number of the windows. Some of the stones thrown into the hall struck one or two of the gentlemen at the table. The peace officers were soon convened. Twenty or thirty of the most turbulent rioters were taken to the police office and confined, and the mob were dispersed. We understand that the rioters were examined this morning by the police magistrates, that eight of the leaders were bound over for trial at the next Sessions, in the sum of one hundred dollars each, with surety, and that the residue were discharged. The names of the persons bound over are as follows:—James McDougall, James Duke, John Leycraft, Abraham Thornton, Walter Van Vechten, David Truesdall, Richard Van Orden, Patrick Ruder. For this breach of the peace the citizens of New York are undoubtedly, in a great measure, indebted to the editor of the *Columbian*. He has published for several days a number of paragraphs directly calculated to inflame the unthinking populace and to

produce the scene which actually occurred. Of these paragraphs we select the following from the *Columbian* of Monday, that it may be seen that we do not misrepresent the fact, and that the contempt of the public may light on the head which so richly deserves it:—

"How great a fire a little spark may kindle. In all well regulated cities it is forbidden to place fire in stoves dangerously situated; and in some it is not permitted to smoke cigars in the streets—but in none is it allowed to keep powder in the midst of population and danger from accident. Although he is not excusable who applies the match, are they unblamable who inflame the atmosphere and prepare the combustible materials? Those who willfully excite and provoke disorder and violence cannot be wholly guiltless of their effects. And where there is no regard to decency, duty and honor, there should at least be some thought of common prudence."

Of the celebration the *Commercial Advertiser* said:

"The Celebration.—A number of Democratic papers in different parts of the Union, mortified and exasperated at the destiny of their idol, Bonaparte, are daily leveling their malignant spleen at the men who think proper to celebrate the emancipation of Europe from military despotism. Of these Jacobin papers the *Columbian* of this city stands pre-eminently conspicuous—"the vilest among the vile." For several days, that paper has been filled with base and groundless imputations against many of the worthiest men in the community. It has

denounced every American who rejoices in the downfall of the French tyrant as a traitor to our country, rejoicing in the victories of our enemy. In spite, however, of this pitiful slanderer—in spite of the whole host of Democratic editors who are mourning over Napoleon's defeated glory, the honest citizens of this country will rejoice with the rescued and exulting nations of Europe. Yes, we rejoice that the rod of the oppressor is broken, and the captives are set at liberty. We rejoice in the sudden and providential emancipation of more than *a hundred millions* of our fellow beings. We rejoice that the most sanguinary and unrelenting tyrant the world ever saw has finished his blood-stained career. We rejoice that the great scourge of nations is stript of its colossal power, and driven as an outcast from that suffering and desolated continent. We rejoice that Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Italy, Prussia and the whole of the Germanic Empire are all delivered from the iron yoke under which they have so long struggled. Yes, we rejoice—every Christian *ought* to rejoice—every man on earth in whose bosom dwells one spark of humanity *will* rejoice that the tremendous torrent of human blood which for twenty-five years has deluged the fairest portion of the civilized world is stayed by the Omnipotent Sovereign of the Universe, and that peace and national independence, so long strangers and exiles, are permitted once more to revisit the poor, suffering, afflicted inhabitants of Continental Europe.

"These are the subjects of our rejoicing, and he who condemns us for mingling our thanksgiving

and our gratulation with the universal voice of Europe on these glorious results is a pitiful and narrow-minded wretch, unworthy to be called a Christian, a patriot, or a man. To our own country we anticipate also the happiest results from the events we have celebrated. Should we, however, be disappointed in this—should our enemy reject offers of peace on terms mutually beneficial and honorable —should Great Britain attempt to destroy our independence—should war rage here as it lately raged in the Old World, it will be your Holts and your Duanes and your Gales, men who cannot feel for others' woes, who can neither weep with those who weep, nor rejoice with those who rejoice, that will first shrink from the contest. It is always beings like these who would sacrifice their country for their own personal emolument or safety."

The celebration could not be properly referred to as showing any feeling hostile to the welfare of the United States. The patriotism of those whose names appear prominent in it were never questioned or doubted. Hon. Rufus King was the prime mover of the demonstration.

The exile of Napoleon had put a somewhat definite aspect upon the American war—there would either be peace at once or a more vigorous and determined effort of invasion by land, aided and supported by the great power of the British navy, which was now unincumbered. In case of British success in America it meant peace, but the peace of subjection on such terms as Great Britain might demand. Should there be great efforts to avert it on the part of America?—or must it come after pillage

and desolation, accompanied by the greatest possible national humiliation of surrendering up independence which had been so long cherished and held up by sire and son to the admiration of all nations, and proved such a bright page in the history of the world? To us at this distant day it seems as if there would have been no wavering as to the determination of the men and women of that day.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Fourth of July Celebration—Tammany and Washington Society Processions—Mr. Wheaton's Oration—Tammany Dinner and Toasts—Amusements of the Day—Evening Entertainments—Fireworks at Vauxhall Garden.

FROM the narrative already given of occurrences immediately preceding the Fourth of July the reader will infer that its celebration was in keeping with the political feeling already shown by the leaders, with no small portion of the populace at their back—but how and in what manner and to what extent it would reach without allowing almost treasonable hostility to the general government no one could conjecture; although both political parties claimed to be friends of the general government and acting for the general welfare, their line of action to secure these ends for the people continued to be directly opposite to each other, as they had been for many years before the declaration of war. From a careful study of the men and manners of that period the writer believes that the motives of each party were pure and honestly patriotic, and designed for the welfare of the people and the benefit of the country.

We cannot at this distant day properly judge which party was the most wise and exercised the most foresight as to the future welfare of the country in the political struggles of those times. But

we can see that the actual effect was more the result of accident, or a series of them, than of practical wisdom on the part of any party or class of men. In fact, the leaders of that day could not have prevented the result to the American people.

The plans for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1814, had been started many weeks before that date, but had changed many times as events arose that affected the opinions of the political societies that took up the matter and were not formulated as finally carried out until a few days before that national anniversary.

The earliest movement in the observance of the day was by the Independent Veteran Corps of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Geo. W. Chapman. They assembled at the Arsenal on Elm Street at three o'clock A.M. They then marched to the residence of Governor Tompkins, on Bowery Lane, near Houston Street, and offered him the compliments of the day and fired a federal salute of eighteen guns in front of his house. He had returned from Albany the day before; they were received by his excellency with his usual urbanity. The corps then returned to the Arsenal and was dismissed.

At sunrise an artillery salute was fired at the Battery by men detailed from General Morton's brigade. The uniform Militia, under General Morton, paraded on the Battery at half-past six in the morning. At seven o'clock they were reviewed by Governor Tompkins and Major-General Stevens. After performing several evolutions they took up a line of march up Broadway and Park Row to the jail, then across the Park in front of City Hall to

Broadway, then down to Fulton (Partition) Street, then to Greenwich Street, and then down to the Battery, where a *feu de joie* was fired by the Artillery.

At nine o'clock the Veteran Corps of Artillery reassembled at the Arsenal and marched to the residence of Captain Chapman, on Washington street, near Beach street, where they were presented with an elegant standard by Mrs. Frances Warren Fraser. She delivered the following address :

"Gentlemen : I congratulate you on the thirty-eighth anniversary of American Independence—a blessing which cost you the privation, toils and perils of a seven years' arduous contest. With heartfelt pleasure do I view the war-worn veteran, claiming no exemption for age or infirmity, again draw his sword in his country's cause. As a feeble testimony of my respect, permit me to present your honorable corps a standard consisting of thirteen stripes, the number of our revolutionary States. Blue, predominating, is emblematic of the fidelity of our immortal Washington and his brave comrades of the Revolution. Red, indicative of that precious blood shed in obtaining our independence, and white, studded with golden flowers, representing the blessings which accompany an honorable peace ; the pointed banner in a field of white, surmounted with your appropriate motto (*Pro Deo et Patria*), will forcibly remind you of the purposes and obligations of your association.

"Veterans ! Accept this standard. May you always display it in your country's cause and furl it with honor !"

The standard was received with present arms by the corps and a salute of martial music. Lieut. Isaac Kieler replied in behalf of the corps. After this the corps then marched to the Arsenal and fired the signal salute for the joining the procession of the day. For this purpose they were in three platoons. The advanced guard, under Captain Chapman ; the rear guard under Lieutenant John Nixon and the guard of honor for the Genius of Columbia, orator of the day, and standards of the different civic societies under Sergeant Osborn.

The public celebration was by two grand processions—one represented the Democratic party and led by Tammany Society ; the other represented the Federalists, led by the Washington Benevolent Society and the Hamilton Society.

The principal or main celebration being by Tammany and many other civic societies combined.

The announcement of Tammany was as follows :

"TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

"Brothers : You are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall on Monday next, the 4th inst., at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, to join in the celebration of the 38th anniversary of our national independence. Each brother will appear with the buck's tail in his hat, and may be provided with tickets for the anniversary dinner at the bar, to which each brother has the privilege of inviting a Republican friend.

"By order of the Society,

"H. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

"JULY 2D."

An eye-witness gave the following account :

At sunrise the national flag was displayed at all the public buildings and on the shipping in the harbor. At nine o'clock the different societies (except the Washington Benevolent and Hamilton) began to assemble in Nassau street opposite Tammany Hall. The Grand Marshal of the day, Garrit Sickles, Esq., assisted by his aids, arranged them in the following order :

1. Tammany Society, each member with a bucktail in his hat.

2. Hibernian Provident Society.

3. The bearer of the national flag, accompanied by the Genius of Columbia (an allegorical figure that originated in Tammany Society and used by them in all public parades of that society), supported on her right by Wm. Donovan, Esq., the assigned reader of the Declaration of Independence and on her left by Benj. Parshall, Esq., the assigned reader of Washington's farewell address. In the rear of these were Robert Swanton, the chairman, and George Harsin, Jr., the secretary and treasurer of the general committee of arrangements, each bearing an emblem of his office. All these were flanked by the blue banners of the different societies, accompanied by a detachment from the Veteran Corps of Artillery under Sergeant Osborn.

4. Columbian Society.

5. Cordwainers' Society.

6. Military officers off duty.

7. Veteran corps of artillery with their field pieces.

At ten o'clock the Grand Marshal and his aides in

cocked hats and long plumes, preceded by a band of music, took their station at the head of this body, and at the signal of eighteen guns fired by the Veteran Corps of Artillery, proceeded down Beekman Street to Pearl, down Pearl to Wall, up Wall to Broadway, up Broadway to Cortlandt, down Cortlandt to Greenwich Street, up Greenwich to Duane, up Duane to Hudson Square (St. John's Park), along Hudson Square to Anthony, up Anthony to the new theater west of Broadway. The van of the procession then opened to the right and left, facing inward ; the Grand Marshal and his aids proceeded down between the lines and met the Genius of Columbia and her party and conducted them up to the theater, the military and societies following in reverse order. The band was vigorously playing Yankee Doodle in the meantime. The front of the theater was decorated with transparencies showing some of the glorious achievements of our naval heroes.

On entering the theater the grand national standard was placed in the centre of the stage, the Genius of Columbia, the orator of the day and the readers were seated on the stage, and the standards, banners, etc., of each society were arranged on each side and appropriate scenery was at the rear. The military and civic societies were seated in the body of the house. The doors were opened to the public at 11 o'clock. The grand marshal called the whole to order and the exercises proceeded as follows :

1. Music by the band.
2. Reading Declaration of Independence.
3. Music by the band.

4. Washington's Farewell Address.
5. Music and collection.
6. Oration by Henry Wheaton, Esq.*
7. Music by the band.

On retiring from the theater the same order was retained as on entering. The march was up Anthony street to Broadway, down Broadway to Pearl, down Pearl to Chatham, down Chatham to Tammany Hall. A hollow square was then formed and the band played a few appropriate tunes, nine cheers were then given and the whole were dismissed.

The grand standard of the United States was displayed in front of Tammany Hall until sundown.

The Federalists' celebration was commenced by the display of the United States flag at sunrise on Washington Hall on Broadway (where Stewart's Building now is). The members of the Washington Benevolent and Hamilton societies assembled at Columbia College Green (now Park Place) at ten o'clock, each member with his badge worn in the usual manner. The procession formed at half past ten and moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order : Volunteer escort, grand marshal of the day and his four aids ; Hamilton Society, grand marshal of the Hamilton Society and his four aids, committee of arrangements ; banner of independ-

*Mr. Wheaton was at that time editor of the *National Advocate,* the only daily paper in New York city that openly and avowedly supported the administration and defended the President and Governor Tompkins in every act and every baneful accusation against them. He afterwards became the eminent author of the History of the Law of Nations and other works which bear his name.

ence, flanked on the right by a banner bearing the date of the evacuation of the city by the British and on the left by a banner bearing the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the State. The Hamilton Society formed in nine divisions, between which was borne the banners of the society, supported by members in military uniform in the following order: Trumbull, Ames, Wayne, Lincoln, Lawrence, Ludlow and Washington; grand standard, flanked on the right by the banner of Yorktown and on the left by banner of Monmouth; tylers, assistant treasurer and assistant secretaries, and treasurer and secretary, counsellor carrying the constitution of the society, standing committee; president, first vice-president on his right and second vice-president on his left; deputy marshal.

The Washington Benevolent Society, in the following order: The banner of independence, flanked by two smaller banners and supported by military and naval characters of the Revolution; the society, four abreast, in fourteen divisions, each under the direction of two assistant marshals, preceded by a banner on which was inscribed the name of a deceased patriot of the Revolution. This was called the Washington band and was in divisions, which were seven on each side of a banner, as follows: on the right, Hancock, McDougall, Putnam, Schuyler, De Kalb, Knox, Greene; on the left, Wooster, Mercer, Montgomery, Warren, Steuben, Lincoln, Hamilton; the Washington standard, flanked by two others, borne and supported as the banner of independence. Captain

Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre, bearing a standard emblematic of that event; Washington band of music, committee of arrangements, standing committee and officers of the society; orator of the day, Theodore Varick, Esq.; president of the society, with first vice-president with the United States Constitution on his right, and on his left second vice-president with Washington's farewell address; escort.

The route of the procession was from College Green, (Park Place) to Broadway, down Broadway to Partition (now Fulton street), down Partition street to Greenwich street, up Greenwich street to Chambers street, up Chambers street to Broadway, up Broadway to Washington Hall, corner of Duane street. When the van arrived at the hall the procession halted and opened to the right and left, face inward, and marched from the rear through the line and entered the hall. The officers of the Hamilton Society were seated on the right of the stage and those of the Washington Society on the left. The Washington and Hamilton standards were placed on the stage and the banners were distributed in different parts of the hall.

The exercises were opened by a prayer, then a piece of solemn music by the band. The Declaration of Independence was read by Francis Child, Jr. A piece of soft music was played, during which a collection was taken up for the relief of indigent members of the two societies. An ode prepared for the occasion, set to music, was then sung by Mr. Uri K. Hill. The oration followed. Then martial

music by the full band—Yankee Doodle as a finale, and the members were dismissed.

The members of these two societies partook of a dinner in the afternoon at Washington Hall, but in separate rooms.

The address of Mr. Varick and the toasts given at the dinner were not published.

In Mr. Wheaton's address he said :

"The awful danger of the crisis admonish us to *Union!* In that word is contained a potent charm that, could we wear it near our hearts, would assure our safety in any perils that may await us. We must now gather the fair fruits of peace which hang on the precipice of our degradation, beneath which the abyss yawns for our independence, or we must grasp them on the field of battle where valor is the herald of victory.

* * * * * * *

"And is there any still baser wretch, a coward living to die with lengthened shame, who would wish to purchase peace by a sacrifice of national interests and rights and honor?—to see us descend from that rank in the scale of nations to which the virtue and valor of our fathers exalted us?" * * *

The Governor, nor the military as a body, nor the Mayor or other city officials did not take any part in either of the processions nor attend the dinner of either of the societies. The military parade was headed by the Governor and his guards and was entirely independent of any other procession.

The Independent Veteran Corps of Artillery, after accompanying the procession to the Anthony Street Theater and the conclusion of the ceremonies there,

were dismissed with the procession at the park; then they retired to a dinner at Kent's Hotel, on Broad street, and drank to appropriate toasts.

The flotilla of gunboats under Commodore Lewis, came up from Sandy Hook and formed in a semicircle in front of the Battery dressed in various colors, in which position they fired a salute at midday. Immediately after which they sailed with the favoring breeze and the ebbing tide to their station at Sandy Hook.

The French brig *Olivier*, which had recently arrived in port, was anchored in the Hudson off the Battery. She was decorated with the flags of all the nations of Europe except that of England. She answered the different salutes fired from our fortifications. As she was about getting under way to sail down to Sandy Hook with the tide she fired a federal salute and as she passed Castle Williams her salute was returned with twenty-one guns.

On the dismissal of the Tammany procession the members of Tammany Society sat down to a repast prepared by Messrs. Marling & Cozzens, the proprietors of Tammany Hall hotel. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank.

1. The Ever-memorable Fourth of July, '76—the birthday of our independence. Three cheers.
2. The President of the United States. Three cheers.
3. The Vice-President of the United States. Three cheers.
4. The Heads of Departments.
5. The Governor of the State of New York.

6. The Memory of Washington and other departed Heroes of our Revolution.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States. Nine cheers.

8. The Union of the States—the palladium of our safety. Thirteen cheers.

9. The Congress of '76.

10. Thomas Jefferson, the author of our Declaration of Independence—the statesman, philosopher and patriot. Three cheers.

11. The People of the United States—pre-eminent in freedom, invincible in union. Six cheers.

12. Domestic Manufactures.

13. The State of New York—emancipated from political thraldom. Thirteen cheers.

14. The Memory of Pike, Lawrence and other Departed Heroes, who have fallen in this second struggle for independence.

15. The Ocean: its surface to those who advocate its freedom, its bottom to those who would wish to usurp it. Three cheers.

16. Honorable Peace or Vigorous War. Three cheers.

17. Our Ministers in Europe—they will never disgrace their country by agreeing to a dishonorable peace. Three cheers.

18. The American Fair.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the deputation from the Columbian Society: America, Sole Exception in the Christian World—the only member of the family of nations that can boast

the celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of its independence.

By Henry Wheaton, Esq. (orator of the day). The Army—Presaging flashes of heroic enterprise show what it will perform when com manded by a general worthy of American soldiers.

By Matthew L. Davis, president of Tammany Society: William B. Crawford, our Minister in France—the sincere and ardent friend—the firm and intelligent statesman—the inflexible and disinterested republican.

After the orator (Henry Wheaton, Esq.) retired the following toast was drunk with three cheers: The Orator of the Day—his merits we leave the public to appreciate.

By A. Stagg, president of the Tammany Council: Liberty given to us by the Fathers of the Revolution—that wretch shall perish who would try to wrest it from us.

By Lawrence Myers, treasurer of Tammany Society: The United States Ship *Independence*—well built, well rigged and well manned—may she soon have an opportunity of meeting one of John Bull's 74s to teach them a lesson of American Naval Tactics.

By a member: Baron Lescallier, the French Consul-General—the true friend of his own country and of America.

By a member: The late Celebration of the Restoration—When Machiavelli and Beelzebub join in collusion to deceive, ye gods direct.

By a member: The Republicans of New York—a terror to British influence and toryism.

The State society of The Cincinnati assembled at the City Hall at one o'clock for their annual business meeting. The following were elected officers for the year :

Richard Varick, *President.*

Ebenezer Stevens, *Vice-President.*

Henry S. Dodge, *Secretary.*

Leonard Bleecker, *Treasurer.*

Jonas Addoms, *Assistant Treasurer.*

Messrs. Bicker, Burrall, Cooper, Fowler, Giles, Leaycraft, Loomis, Steddiford and Waterman, *Standing Committee.* Messrs. Troup, Stevens and Livingston, *Delegates.*

After the meeting they retired to the Tontine Coffee-house, where at four o'clock they sat down to a dinner prepared for the occasion. Commodore Decatur, then lately elected an honorary member, dined with the Society. After dinner eighteen toasts were drank, each followed by an appropriate piece of music by Moffit's military band. The only notable toast was, "Peace, Plenty and a Good Government to our Country."

The steamboats, *Car of Neptune*, of the Albany line, and *Fire Fly*, of Poughkeepsie, made excursions on that day in company, probably for the safety of their passengers. They started from the foot of Cortlandt street at nine o'clock and proceeded round the Battery, up East River to Wallabout, and then returning went up the Hudson River a few miles and returned about one o'clock. They started again about three o'clock and ran down to Staten Island, but did not pass the Narrows, and returned about dusk. The fare for

each excursion was one dollar for grown persons and fifty cents for children. The capacity of each boat was only one hundred persons. Refreshments could be had at the bar on board.

The first steamboat excursion that I have found, took place on May 25th previous. It was the new steamboat Fulton, which went to Sandy Hook, with about fifty persons on board. Many went for the purpose of expecting to see some of the British vessels about there

The New York Circus gave an afternoon and evening performance of the usual character.

The American Museum, at No. 21 Chatham street, gave notice that it would be open from sunrise to eleven o'clock in the evening, for exhibition of living wild animals, wax figures, paintings, curiosities, etc. Among them was the famous crossbow used by William Tell when he shot the apple upon his son's head. Also a model of the splendid Palace of St. Cloud, formerly the residence of Bonaparte, which, by means of machinery, set in motion one hundred and thirty artisans, mechanics, etc. In the evening a band of Pandean minstrels performed on their Arcadian pipes many appropriate airs suited to the occasion.

The *Evening Post* said :

"The fathers of the city showed their respect to the occasion by eating an excellent dinner, and quaffing the best of wines together, and when they rose from the table, about sunset, ordered all the bells in the city to set up a funeral toll, which was faithfully observed, 'swinging slow with sullen

roar,' for about two hours, being the usual manner in which the guardians of our city express joy."

It was the season when the theaters were closed, but there were special performances on the evening of the Fourth. At the New Theatre on Anthony street, in honor of the day, the front of the theater was brilliantly illuminated, and a variety of transparencies "commemorating the glorious achievements of our naval heroes." The performances commenced at a quarter past seven. The first play was a comedy in three acts, called "The Birthday, or Reconciliation." After which another play in three acts, called "The Point of Honor, or School for Soldiers," was performed. The concluding piece was a pantomimic spectacle, called "The capture of York and the Death of General Pike." The scenery and decorations were entirely new, and presented a view of Lake Ontario, battle of York, Commodore Chauncey's fleet, etc.

The Park Theatre, also, had appropriate performances and patriotic representations. A large transparent painting on the front of the building showed the Goddess of Liberty, the United States flag, and the American Eagle. The entertainment commenced at 7:30 o'clock, and was entitled "Miller and his Men," after which an interlude, called The Launch of the Independence; or, Our Infant Navy Rising into Manhood." Among the principal songs sung in this piece were:—"Behold the Columbia," by Mr. Darley; "We have met the enemy and they are ours," by Mr. Pritchard; "Yankee Sailors have a smack," by Mr. Yates; "Ye Sons of Free Columbia!" by Messrs. Yates, Pritchard, Darley, Norton,

etc. The interlude concluded with a transparency representing "*The Independence,*" seventy-four guns; her launch, Charlestown Bridge, Navy Yard, Bunker and Breed's hills, Warren's Monument, etc., etc. Mrs. Burke sweetly sang the song "Softly Waft Ye Southern Breezes." The entertainment concluded with "Valentine and Orson; or, the Wild Man of the Woods."

The celebration at Vauxhall Garden in the evening was never before equaled in display and grandeur. The allegorical illuminations consisted of the Temple of Patriotism, 100 feet front, upon which was a Trojan column forty feet high on which was a statue of Washington, crowned by Fame, with a civic wreath and the motto "To merit." Washington was surrounded by colors bearing the names of our naval heroes:—Rogers, Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Chauncey and Perry. At the foot of this column were large pieces called the "Union of Strength," in the center appeared the figures "'76." In front of all, for the last *coup de feu*, was a piece 100 feet front called "The Monument, or Reunion of American Patriots," composed of ten large pyramids, each twenty feet high, bearing names of the following civic societies:—Cincinnati, St. Tammany, Columbian, Washington, Hamilton, Mechanic, Hibernian, St. Andrews, German and French. Between each pyramid was a large urn, eight feet high, each bearing a name of one of the defenders of the country and each pyramid was adorned by a garland of flowers united to each other by festoons, each bearing an American flag. The whole

of this was illuminated by more than three thousand burning lances. During the exhibition the Washington column was encircled by a large Glory in fireworks. In the background was a painting seventy feet front, showing a grand architectural avenue.

The fireworks consisted of forty new pieces, executed by N. G. Bachia, divided into two parts, accompanied by select military and naval music by a large band.

The first part commenced by (1) a brilliant fiery arrow flying a distance of three hundred feet, branching out in thirteen brilliant rays, illuminating the word "Independence;" (2) the American Eagle, changing to the word "Huzza!" (3) the wheel of fortune with surprising changes; (4) a brilliant fixed sun changing to a glory of turning fires; (5) the goal of Americans, terminating by the illuminated word "Justice;" (6) the changes of war, represented by a roly-poly alternately bright and dark and up and down; (7) a brilliant comet with a long tail; (8) the ladies' caprice, with many changes; (9) the caduceus of Mercury, with many intricate designs; (10) the fighting suns, being a number of suns in opposite motion, terminated by a single one; (11) a piece of various fires representing the globe lighted by the sun: the sun sets and the moon rises; (12) the Egyptian pyramids illuminated; (13) the turbillion or combat of the planets; (14) the star of Diana changing to eight suns; (15 and 16) the star of America, changing to a brilliant Glory; (17) the drum of peace; (18) *feu de joie* in rockets, stars and serpents; (19) eight

large wheels passing each other producing an illuminated pyramid in the center ; (20) a grand display called "Union of Strength," representing thirteen stars allegorical of the United States, which suddenly changes to as many suns, the whole encircled by a brilliant serpent (symbol of immortality), which intersects and entertwines the suns, in the center the figure "'76"; the whole concluded by a general display of rockets, serpents, maroons, stars, etc., etc.

The second part commenced with the appearance of the illuminated words "Rights of Man," and a piece called Washington Motto, in which several times appeared a transparency with eighteen fixed stars (representing the number of States), G. W. in the center and the words "Be united ;" (2) the timepiece consisted of two very brilliant columns fifteen feet high, one of which represented the Constitution and the other Wisdom. The dial represented the figure of Time pointing out the two very memorable epochs, '76 and '83. The whole was encircled with a glory and ended in a discharge of thirteen rockets that exploded in the air ; (3) a large wheel encircling the earth including two sun-wheels ; (4) Fountain of St. Cloud ; (5) the rising sun increasing in brightness ; (6) the Rose of Cincinnati, a beautiful piece.; (7) the spinning wheel, with pleasing changes ; (8) changing radial of twenty fires ; (9) grand turbillion Caprice ; (10) a large transparent balloon encircled by four suns; the interior was suddenly illuminated and displayed the motto *Vivat respublica* ; (11) Ladies' Fancy ; (12) Archimedes' Screw ; (13) a number of dead-

and-alive wheels in combat ; (14) a brilliant mosaic balustrade eighty feet long ; (15) a grand, brilliant and varied *feu de joie* with numerous fires, diversified in their color and arrangement ; (16) the flambeau of Cupid ; (17) a large wheel on a horizontal platform dancing a Swiss waltz ; (18) a large pyramid of Roman candles ; (19) a battery ; (20) the conclusion was the pieces called "The Monument, or Reunion of American Patriots," before described, suddenly appearing brilliantly illuminated to the extent of one hundred feet front, with ornaments of every description of fireworks, terminating by a brilliant bouquet consisting of rockets, maroons, serpents, etc., etc.

Admission to this exhibition was fifty cents.

The *Evening Post* gave the following account :

"Yesterday being the anniversary of American Independence, the same was celebrated in this city agreeably to previous arrangements, and which having already been published need not be repeated. The day was uncommonly fine, perhaps on no former occasion has so numerous a concourse been seen in our public streets to witness the various processions, which were also more than usually lengthened. The military made a very elegant and soldierly appearance. Their highly improved music since within a year produced the most exhilarating effect. His Excellency, the Governor, was attended for the first time by a guard on foot.*

* The "Governor's Guards" were organized as an independent battalion in General Morton's brigade by general orders, dated May 9, 1814 ; Daniel E. Dunscomb, major ; Charles McKenna and James B. Murray, captains. Other officers were breveted and

"The Tammany Society turned out with all their might; they particularly exhibited a fine show of pappooses just under twenty. The genius of Columbia appeared in female attire, and to make the representation as natural as possible, they judiciously selected the most delicate and thinnest gentleman among them, whose cheek bespoke more of the lily than the rose, walked with downcast eye, as he gracefully and modestly held his inside garments just above the knee.

"The orator of the day (Mr. Wheaton) did not appear personally in the procession, but was represented, I presume, by Citizen Swanton, who carried himself with uncommon bashfulness of deportment, caused, I suppose, by reflecting how soon he has become a savage leader since he arrived in this young country. The boasted Irish wit, Peter Sampson, did not show himself on this occasion. The tribes were decently clad and preserved quietness and good order during the whole line of march. The buck's tail still keeps its place in the hat of every member, but since the cruel and unbecoming massacres of the Prophet, the bearskin has been discarded, arms and legs are no more seen in buff, and, for the sake of humanity, I am glad to add, naked pappooses no longer are exposed to be broiled to death by their dear papas in the beams of a vertical sun."

Although there was much less disaffection in Tammany than on the preceding national anni-

assigned to places. The roster of officers will more fully appear in the appendix. At that time the number of men did not exceed one hundred and fifty in the battalion.

versary, yet they had not recovered far enough to carry the banners that represented their different tribes, or to put on their war paint and their mogasins and bear skins and their feathers and carry tomahawks and other emblems of their predecessors of the forest, they made much better showing than on the previous occasion of their discomfiture—But alas! their glory in the costume of the redman had departed forever, and little was left them of their former glory but in name. The buck tails were the only emblem that survived their conversion to civilization.*

The names of the officers of Tammany Society for the years 1813 and 1814, the two years during the heat of the continuance of the great schism caused by the change of costume, etc. (which has been narrated in Chapter XIV.), have been kept a profound secret from that time to the present. The names of the officers for the year 1812 and also for 1815 were published in full. The names of the officers for 1813 and 1814 that the writer has been able to collect from publications at that time were as follows:

Matthew L. Davis, President.
Henry Westervelt, Secretary.
Lawrence Myers, Treasurer.
John Stilwell, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Abraham Stagg, Vice-President and President of the Council.
John White, Secretary of the Council.
Ischacher Cozzens, Door-keeper.

*The 4th of July, 1812, was the last time that Tammany Society appeared in full aboriginal costumes. The war of 1812 caused them to throw it off forever.

There were thirteen councilors, but the writer could obtain the names of but four of them. These were : Ithamar Osborn, Garitt Sickles, Clarkson Crolius, and Peter Embury. These four persons were councilors in 1812 and 1815 ; it is presumed that they remained such during the schism. The aboriginal appellation by which the officers were designated were still discarded, and continued for many years thereafter.

It was thought by the Federalists that Mr. Morris' oration at the celebration of the downfall of Napoleon was good enough for a 4th of July address. Two of the leading newspapers in the city, on the morning of the 4th of July, contained Mr. Morris' oration in full.

The proceedings of the various Washington Benevolent Societies throughout the country in regard to the overthrow of Napoleon were also published from time to time after the 4th of July, as they reached New York in the newspapers of the day.

The New York *Evening Post* of July 9th contained the following editorial :

" The rejoicings of the Federalists at the downfall of tyranny, the emancipation of Europe, and the revival of the commerce of all the nations of the Old World, will rescue our country from the foul crime of being ALL abettors and supporters of the Corsican in his diabolical plan of universal domination. The Washington Benevolent Societies throughout the Union should take immediate steps to cause to be transmitted to every capital of the European continent the different resolutions and orations com-

memorative of the most glorious event which has happened in centuries. Let them be forwarded to Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Berlin, Stockholm, Italy, Holland, Belgia, Portugal, etc., where they will be translated into all the languages of Europe, and thus our national character drawn in a great degree out of the mire of infamy into which in an evil hour it was plunged by the heartsick friends of the execrable Napoleon."

The demonstrations at this celebration of the national anniversary were evidently made more as a matter of duty, and for effect, than from spontaneous heartiness. The entire populace were divided into two great parties—one was for war, the other for peace. The fear of disunion of the States hung heavy over all.

CHAPTER XXX.

Rigorous Blockade—Great Fears of an Invasion by Sea—Action of the Common Council—A Torpedo Boat—Call for Militia—Sketch of Gen. J. P. Boyd—Desertions—Military Executions on Governor's Island—Citizens' Meeting—Exempts to be Enlisted—Committee Appointed—Address of Committee—Threatening Attitude of the Enemy.

THE local excitement incident to the celebration of the 4th of July was kept alive for many days afterwards by publications in the newspapers of accounts of the dinners and toasts of the many societies and associations that had shown honor to the day by private dinners among themselves and their associates.

In the midst of this excitement, on the 6th of July, the attention of the inhabitants of New York City were turned to the news of the near approach of the enemy off Sandy Hook and at the increasing number of their war vessels in Gardiner's Bay, which had long been given up to them as their general rendezvous.

The blockade at Sandy Hook was kept up with vigilance. The President, by proclamation dated June 29, 1814, directed that "none of the vessels of neutral powers shall be molested in entering ports of United States by the public or private armed vessels of the United States." This had no

effect on the port of New York at that time, the blockade was so effective against neutrals.

When the enemy's war vessels were seen from the lighthouse at Sandy Hook, a signal was displayed on the telegraph on Staten Island, and thence to the city, showing the number visible. This occurred almost daily when the weather was clear.*

The following news item appeared in the New York *Evening Post* of July 6th :

"We learn by several gentlemen who arrived this morning from Sandy Hook, that on Saturday morning last (July 2d) sixteen sail of vessels were discovered from Squam Beach under a press of sail, standing to the eastward by the wind, supposed to be ships of war."

A day or two afterwards it was ascertained that on the 5th of July twelve or thirteen Vineyard boats, with fish, etc., bound to New York, were captured by the enemy in Fisher's Island Sound.

The *Columbian* of July 7th contained the following :

"An intelligent passenger in the cartel schooner *Oscar*, who left Bermuda the 19th of June, and arrived a few days since at Newport, R. I., states that the expedition preparing under Cochrane consisted of nine sail of the line, eighteen frigates, besides transports and fifteen thousand troops. Nine thousand of the troops had within a short time arrived

* For description of the telegraph, see ante Vol. I., pp. 77, 178, 179.

from England, and were then constantly on shore, recruiting their health preparatory to the expedition. Cochrane was to sail with his squadron for our coast about the first of July. Our informant says various opinions as to the destination of the expedition were stated at Bermuda. Some supposed the Chesapeake, some New Orleans the object. May we not suppose New York ?"

Up to this time New York City had done little during the preceding year to defend itself against an invasion by sea or land. This was caused by the local political feeling, and a hope that the State would still further aid in the construction and completion of the fortifications that had already been commenced to defend the seaboard.

Now active measures by the city were deemed necessary to meet the crisis. At a meeting of the Common Council, on the 6th of July in the afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen Fish and Wendover, be appointed to confer with His Excellency, the Governor, and Major-General Lewis touching the exposed situation of this city, and report at the next meeting of the Board."

The Common Council standing committee of defence, which was appointed in December previous, consisted of Colonel Nicholas Fish (father of Hon. Hamilton Fish), Peter Mesier, George Buckmaster, John Nitchie, Joseph W. Brackett, and Gideon Tucker. Only two of this committee were democrats, Buckmaster and Tucker. This action was

not a reflection on the standing committee of defence.

While many of the Common Council and the Mayor were ardent federalists, and were present at the recent demonstrations of joy at the overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons to the thrones of France and Spain, it was not because of their lack of patriotism or want of love for their own country that led them to make such demonstrations, but it was from the deepest motives of patriotism and care for the future welfare of the nation that actuated them. They were brave to stand up amid the popular outcry, and be called "tories," "disunionists" and "traitors" by their political opponents. It evidently was not for selfish objects, or prospects of future rewards, that led them to do this. There could not have been a body of men chosen in the city that would have been more earnest and active to look out for the safety and welfare of the city, and protect it against any invader.

A special meeting of the Common Council was then called by the Mayor for the 14th of July, to hear and consider the report of this special committee.

In an open letter to Major-General Lewis, published on July 8th, the writer said:

"The city is liable to attack in three ways:

"1. By vessels by way of Sandy Hook. (2) By troops landed on the back of Long Island and crossing to Brooklyn, and (3) by a land and naval force down the Sound; the land troops disembarking in the Sound, and the fleet aiding their attack.

"From the first of these (although it appears to engross the whole attention) I think we have nothing to fear; because the British are too prudent to risk their ships against a chain of land batteries, and too wise to land men at a wharf which may be raked by a single cannon, and annoyed from every building in the vicinity.

"From the other attacks we have everything to fear, because the means of resisting them have not been considered or organized. It cannot be denied, for the maps all show it, that there are several inlets at the back of Long Island, where troops may be landed with safety and convenience; and if the landing takes place in the evening, I think it probable that in the morning their cannon upon Brooklyn heights would give the first intelligence of their landing; and if the British should *again* (as in the last war) occupy these heights, which command the city and Governor's Island, I take it for granted the city must, *as then*, be surrendered to them.

"What are our means of resistance, after the minutiæ of putting up signal poles, fixing places of rendezvous, offering rewards for information of the enemy's landing, etc.? The country ought to be well examined and redoubts and breastworks of earth thrown up. But above all, strong intrenchments should be made upon Brooklyn heights, so that in case of necessity troops passing from this city might hold these heights until the forces of the State, or at least of the city and harbor, could be formed and brought to their relief. Arms should also be *now* distributed to the militia being in exposed situa-

tions, that they may feel the confidence inspired by good equipments.

"The third attack is the most dangerous, because the extent of shore and the uncertainty of the place of landing seem to baffle precaution; but a prudent general would not omit everything—would not allow the whole line from Connecticut to the City Hall to be unprovided with a single defence—yet such is our situation. In making this attack, it is probable the enemy would disembark either at Throgg's Neck or Ward's Island, and some measures should immediately be taken to obstruct or prevent an advance from both these points; the more effectual (because it would apply to all landings off this island), would be to erect redoubts or *tetes dupont* at the head of Harlem, Ward's and King's bridges, and so to place the cannon in them as effectually to rake the bridges. Beside these, materials should be provided and kept constantly ready to destroy the bridges, and temporary breastworks should be thrown up on Harlem heights, etc., etc."

The forces of the United States army for the defence of New York harbor, on 7th July, 1814, were as follows: Artilleryists, under Col. James House, 370; 14th Infantry detachment, 100; 15th Infantry, Col. David Brearly, 350; 27th Infantry, Col. Alexander Denniston, about 400; 32d Infantry, Col. S. E. Fotterall, 300; 41st Infantry, Col. R. Bogardus, 392; 42d Infantry, Col. W. N. Irvine, 374; 46th Infantry, Col. W. S. Tallmadge, about 350; sea fencibles, Capt. Lemuel Morris, 78.

The 27th, the 41st and the 46th were recruited in New York.

About sixty of the sea fencibles were from Hudson, N. Y. They were under Lieutenant Beekman, and were in Col. Bogardus' 41st United States Infantry.

Besides these were the militia and gun boats.

On the 10th day of July Brig.-Gen. John P. Boyd arrived and took command of these forces in the harbor.*

The Common Council had made an appropriation of several hundred dollars to one Berrian, of New York City, to construct a torpedo boat for the purpose of destroying some of the enemy's war vessels in Long Island Sound. The following description of it was published at the time of its destruction :

"A new invented torpedo boat resembling a turtle floating just above the surface of the water, and sufficiently roomy to carry nine persons within,

* Gen. John Parke Boyd was born in Massachusetts, December 24, 1764, of Scotch parents. He entered the United States army in 1786 as ensign in Second Regiment. He went to East India in 1789, and was placed in command of one thousand infantry in the army of the Nizam against Tippoo Sultan. He remained in service in India several years, and rose to the rank of and commanded ten thousand cavalry. He returned to the United States in 1808, and was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment in the United States Army. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe in November, 1811 ; in August, 1812, was made a brigadier general, which rank he held throughout the war. He led his brigade in the capture of Fort George, in May, 1813, and also in the battle of Chrysler's Field (or Williamsburgh), Canada, in November, 1813. He was in several skirmishes during the year 1813 against the British and Indians on the frontier of New York. He continued in service at New York City until the close of the war. His military operations while there will be detailed in the following pages. In June, 1815, the military officers of the Third Military District gave a public dinner in New York to General Boyd, in testimony of their high respect for him as an officer and a gentleman. He left the army when his brigade was disbanded, on June 15, 1815. He was appointed Naval officer at Boston by President Jackson, in 1830, and died there the same year on the 4th of October.

having on her back a coat of mail, consisting of three large bombs, which could be discharged by machinery, so as to bid defiance to any attack by barges, left this city one day last week to blow up some of the enemy's ships off New London. At one end of the boat projected a long pole, under water, with a torpedo fastened to it, which, as she approached the enemy in the night, was to be poked under the bottom of a seventy-four, and then let off. The boat we understand to be the invention of an ingenious gentleman by the name of Berrian."

The following is an account of the end of the torpedo boat, on July 1, 1814 :

"A gentleman who arrived here last evening from Sagg Harbor, informed us that on Thursday last the torpedo boat was run ashore at Norton's Point, opposite Faulkner's Island, and on Sunday she was destroyed by the *Sylph*, sloop of war, and a frigate. One man who attempted to swim ashore from the torpedo was drowned; the others made their escape."

The boat was thirty feet in length and rowed by about twenty oars, and built bomb proof, rising only eighteen inches above the water. She was called the *Turtle*.

The President issued a call for 93,500 militia, dated on the 4th of July. A requisition was made through the Secretary of War on the governor of each State, stating the quota required from each State, with a request to the governor to hold in readiness for immediate service such militia detachments and to fix on the places of rendezvous with a view to the worst exposed points. Governor

Tompkins received this requisition on the 11th of July.

The quota for New York State was 13,500 men, to be organized and equipped into thirteen regiments and one battalion, viz. : 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry, 3 major-generals and 7 brigadier-generals.

The quota for New Jersey was 5,000 men. One-half of them, being the East Jersey division, was subject to the commander of the Third Military District, at New York.

This call upon the States for detached militia was for the same number, and apportioned among the States in the same manner as was that of April, 1812. See Ante Vol. I., pp. 88 and 89. By Section 8 of Chapter 82 of the Act of Congress of April 18, 1814, they could not be required to serve more than six months in any one year.

The large quota of militia called from States at once awakened the public to a realization of military life. Desertions from the army had been frequent and extensive, and little regard had been paid to them because it was feared that its publication would cause a decrease in volunteering.

It had gone on so long that it was determined to coax back deserters as much as possible. Accordingly, on the 17th day of June, 1814, the President issued a proclamation stating that "a full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof, and all officers and soldiers of the army are required to continue

their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army."

Desertion was punishable with death. Many trials for that offense had taken place on Governor's Island. On the 7th of May, 1814, there was a general order for the proceedings on the execution of a sentence of death.

The following is a copy of the record in one of those cases :

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,

N. Y., July 7th, 1814.

Capt. Moses Swett or officer commanding troops on Governor's Island.

Sir :—The general court martial which convened on Governor's Island on the 23d ult., of which Col. D. Brearly, of the 15th Inft. is president, having sentenced John Reid and Roger Wilson, privates in the corps of artillery, to be shot to death—By power in me vested you are hereby directed to have the sentence carried into execution on the day and at the hour prescribed in the general order of the 3d inst., for which this shall be your warrant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MORGAN LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding 3d M. D.

GARRISON ORDERS.

FORT COLUMBUS, July 7th, 1814.

The troops on Governor's Island will parade tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock on the Grand Parade, for the purpose of witnessing the execution

of the prisoner sentenced by a general order of the 3d inst. to be shot to death.

The troops will form three sides of a square, the artillery will form the right and left flank, the Infantry the rear; the execution parties, consisting of a sergeant and twelve privates, will parade at 11:30 o'clock and placed under the command of Lieut. Forbes, Provost Marshal; the guards of the advanced posts will have their sentries at their respective posts, and will repair to the parade at 11:30, those under charge of the Provost Marshal will join the execution party, for the purpose of escorting the prisoner to the place of execution.

The execution parties, in divisions preceded by the music with the Provost Marshal at their head, will march in front of the prisoner, the music playing the dead march; the guards formed in divisions will march in rear of the prisoner. The procession will enter the square from the rear, face ten paces from the coffin placed in the center, upon which the prisoner kneels by a signal from the Provost Marshal. The music ceases, the warrant and sentence of death is read, the signal to fire is then given to the execution parties.

By order of

M. SWETT, Commander.

"Roslyn Castle" was the dirge with muffled drums that always accompanied a soldier to his grave.

The sentence of a prisoner for theft was as follows:

"He to be drummed once up and down the parade with the rogues' march, with his coat turned

and the word *thief* written thereon in large letters. Further, that he stand within view of the evening parade each day for one week, with his coat in the same manner, except when on guard duty, and to have his whiskey stopped for one month."

Whipping, as a punishment of a soldier, was abolished by Act of Congress, Chapter 55, April 10, 1812.

We have before seen that when the militia were called into active service, and under the pay of the general government, they became subject to the rules and articles of war like the regular army. But there was one advantage the militia had, and that was that a court martial for any offense must be composed of militia officers only.*

The news of the victory of the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July, was received with great joy several days after that event. On the 13th a national salute was fired from the Castle Williams in honor of the victory. The national flag was also displayed on some of the public buildings all day.

On that day Governor Tompkins inspected the fortifications of the harbor of New York.

The following call was published July 12th by some of the citizens of New York :

"At this crisis our country stands in need of the aid of every citizen. To render this aid more effectual, those citizens who are *exempt from military duty* are requested to meet at J. Sagar's, corner of Nassau and George streets, to-morrow evening (July 13th) at eight o'clock, for the purpose of forming themselves into artillery companies for the defence of the city.

* Ante Vol. I., p. 199.

On the 13th the citizens assembled at the time and place designated, and called Captain Alexander Coffin, Jr., to the chair, and Mr. Elkanah Doolittle was appointed secretary. On motion it was resolved that a muster roll be made for the citizens exempt from military duty to sign. The muster roll was made and signed by many of those present. It was then resolved that a committee of ten be appointed from the muster roll to secure the enlistment of those exempt from military duty.

The following were the committee appointed—one from each ward: First Ward, Garritt Sickles; Second Ward, Thomas Haynes; Third Ward, Alexander Coffin, Jr.; Fourth Ward, Elkanah Doolittle; Fifth Ward, Samuel Burling; Sixth Ward, Robert De Grusha; Seventh Ward, Charles Devoe; Eighth Ward, Benjamin Aycrigg; Ninth Ward, Michael Cashman; Tenth Ward, John A. Crolius.

The committee was further authorized by resolution to request the citizens of the different wards to meet on the evening of the 19th at the places where the polls of the last general election were held, in the respective wards, for the purpose of adopting measures to accomplish the object in contemplation. The committee was requested to report at a meeting which was to be held on the evening of the 16th, a plan or a system of by-laws to govern the company which is to be enrolled.

A resolution of thanks was presented to Mr. E. Riley for the offer of two of his best drums for the use of the company when organized.

This committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Alex. Coffin, Jacob Mott and Robert De

Grusha, for the purpose of inducing all American citizens exempt from military duty to sign a roll for defence of the city.

The following address was issued and published in some of the city daily papers :

" To the citizens of New York exempt from military duty :

" The times are portentious—we are menaced with invasion by a foe, who, if he gets possession of this city, will show us but little, if any lenity. Remember the scenes of Havre-de-Grace, Hampton, etc., and then say whether it be not the duty, as it ought to be the inclination, of every American, be his local politics what they may, to stand forth in the defense of everything dear to freemen. Rally, then, round the standard of your country, and sooner let us die in the last ditch than tamely and cowardly surrender this delightful city into the hands of an invading foe, whose known rule of warfare is an indiscriminate destruction of property heretofore held sacred among civilized nations ; as also the violation of every moral and religious principle. Discard for a while, at least, the party bickerings which disturb the social harmony that ought to exist at this momentous crisis. Let there be no distinction among us but that of endeavoring to exceed each other in courage and patriotism, should this soil be contaminated by any foreign foe. Those who will not defend their country in times of danger like the present, in their veins does not run one drop of *American* blood, nor does one *American* sentiment inhabit their breasts. Upon such men we do not call, but we invite every *American* exempt from military

duty to attend on Tuesday next at his ward meeting to sign the roll that will be prepared for the purpose of forming a company or companies of artillery for the defence of the city.

"First Ward, Kent's Hotel, Broad Street; Second Ward, Battin's, corner Burling Slip and Water Street; Third Ward, Hodgkinson's, corner Nassau and Fair Streets; Fourth Ward, Harmony Hall; Fifth Ward, Liberty Hall; Sixth Ward, Dooley's, corner Cross and Duane Streets; Seventh Ward, John Morris', 165 Bancker Street; Eighth Ward, Liberty Pole, Roswell's; Ninth Ward, Thomas Rogers, Bloomingdale; Tenth Ward, Warren Academy, Third Street, at eight o'clock.

"ALEX. COFFIN,
JACOB MOTT,
ROBERT DE GRUSHA, } Committee.

"All editors of newspapers in the city favorable to the institution are requested to insert this once or twice."

There were several causes of exemption from military service even in case of invasion. Among those exempt were all under eighteen years of age and over forty-five; all members of fire companies, their services being deemed particularly necessary in case of invasion in keeping down fires. There were in June, 1814, forty-one fire companies in the city, and four hook and ladder companies, and one hose company, the total membership being about one thousand persons.

The *Columbian* of July 14th contained the following:

"While we are talking and dreaming of peace the war assumes on all sides a more active character.

"In the Chesapeake the enemy continue their predatory system to an alarming degree, and seem to meditate still more serious mischief. Whether they will effect it is another thing.

"At the eastward the waters and fishing vessels are indiscriminately molested, plundered or burnt by the blockading squadrons; their crews robbed even of their shirts, and the inhabitants on the coast held in continual fear from a destroying foe whose bravest efforts seem to be directed against the most defenceless. This much to the *credit* of the enemy. But their depredations, we trust, are not to be continued without some effectual opposition.

"On the Niagara frontier the campaign has opened with defeat to the enemy and honor to the American arms. We therefore look with a degree of confidence to its continued operations. To-morrow may afford something of importance.

"Our army near Champlain is daily receiving reenforcements, as is also that of the enemy, and we shall soon hear of hostile operations in that quarter.

"At Sackett's Harbor Commodore Chauncey is by this time ready for sea, and may be on the lake with his squadron to co-operate with the land forces or meet his antagonist in a naval combat."

CHAPTER XXXI.

Reports on Defences of the City—Fortifications Necessary—Gov. Tompkins' Military Orders—Gov. Pennington's Address to New Jersey Militia—Apathy of the People—Amusements of the Day—Dinner at Tammany Hall to Crew of the *Essex*—Action of Common Council—Address of Common Council to the Citizens—Appeal for Aid to Build Fortifications—Public Meeting Called.

N THE 14th of July the Common Council met with closed doors to hear and consider the report of their special committee appointed at the preceding meeting, relating to the defence of the city.

The report showed the condition of affairs and stated what action the committee deemed necessary for the adequate protection of the city. The committee also presented a series of resolutions for the Common Council to adopt, in furtherance of the recommendations.

The report and resolutions were approved by the Common Council, and were ordered to be kept secret for the then present.

Resolutions were passed, appointing Aldermen Mapes and Smith a committee to forthwith call upon the President of the United States and solicit his attention to the subject, and that Col. Nicholas Fish and Alderman Wendover be a committee to wait upon the Governor with the report.

The Common Council instructed its committee of defence to immediately request Gen. Swift, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to furnish them as soon as possible with the plan of such additional works of defence as might be deemed necessary by him to place the city in a state of complete defence.

Gen. Swift had already stated to the War Department the inefficient condition of the defences of New York City. When the corporation had resolved to take the matter in hand he received orders from the Secretary of War to render every aid in his power to such plans for protection as the city might adopt.

The following is the

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE, TO THE COMMON COUNCIL, ADOPTED JULY 14TH, 1814:

THE Committee have endeavored to obtain information on the important objects of inquiry committed to them, and they hasten to lay it before the Common Council. It may be classed under these heads:

1. To the probability of a hostile attack.
2. To the means of resistance.
3. To the measures which ought to be adopted, in order to protect the city and the surrounding country, in consequence of the deficiency of such means.

With regard to the first point, the Committee have no particular information. It is well known that the British have a vast disposal force in Europe, a part of which is intended for America; that the British Naval Commander-in-chief has not appeared off the American coast this season, but has remained at the island of Bermuda, in all probability with a

view to concentrate his forces for some important object, and that upon the whole there is reason to believe that a blow is intended to be struck which will greatly injure this country; but the point of attack cannot be known. Whether the enemy intends to aim at New Orleans, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, New York, or Newport, or whether he has adopted any definite plan cannot be determined but by the course of events. That alarm exists in all those places; that all are exposed; and that prudence and patriotism dictate the indispensable necessity of adopting all proper measures to repel his attacks cannot be doubted. When we consider the immense prize which this city affords to his cupidity, the importance of its position in relation to ulterior measures of offence; in relation to the prosperity of a vast inland country; and in relation to the well-being of American commerce and navigation; and when we further consider that this State is the principal place from whence a war against Canada is carried on, it is not absurd to suppose that policy may prescribe an attack upon our maritime frontier with a view to inflict a vital injury upon us, and with a further view to aid the operations of the enemy in the northern and western parts of this State. These apprehensions may be dissipated by subsequent events; and it is to be ardently hoped that in the midst of our preparations for defence the public anxiety may be relieved, and the prosperity of our country promoted by intelligence of an honorable peace.

The means of resistance may be considered under

these heads: 1. Fortification. 2. Troops. 3. Munitions of war.

The city may be approached in two ways by water, and in two ways by land.

An enemy may come to us by Sandy Hook, and by the Sound. He may land at Gravesend Bay, as he did during the last war, and arrive at Brooklyn, in the rear of the fortifications. He may land troops above Hell Gate, and approach us in a northern direction.

The water communication by Sandy Hook, is protected by several strong and very important works, and the only deficiencies we need now point out are the neglect to finish the important works on Hendrick's reef and the adjacent commanding works on Long Island.

Vessels of any burden can pass through Hell Gate with safety. The experiments and observations of Commodore Decatur have put this beyond doubt. This pass is totally unprotected; but prompt measures are being taken by the general government, and Commissioners of Fortifications, acting under the authority of the State, to erect a strong work of 12 guns at Hallet's Point, which it is to be hoped will be followed up by another on Mill Rock. These forts would effectually prevent the passage of the enemy, by water, in that direction.

With respect to land attacks by Long Island, and from above Hell Gate, no measures have been adopted to repel the enemy. Indeed, all our works of defence have been erected upon the hypothesis that he would assail us by ships. When we consider that he can land troops within 8 or 10 miles of

the city, in more places than one, and that nothing has been done to impede or preclude his operations in this way, there is room for serious reflection. We might, indeed, mention, as a solitary exception, the intended erection by the Commissioners of Fortifications, of a strong block-house at the principal inlet into Jamaica Bay, which will prevent him from coming in barges to Canarsie landing, within seven miles of the city, and at the same time cover an important section of the country from his marauding incursions.

With respect to troops, we have reason to believe that all the regular force in this part or its vicinity, does not excee l 1,600, of which a great portion consists of raw recruits, and perhaps not 74 are acquainted with the use of great guns. The various forts in this harbor contain 400 cannon, which, with the artillery that will be required in case of a hostile attempt, ought to be manned by 4,000 men. The men are now dispersed among the various forts from Sandy Hook to Greenwich, and it is obvious could never be concentrated to any given point in order to meet the advance of the enemy, without a total abandonment of the works.

The inadequacy of the regular force is palpable, and we have no reason to believe that the regular militia can supply the deficiency. The brigade of artillery does not contain more than 1,000 effective men, a considerable portion of which is principally conversant with the duties of infantry, and even fifty of this corps are now stationed at Sag Harbor for the defence of that place.

The national government have recently ordered

13,500 of the militia of this State to be held in readiness for service. This force, for the purpose of immediate defence, is merely an army on paper. Before the men can be assembled together from various parts of the State, twenty or thirty days may elapse, and the objects of the enemy be completely attained ; and when assembled, they will be raw troops unacquainted with the duties of a camp, without discipline, without mutual confidence, and ignorant of the first elements of the military art.

As to munitions of war, the annexed official statement exhibits the meagre contents of our State arsenal :—Of field artillery, we have ten pieces, four of which are six-pounders ; of muskets, we have 2,230, of which only 548 have cartridge boxes ; and the fixed ammunition is also inconsiderable. The Governor has taken measures to obtain 1,000 additional muskets, which may be daily expected.

The United States have not, in this place, more than 1,000 muskets. They have 10 iron six-pounders in good order, 4 eighteens, and 3 twelves ; 1 brass twenty-four pounder, 2 twelves, and 1 five-and-a-half-inch howitzer ; there are also 11 iron eighteen-pounders, on old carriages, which probably require remounting. The quantity of fixed ammunition is not known, but it is apprehended that it is entirely inadequate to the crisis.

After this brief exposition of our situation, the most important object of inquiry is, what remedies shall be adopted to supply the desiderata, and to meet the exigencies of the case.

As a corporate body with municipal powers, and

without any authority to impose taxes, or to raise troops, it is evident that the Common Council are not able to apply an adequate remedy. So far, both as a representation of our defenceless situation, as an application of a portion of our pecuniary resources, as animating our fellow-citizens to spirited and patriotic exertion, and as an adoption of all proper means, either as individuals or public functionaries, may have a benign influence, it is our incumbent duty to act promptly, immediately, and energetically.

The National Government is specially charged with the general defence; and it is presumed that a respectful representation of this Board, by a committee, to the President of the United States, may have beneficial effect, as it is completely in his power to direct the unfinished works to be completed, and new works to be constructed; to direct the regular forces in this quarter to be augmented; to order a portion of the militia into immediate service, in order to repel invasion, or to cause them to be paid by the United States after being ordered out by the authority of this State; to cause the munitions of war to be augmented without any great inconvenience or expense, as it is believed that the United States have arms and ammunition sufficient, which may be ordered to this place.

Next to the General Government, we must look to the State Government for protection. The Governor has authority, by the 68th section of the Militia Law, to order into service, at the expense of the State, any portion of the militia, in case of invasion or other emergency, when he shall judge it necessary.

He may also increase the munitions of war in this quarter, by purchase, or by ordering them from other arsenals where they are not wanted.

It appears to the Committee that it is indispensably necessary, in order to protect this city against attacks by land, to have two fortified camps—one on the heights of Brooklyn, and the other on the heights of Harlem—and that they should be immediately occupied by the militia. These encampments may prevent the approach of the enemy in the most exposed quarters; will enure the men to arms and discipline; will serve as places of rendezvous for the militia in case of alarm, and will give a decided tone and countenance to public confidence. An encampment at Harlem will have this additional advantage: it will keep open a communication by land with the continent if the enemy shall obtain the command of our waters. The land at Harlem may be occupied without any expense; that at Brooklyn may be obtained at a reasonable rate during the war, by paying an annual rent. It is presumed that these camps may be fortified by the voluntary labor of our fellow-citizens, and by the militia ordered to occupy them.

A respectable portion of the physical force of this city is exempted from serving in the militia, except in cases of invasion. The body of firemen, consisting of upward of 1,000 able-bodied men; those who have served a certain period in the artillery; and persons above the age of 45, come principally under this description. To render this force of any use, it ought to be organized. The firemen might compose one regiment, the exempts another.

Although the Governor is authorized to call out the militia, at the expense of the State, yet, as no legislative appropriation has been made for this object, it would be proper that the Corporation should loan the necessary funds on this occasion.

The removal of the shipping from our harbor to some place of safety, besides being beneficial to the owners, will diminish the inducement of the enemy to attack the city, and will prevent the services of an efficient body of men from being diverted from the public defence to the conservation of the shipping.

With a view of bringing these propositions before the Common Council in a formal shape, the Committee submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That Alderman Mapes and Alderman Smith be requested forthwith to call upon the President of the United States, and respectfully to solicit the attention to the objects above stated as being within the purview of his official powers.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Defence and Comptroller be a committee to procure the necessary ground on the heights of Brooklyn, the money therefor to be advanced by this Board, for an annual rent for the purposes above expressed, in full confidence that the same will be refunded by the State or General Government.

3. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to call out, for the defence of this city, under the authority given him by the militia law, a competent number of militia to occupy the proposed camps, and that the Corporation will loan the necessary funds, not exceeding $300,000, to be reimbursed by the State.

4. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be further respectfully requested to increase, by all means in his power, the munitions of war in this part of the State, and to cause the field artillery and arms to be put in complete order.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Defence be instructed to attend to the organization of the exempts as above stated ; to the removal of the shipping, and to procuring the voluntary labor of our fellow-citizens on the encampments above mentioned.

6. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Fortifications be requested to hasten the erection of works on Hal et's Point, and Mill Rock, or such other works as they may judge necessary, to prevent the approach of the enemy to this city by the Sound.

7. *Resolved*, That General Fish and Mr. Wendover be a committee to wait upon the Governor with these resolutions.

8. *Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be authorized to inquire and report as to the means of raising the moneys that may be required under these resolutions.

The Committee having been directed by the Common Council to confer with his Excellency the Governor, and Major-General Lewis, conceive it no more than an act of justice to state, that those gentlemen have evinced every disposition to promote the defence of this city, and will unquestionably afford all the aid in their power for the attainment of this important object."

The weak points where the enemy would be most

likely to make an attack were well known, and had been openly discussed for some time previous.

The report of Gov. Tompkins to the State Legislature, dated March 15th, 1813 (see portion of it, ante, Vol. I., p. 178), was carefully made as to the measures necessary. In that report Gov. Tompkins said :

"Preparatory to an estimate of the forces which may be sufficient for the harbor of New York it will be proper to mention the points, which, in addition to the present fortifications, may be occupied to great advantage :

"1. A battery upon the block which has been sunk opposite the Navy Yard, on the mud bank or island found between the East River and the channel of the Wallabout Bay, would be a great protection to the easterly side of the city ; such a work it is probable will be erected by the Navy Department.

"2. An open excavated battery of position on the high bank of the Long Island shore, between the house of Jeremiah Johnson and Williamsburgh, would be very powerful and commanding.

"3. A similar work will be required on the westerly side of the river, at or near Corlear's Hook.

"4. A battery of eight or ten columbiads at some proper place on the shore of the East River, between Throgg's Neck and Blackwell's Island, is necessary to guard against the approach of vessels from the Sound.

"5. Works at Hoboken and Powles Hook (Jersey City) should also be accepted.

"6. A bomb battery for five or six ten-inch mortars at or near the quarantine ground, will be essential to

prevent vessels from lying in that anchorage to repair damage or to wait for a favorable wind or tide.

"7. Redoubts, each containing a block house, upon the high ground of Long Island, southwest of Brooklyn, which commands Red Hook, Governor's Island and the city, and also upon the eminences in the rear of the fortifications on Staten Island will be of great importance."

Work had been commenced in June, and was in progress, for the building of a fort at Hallet's Point, on the Brooklyn side of Hell Gate. The corner-stone for it was laid on the 14th of July, and it was called Fort Stevens, in honor of Major-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of the New York State militia artillery. It was an open battery of twelve guns. The day selected was the anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by Gen. Wayne.

A party consisting of Mayor Clinton, Col. Williams, Major Fairlie, Gen. Morton, Gen. Stevens, Gen. Swift and Dr. Swift, his father, then assembled at Hallet's Point, and named the position Fort Stevens. After this, Gen. Stevens gave the party a dinner at Mount Napoleon, his country seat.

On the same day an order was issued by the Governor, detailing a militia detachment from Gen. Steddiford's brigade, to guard the ironclad frigate which was being built at Brown's yard, under the direction of Robert Fulton. The guard consisted of one sergeant, one corporal and twelve privates.

The next day Gen. Swift sent Lieut. James Gadsden, his aid-de-camp, to commence a block house on Mill Rock and a tower in the rear of Hallet's Point, to cover the right of our line of defence.

On July 16th the work on Harlem Heights was commenced at Mount Alto, on the Hudson River near 123d street. The trenches were opened by a detachment of volunteer militia, citizens from the city, under Major Van Horn. The line was from Mount Alto, extending east across Bloomingdale road, where it was a bastion called Fort Horn, and along the elevated ground to McGowan's Pass and along the ledge of rocks and the elevated ground overlooking Harlem Flats, to Hell Gate. That line was taken in preference to an advanced one, because it was short and money and men were not yet at command.

The State had already done much in the way of building fortifications and supplying them with militia, and further appropriations were made to complete them.* While other parts of the State were actually invaded, and New York City only threatened, there was no choice as to how the State should act. This left the entire responsibility of the defence of the city mainly upon the citizens, in the way of fortifications. The necessary number of militia could probably be had, but the city must pay them and supply the munitions of defence, and trust to the future action of the National and State Governments to reimburse the expense.

On the 20th of July Gov. Tompkins, as Commander-in-chief of the New York State Militia, ordered and directed that *all of the militia* of the State be kept in complete order for service and ready to

* The committee of fortifications for the city and State were De Witt Clinton, Arthur Smith, Gen. Jacob Morton, Gen. Peter Curtenius, and Major James Fairlie.

march at a moment's warning to any part of the State attacked, or in immediate danger of being attacked. The following is a copy of it:

STATE OF NEW YORK.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Albany, July 20th, 1814.

In compliance with a requisition made by the President, pursuant to the laws of the United States, the Commander-in-chief of the State of New York directs that 13,500 of the militia of the State of New York be detached, organized, equipped and held in readiness for actual service.

The First Brigade of artillery, the Third and Tenth Brigades of infantry, and the uniform companies of artillery, light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess Counties will form the first division.

The artillery of Rockland, Orange, Dutchess and Putnam will be formed into a battalion, of which Major Samuel Slee, of Poughkeepsie, will be commandant. The second major of the battalion will be assigned by the commandant of the tenth regiment of artillery. This battalion will be attached to the First Brigade of artillery.

The light infantry companies of the before-mentioned counties will be formed into one battalion, and the rifle companies into another battalion, and those two battalions into one regiment.

The First Brigade of horse artillery, and the Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Brigades of infantry will likewise be prepared

and equipped for immediate service, under the respective officers now commanding them.

The second and third divisions of the requisition are to be detached and organized as specified in the annexed detail.

The Commander-in-chief directs, that all the residue of the militia of the State of New York be likewise kept in complete order for service, and ready to march at a moment's warning, to any part of the State which may be attacked, or in immediate danger of being attacked; and enjoins it upon all officers to cause their corps to be immediately and thoroughly inspected, and the penalties for deficiencies of equipments to be rigidly enforced. Brigade and division inspectors are charged to be attentive to the execution of this order.

The services of the first and second divisions, and of the uniform corps in the counties of Ulster, Delaware, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady and Dutchess which shall tender their services on this occasion, will be required at New York and its vicinity.

Volunteers for this detachment are to be accepted by commandants of regiments, brigades or divisions, and reported to the adjutant-general immediately.

The Commander-in-chief invites the uniform corps, throughout the State, to exhibit, at this time, the same military pride and patriotic order which many of them have displayed on former occasions. The crisis demands united exertions, and the Commander-in-chief is persuaded that the promptitude, bravery and patriotism of the militia generally will be proportioned to the emergencies to which the State

of New York may be subjected. By order of the Commander-in-chief,

(Signed) SOL. VAN RENSSELAER,
Adjutant-General.

The following officers are detailed for service; the residue are to be assigned by commandants of divisions, brigades and regiments.

Major-Generals—Ebenezer Stevens, Benj. Mooers, Nathaniel King.

Inspectors—Ebenezer Irving, Jr., Moses I. Cantine, Thomas Greenly.

Quarter-Masters—Bernard Hart, Cornelius Martin, Samuel Campbell.

Judge-Advocates—Hugh Maxwell, Lemuel Jenkins, William Hotchkiss.

Brigadiers—Gerard Steddiford, Jacob Morton, Jonas Mapes, Martin Heermance, Samuel Haight, Daniel Wright, Oliver Collins.

Brigade-Majors—Theophilus Pierce, John Brush, Joseph Lord, Nathaniel Pitcher, Ransom Rathbun.

Brigade Quarter-Masters—Cornelius Bogert, P. H. Schenck, William Macomb, Thomas P. Baldwin, Joshua Hathaway.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Jonathan Varian, Isaac Belknap, Jr., Abraham Van Wyck, Anthony Delamater, Anthony Wheeler, John I. Van Dalsen, Daniel Warren, Sebastian Vischer, Thomas Davis, James Green, John Prior, Hendrick Van Schaick, Pliny Adams, C. P. Bellinger, Erastus Cleveland.

Majors—William Hammond, David W. Bate, Samuel Slee, S. V. W. Varick, Clarmont Livingston,

adjutants; I. Tompkins, *quarter-master;* Matthew Oliver, *paymaster.*

The Third and Tenth Brigades of infantry were made up of New York City regiments, as we have before seen. Gen. Jacob Morton was in command of First Brigade of artillery. The Fifteenth Brigade of infantry was from the southern part of Westchester County; the Twenty-second from Kings and Queens Counties, the Twenty-ninth from Rockland County, and the Thirty-third from Suffolk County. These were all placed under command of Major-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, with headquarters in New York City.

New Jersey was on hand to aid in the defence of New York harbor.

Gov. W. C. Pennington, of that State, was the first to take official notice of the call by the President for militia from the States. The number (five thousand) requested from New Jersey was so small, and her line of defences so important, that the Governor requested that the quota should be made up of militia volunteers. His request was dated July 14th, in which he appealed to the patriotism of the people as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief thinks it his duty to remind the militia of New Jersey that the crisis calls for a manifestation of public virtue. The events of the war in Europe have left America to again contend singly with the British Empire. The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us convince the enemy that the moment he lands on our shores he will be met by freemen in arms, able and willing to defend their country. The citizens of New Jer-

sey were among the first in our glorious struggle for national independence and in the formation of our national government; they will not be the last in arms to maintain what they have so heroically contributed to achieve and wisely to establish."

Governor Pennington requested that all offers of volunteers should be made within twenty days.

The official report of the Adjutant-General of New York State showed the militia force of the State in 1814 to be 95,026 officers and men. The report of New Jersey showed the militia force of that State to be about thirty-six thousand officers and men.

On the 26th of July, Aldermen Mapes and Smith, the committee appointed on the 14th of July to confer with the President of the United States relating to the defence of the city, made a satisfactory report, which stated that he would co-operate, so far as his power extended, in promoting the objects of the corporation; particularly, the munitions of war, the fortified camps, and the immediate call into service of three thousand militia at the expense of the United States would be attended to, the corporation advancing the pay of the troops. This arrangement was immediately sanctioned by the Common Council.

The following is the

REPORT MADE TO COMMON COUNCIL ON JULY 26TH, 1814.

"The committee report that, in pursuance of their instructions, and fully impressed with the urgency of the business committed to them, they repaired with all possible dispatch to the seat of

government, and waited on the Executive on the 19th inst., also, by his direction, on the Secretary of War.

"Your committee had a full and attentive hearing, and it is but justice to remark, that their application received that prompt and early attention which the importance and magnitude of the subject required, and that every disposition was evinced on the part of the Government to comply, as far as in their power, with the wishes of this corporation.

"They beg leave to submit the following, as the result of their final interview with the Secretary of War, to whom the application was referred :

"The Government will call into immediate service three thousand militia (the number contemplated by this Board), to be considered as part of the State's quota conditionally ordered by the President on 22d of June.

"All the requisite arms and other military stores, as well as ordnance for two fortified camps, will be furnished by the War Department, except so many muskets as can be supplied from the State arsenal. Such muskets as the general government may furnish will be considered as the property of the State, and be charged against their proportion allowed by the law of Congress for arming the whole body of the militia, the Governor giving a receipt for the same. The troops will also be furnished with subsistence and camp equipage, but their monthly pay is to be advanced by the corporation, which will again receive it from the general government.

"Proper and skillful officers (Gen. Swift and Col. Wadsworth, as your committee are informed) will

be directed to lay out the proposed camps, to superintend the fortifying the same, and to provide and inspect the ordnance necessary for the purpose.

"As an impression prevailed that there existed at this port a great deficiency of military stores, your committee deem it not improper to present to the Board the annexed schedule of such as were at this depot on the 1st of April, which quantity, it is understood, has been rather increasing. By this document of the War Department it will be perceived that there is an ample store of everything but muskets; of this article your committee are informed that there are two thousand on their way from Philadelphia, and a large stock at Springfield, which, if wanted, could in a few days be delivered here.

"With respect to the number of men in the harbor, there is considerable difference between the returns to the War Department and those lately reported to this Board, the former stating the force at 2,600, while the report of the special committee makes it only 1,600; the cause of this difference between the two returns, it is not in the power of your committee to explain at present.

(Signed) "JONAS MAPES,
THOS. R. SMITH."

SCHEDULE TO REPORT.

"347 pieces of iron heavy cannon, 18-pounders and upwards, including 22 columbiads, 50-pounders, and 1 100-pounder, mounted on fixed carriages and equipped for service.

"5 18-pounders on travelling carriages, defective in the wheels, new wheels having been ordered.

"11 12- and 9-pounders on travelling carriages.

"26 6-pounders on travelling carriages, of which seven are brass.

"5 8-inch howitzers on travelling carriages.

"5 10-inch mortars mounted on wooden beds.

"40 old cannon mortars, dismounted and unserviceable."

The difference between this report and that made to the War Department is owing to this circumstance: The first embraces the field artillery on the island of New York alone, the other includes all the field artillery on that of the different islands in the port.

At this meeting it was resolved that the injunction of secrecy on the action of the Common Council be removed so far as related to the *measures of defence*, and that the said committee select from their report such parts of it as they judged discreet to be made known, and to give publicity to the same, also to give summary of the last report. It was deemed necessary to arouse popular interest. Up to this time the proceedings in the Common Council were unknown to the people, and they seemed to take little interest in them.

The great abundance of Treasury notes and paper money among the people (noticed in Chapter XXVI.) had made them extravagant and much given to amusements and personal enjoyments, taking little regard for the future. The cry of "There is an enemy at our doors!" by those in authority had been repeated so often, and nothing had come of it, that

no attention was given to it now. The city newspapers of the day called attention to the popular apathy as to the dangerous condition of the city, and the devotion of the people to amusement and pleasure to an extent never before known in the history of the city.

The *Columbian* said :

"If a stranger were to judge from the public exhibitions and diversions of the day, he would think the citizens of New York were a pretty gay and lively and tolerably careless people, considering the times."

The following is a list of amusements for the week ending July 30th :

Monday—Dwyer's Lecture on Heads. (Comic.) Tight rope and dramatic representations in the evening, at Broadway Circus Building.

Tuesday—Serenade in the evening from the portico of the Flag staff at the Battery by the *Macedonian* band.

Wednesday—Dinner to *Essex* crew. Steamboat trip to Sandy Hook. Evening—*Essex* crew on exhibition at Broadway Circus. Fireworks at Vauxhall Garden, and dramatic entertainment, "Hearts of Oaks." Serenade at the Battery. Music and pleasure party in the steamboat *Nassau* from Beekman Slip.

Thursday—Evening concert at Connolly's Military Garden, Brooklyn. The Belvedere House and Garden opens with fireworks, Brooklyn, by R. Kent.

Friday—Evening dramatic representations, at Broadway Circus. Fireworks at Vauxhall Garden.

Daily—American Museum, naval panorama, Commodore Perry's Victory. Mechanical panorama,

of Chesapeake Bay ; ditto Baltimore. Wax figures. Telescopic views of the planets, moon and stars from building at the Flag staff.

The following is an account of a steamboat excursion the next week :

"The steamboat *Nassau* exhibited a novel and pleasing appearance on Tuesday evening. She was brilliantly illuminated and had on board a party of ladies and gentlemen, with a band of music. She left Beekman Slip at nine o'clock and proceeded slowly but majestically down the river close to the wharves into the North River, passed the Battery and went up as far as Jay Street ; then proceeded alongside the *President* frigate, when rockets were thrown from the boat, and three cheers given by the party, the music striking up the "President's March." The crew of the *President* returned the compliment by giving three cheers. The boat then passed close around the *President* and returned to the place where she started. The battery and the wharves were crowded with spectators, who were much pleased with the sight, and cheered as the boat passed them."

The dinner given at Tammany Hall to the survivors of the crew of the *Essex* and the *Essex Junior* was by subscription.

The committee of arrangements were : Francis Cooper, Stephen Whitney, Preserved Fish, Abraham R. Lawrence, Abraham Stagg, James Warner, Elisha Tibbets, Henry W. Bool, Thomas Carberry, James Lovett, Richard Hatfield, John Haff, Jeromus Johnson.

The crew (about one hundred and twenty)

marched from the Battery in procession up Broadway, attended by Commodore Decatur's (*Macedonian*) band of music, the marines in new uniform and the seamen who were in the engagement at Valparaiso harbor with crape on their hats in respect to their slaughtered comrades. They carried flags with the patriotic inscriptions displayed by Captain Porter in the action in Valparaiso harbor.

It will be remembered that when Captain Porter sailed out of New York harbor on July 3rd, 1812, his motto flying at the mast-head of the *Essex* was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" (ante, Vol. I., p. 9). When the British vessels under Commodore Hillyer laid siege to the *Essex* in Valparaiso harbor, some of them had flags with mottoes in answer to that of Captain Porter. One of the enemy's mottoes was "God and Country, British Sailors' Best Rights—Traitors offend both." Captain Porter replied to this by the motto, "God, our Country and Liberty—Tyrants offend both."

The procession halted between the park and the City Hall, and were joined by a coach with five of their wounded companions. They were saluted by nine hearty cheers from the spectators.

The dining-room was appropriately decorated. There were one hundred and eighty-four persons at the dinner.

In the evening the crew attended the circus, and were on exhibition there, being announced in the advertisements as "The heroes of Valparaiso."

They were the escaped prisoners that had been captured by the enemy at Valparaiso.

Capt. Porter, with the remains of his crew were paroled prisoners, and arrived off the northeastern coast of Long Island on July 5th, in the *Essex Junior*. The enemy detained him in such a manner as made them again prisoners, and not subject to the parole. Under these circumstances, Capt. Porter attempted an escape. He, with his men, lowered a boat, manned and armed it, and put off from the *Essex Junior*. When he was discovered the *Saturn* went in pursuit of him, but he eluded the enemy. After rowing and sailing about sixty miles, Capt. Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, L. I., where he landed on the 6th, and then in a carriage reached the Brooklyn navy yard on the 7th, and was followed by the boat with its crew on wagon wheels. He crossed the Brooklyn ferry and landed in the city at foot of Beekman Slip in the afternoon. On entering his carriage there the horses were immediately unharnessed, and he was drawn by the citizens to his lodgings in Greenwich Street, amidst the cheering and acclamation of the spectators.

Capt. Porter and his crew were on waiting orders at the Brooklyn navy yard when the dinner was given.

The late Admiral D. G. Farragut was a midshipman taken prisoner in that conflict, and was present at the dinner.*

* The only wound that Admiral Farragut ever received during his service in the navy was at this battle in Valparaiso harbor in 1814. He was twelve years of age. He was knocked down the hatchway by a falling man, and was severely bruised. Capt. Porter made honorable mention of the lad in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy.

A meeting of some citizens had been held about the middle of July on the subject of the defence of the city, and a memorial addressed to the Mayor and Common Council of the city was drawn up and circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures thereto. The following is a copy of it :

"To the Honorable, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of New York :

"The citizens whose names are undersigned respectfully represent that, in their opinion, our beloved country, and probably the city of New York, the center of our affections and interests, is exposed to imminent danger of invasion by a powerful, vindictive and exasperated enemy, and that the period has therefore arrived when all good citizens ought to combine in defence of everything dear and valuable in this life. Your memorialists do not call in question the vigilance, zeal or fidelity of the public authorities ; they disavow any intention of weakening or distracting their measures ; on the contrary, it is their sole object to animate and strengthen the public councils, and to maintain that inestimable privilege of our free institutions, which prescribes that, in whatever manner the energies of freemen are displayed, the guardians of the laws should always remain the directors of the public force. Your memorialists are well satisfied that the great body of their fellow-citizens are disposed at this interesting crisis to bury in oblivion the causes of past dissensions, and that what has appeared to be an alarming apathy in respect to the great interests of our country ought, in truth, to be

ascribed to a respectful deference for the Government, and a reluctance to engage in public concerns without a regular authority for that purpose.

"Your memorialists are, however, convinced that inaction is no longer consistent with the public safety, and that the urgency of our situation requires that the Government should now be aided by the voluntary and patriotic efforts of good citizens, and they respectfully request that measures may be immediately devised for ascertaining their sentiments and combining their exertions.

"NEW YORK, July 20, 1814.

(Signed) "OLIVER WOLCOTT,"
and by others.

The names of the persons who signed it cannot now be ascertained. They were not published nor recorded in the proceedings of the Common Council.

This memorial was presented to the Common Council on the 1st of August by Alderman Wendover, with the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That the Common Council highly approve of the sentiments expressed in the memorial presented by Oliver Wolcott and others in behalf of themselves and a number of the citizens of this city, on the important subject of taking immediate and effectual measures for its greater security and defence.

"*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens generally of this city to meet in the park in front of the City Hall on Wednesday next, the 3d inst., at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of appointing a committee to inquire if

any and what means ought and may be devised to put this city in a better posture of defence, and in conjunction with the committee of defence of this Board to provide all practical means in concert with the General and State Governments calculated to prepare for and stimulate our fellow-citizens in the protection and defence of everything we hold dear and valuable in life, and to repel any attack that may be made by the enemy against this city."

The question being taken thereon, and a division being called, it was decided in the negative by a vote of ten to seven, as follows :

Negative—Mesier, Mapes, McCartie, Lawrence, Fish, Nitchie, Lawrence, King, Hardenbrook, Brown—ten.

Affirmative — Buckwater, Wendover, Munson, Tucker, Cannon, Mann, Burtis—seven.

It was claimed that, although the resolutions were not adopted, the aldermen did not discountenance the proposed meeting, but merely left the citizens to exercise their constitutional privilege in such manner as they thought proper.

The special committee of defence, pursuant to direction of the Common Council on the 26th of July, published a summary of their reports the next day. It only showed the urgent need of more fortifications and need of more soldiers.

This was read at the next meeting of the Common Council, in the afternoon of August 1st.

The standing committee of defence then recommended to the Common Council that the following address be issued by the Mayor to the citizens of

New York. This was unanimously approved and adopted by the Common Council, as follows :

Fellow-Citizens : The times are portentous, our country is involved in war with one of the most powerful nations in the world ! A nation possessing at all times, most efficient means of annoyance, and now, in consequence of late events in Europe, left with but one object against which to direct the whole attention of her enormous naval and military forces. *This object is our beloved country !* Powerful fleets and armies have sailed from Europe ! Doubts whether, during pending negotiations, this force would be employed against us, have paralyzed the efforts of many, and under the expectations of a speedy peace we have all rested in too mu h security. We ought not to be kept back from necessary preparations by *doubts*, not to be lulled asleep by *expectations.* While we hope for a speedy and honorable peace, let us prepare ourselves for the worst. Let us place ourselves in a situation, should it be the policy of the enemy to attack us before the negotiations are terminated, to meet him with the most prompt and rigorous opposition.

Where the place of attack will be, it is impossible for any to divine ; it therefore becomes us to be prepared at every exposed point. The immense importance of New York to this country need not be mentioned. Its value to the enemy, if possessed by them, would be incalculable.

Fellow-citizens, this city is in danger ! We are threatened with invasion. It is the duty of all good citizens to prepare for the crisis ! We must arm ourselves to aid the regular force of the government

in a vigorous defence. The questions are not now, whether the war was just or unjust in its commencement; whether the declaration of war was politic or expedient; whether the causes have long ago ceased or not; whether our government might or might not have brought it to a speedy and honorable termination; or whether they have done their duty toward us since they have involved us in this war? These are solemn questions which will one day be agitated, and which must be answered hereafter. But now we must repulse the enemy from our city in case he attacks us! This is the first object of our attention, and the present inquiries ought to be, will we defend our country, our city, our property, our families? Will we go forth to meet and repel the invading enemy? Shall we, at a time like this, when our all is in jeopardy, refrain from calling into requisition all the physical force of our city for a manly resistance; shall we refuse to sacrifice our time, our labor, our exertions, our property or even our lives, if necessary, to protect our city, and place it in a state of security?

As the immediate guardians of the city we have not been idle; we have repeatedly called upon the State and General Governments for assistance. We have, in behalf or our fellow-citizens, made to government liberal offers of pecuniary aid. We have received from them promises of succor. And we feel desirous that, in addition to what they may do and what we as a corporation have done, our fellow-citizens may use all their efforts to co-operate with the government in the important object of our safety and defence.

We have observed, with much satisfaction, the efforts which have been already made by citizens exempt from militia duty, to organize themselves into effective corps. We cordially approve of all such patriotic efforts; we recommend to all such citizens capable of bearing arms, to enrol themselves without delay, or to connect themselves with the uniform companies already established, to the end that by suitable preparations and discipline they may be able effectually to assist in repelling any hostile attack.

We recommend to the whole militia of our city to keep themselves in complete order for service, ready to march at a moment's warning, to turn out as frequently as possible for exercise and improvement; and to the officers of the militia we would earnestly recommend the most prompt and thorough attention to the inspection of their men, that every one may be properly equipped with arms and accoutrements as required by law.

We recommend to all our citizens a cheerful proffer of their services to the officers of the United States, to aid by voluntary labor in the completion of the works of defence now erecting, and in the construction of such other as may be deemed important by those to whom the safety of our city is immediately intrusted.

We recommend to such of our citizens as have not yet removed their vessels, to do it without delay. This measure is considered one of great importance. It will take away one of the inducements to a hostile attack. It may prevent the destruction of the city by conflagration, should our shipping be fired

by the enemy at our wharves ; and it would preserve for our defence multitudes of brave and vigorous men who might otherwise be engaged in removing them in the hour of alarm.

Surely the city of New York and the adjoining counties possess men enough who will be willing to hazard their lives for their families and friends, and strength enough, if properly organized and directed, to repulse any power of the enemy which may pre sume to attack us. Let there then be but one voice among us. Let every arm be raised to defend our country, and with an humble reliance on the God of our fathers. Our country demands our aid. She expects that every man will be found at his post in the hour of danger, and that every free citizen of New York will do his duty.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Mayor.

The address was signed and published by the Mayor on August 3d. It was said to have been written by him. The tone of it and his literary abilities will lead no one to doubt that the Mayor was the writer of it.

Some citizens held a meeting at the City Hall next day (August 4th), at which Col. Henry Rutgers was chosen chairman and Oliver Wolcott secretary. The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved unanimously :* That this meeting highly approve the measures proposed for the defence of this city, and recommended to the citizens in an address published by his honor, the Mayor, on the 3d inst.

"*Resolved unanimously :* That for the purpose of

carrying the said measures into systematical operation, in concert with and under the direction of the public authorities, the citizens of New York be invited to attend a public meeting at the park, in front of the City Hall, on Monday the 8th inst., at twelve o'clock."

The call for a meeting was widely published and was generally approved. Some of the newspapers objected to such a meeting.

A line of torpedoes, designed by Robert Fulton, had already been placed at the Narrows, and at Throgg's Neck, and at several places in Long Island Sound.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Active Military Movements—State Militia Ordered to Serve at New York City and Vicinity—Where They Came From—Cadets from West Point—Volunteers from New Jersey.

THE local military authorities in every part of the State were on the alert, actively engaged in complying with the order of the Governor of July 20th. Officers of corps were ordering parades and inspections as to sufficiency of equipments and of uniforms. Brigade and division inspectors were careful in their duties, but yet were lenient to the delinquents in many cases where it was shown that a good reason existed for the deficiencies of equipments or of complete uniform. Reinspections were ordered in many cases after sufficient time had elapsed for delinquents to comply.

On the 30th July Gen. Morton ordered a parade of the First Brigade of artillery for inspection at the Battery parade. It was ascertained that his brigade consisted of about one thousand men. It was composed of the Second, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments of New York City and Third Regiment of Kings County. The Eleventh Regiment at that time contained 449 men.

Some of the companies drilled at the guns daily and others with small arms at the Battery Park.

The brigade of artillery paraded by battalions every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

Up to this time none of the militia had been ordered to rendezvous for actual service, but some volunteers had arrived in New York under the order of July 20th. An order was issued, dated July 30th, signed by Thomas Christie, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Military District, which prescribed that, "In all cases where troops are encamped within this district the officers attached to them are to encamp and remain with them."

On the 2d August Gov. Tompkins, at the request of Major-General Morgan Lewis, ordered Gen. Rose, of the Thirty-third Brigade (Suffolk County), to detach a company of militia from his brigade, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two ensigns. five sergeants, six corporals, two musicians (fife and drum), and ninety privates, and station them at Sagg Harbor. In the same order Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, of the Twenty-second Brigade, was required to furnish a company from that portion of his brigade in Queens County, organized same as above, to be stationed at Sagg Harbor, Gen. Rose to officer this company from his brigade.

About the time this order (of July 20th) had become fully known throughout the State, the Governor issued another order calling into military service four thousand men, for the defence of the city of New York and vicinity. This order was dated August 4, 1814, and required a rendezvous by battalions or in corps of not less than one full company, on the 18th of August, as designated in the order, for the purpose of proceeding to New York.

All of the men called for were from the Hudson River counties, as follows :

INFANTRY.

Orange County, 540 men, of Nineteenth Brigade.

Orange County, 432 men, of Thirty-fourth Brigade.

Sullivan and Ulster Counties, 432 men, of Twenty-third Brigade.

Greene and Albany Counties, 540 men, of Thirty-seventh Brigade.

Columbia County, 540 men, of Twelfth Brigade.

Dutchess County, 648 men, of Twentieth Brigade.

Dutchess County, 540 men, of Thirtieth Brigade.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery companies of Rockland and Orange Counties, under Lieut.-Col. Selah Strong. Those from Putnam and Dutchess, under Lieut.-Col. Nathan Myers.

LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLEMEN.

"One full company of the Second Regiment of riflemen (Albany County), and if more shall volunteer, they are to be accepted and serve under Lieut.-Col. S. M. Lockwood, if three companies shall volunteer."

The order included the light infantry and rifle companies of Rockland, Orange, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, as organized under the order of July 20th.

VOLUNTEERS.

In addition, the order provided that such of the uniform corps in the counties of Delaware, Greene,

Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady and Ulster as would volunteer their services for the defence of the city of New York and vicinity should report to the Governor immediately.

All the artillery, light infantry and riflemen were required to appear at rendezvous with complete uniform. The artillery were required to take with them their field pieces and equipments. The light infantry, riflemen and *infantry* were required to be equipped with a musket, bayonet or rifle, with a cartridge-box or rifle pouch, and with knapsack, blanket and canteen, and they were advised in the order "to provide themselves with a frock and trousers for fatigue dress, to preserve their uniform." Substitutes were taken, but they must comply with the above requirements.

This order was particularly hard on the *infantry* mentioned in it, as the call was to be made up of men *exclusive* of *the uniform companies* of said brigades; therefore they must provide their own uniform and equipments immediately at their own expense.

All of those called must provide their own transportation to the places of rendezvous, which were at some points on the Hudson River convenient for them to take sloops for New York City. No provision was made for rations while on the way to the rendezvous.*

Three thousand of these troops were called out

* It was this order and others like it applying to other portions of New York State in the summer of 1814, that caused so much hardship at the time, and which has been the subject of much State legislation and expense, and yet deprived the soldier of that day of his earnings and held out false hopes of repay-

under the act of Congress of 1795, to serve for three months from the date of the rendezvous, or for six months if the public interest required it, but could not be compelled to serve for a longer period. The residue of one thousand under the order, called out under New York State authority, were not liable to serve longer than three months.

A few days after this order, one hundred and twenty of the cadets from West Point arrived in the city and were stationed on Governor's Island for ten days' tour of duty.

The following order was issued:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"ALBANY, August 14th, 1814.

"On the arrival of the several detachments of militia ordered into service on the 4th inst., at their respective places of rendezvous, the commanding

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ment to him and to those depending upon him for support, in such a manner as to be a shameful disgrace to any country, State or nation.

When we reflect that the Governor of New York, in his position as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, was compelled to resort to such measures, and that they were actually applied to more than *one-half of the men in the State that were subject to military duty*, it is worthy of notice by historical writers.

The men of New York State of that day did not leave their plows in the furrows, as was said to have been done at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, but they left their crops in the field waiting and wasting, to be harvested by the owners, or to be fired by a ruthless and maddened foe.

For more than three-quarters of a century has the matter been unnoticed in history, and as there is a strong probability that it will ever remain so unless recorded in this work, I will proceed to give an outline of it, which can easily be filled up from official records.

The hardship to the soldiers of New York State which these orders engendered were often spoken of, and after many years meetings were held by the survivors to form some plan by which they could be reimbursed in part for the loss that they had

officer will report themselves and their corps to the commandant of the Third Military District of the United States, or at the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of this State in the City Hall in New York.

"No officer will be suffered to continue in the detachment unless he be completely uniformed and equipped according to law.

"The commanding officer at each rendezvous will procure water conveyance to New York for his troops, upon the most reasonable and economical terms; and should the contractor fail to supply rations in season at the proper place, the commanding officer of the rendezvous will procure them at the contract price. Duplicate receipts must be taken for all expenditures, and no expenses are to be incurred in expectation of reimbursement, ex-

thus sustained. It was not until forty years afterwards that there was any encouragement to claimants. The United States bounty land laws had much influence on the movement.

Under the acts of Congress of 1850 and 1855, the survivor or his widow or minor children of a deceased soldier could obtain the bounty land warrant, and the service must have been not less than fourteen days, except where the person was engaged in any battle.

In 1857 the laws of New York provide for the payment of claims for services rendered and supplies furnished by the militia and volunteers "in the late war with Great Britain." "The proof to authenticate such services and expenses shall be the statement on oath of the services rendered and the expenses incurred by the person claiming compensation, stating the time of such service, the place or places, and the names of the officers commanding, and that the claimant has received or is entitled to bounty lands by virtue of the laws of the United States, passed in 1850 and 1855," and be verified on oath. The commissioners were directed to report to the comptroller the names and amounts proved due the claimants and a certificate to the claimants or their legal representatives, and the comptroller was authorized to indorse on such certificate when presented that the amount thereof would be paid to the claimant, with interest at six per cent from August, 1858, *as soon as the money shall have*

cept such as are provided for by existing laws. By order the Commander-in-chief.

"SOL. VAN RENSSELAER, Adjt.-General."

Major-Gen. Lewis also made a requisition on Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, for two hundred men to encamp on the Heights of Navesink, near the telegraph station. Gov. Pennington, on the 11th, ordered the following volunteer companies into that service, to march on the 15th for the encampment for thirty days or until relieved. His detachment consisted of Captain James J. Wilson's company of infantry, of Trenton (Jersey Blues); Captain Stephen D. Day's company of infantry, of Orange; Captain John T. Plume's company of

been received from the government of the United States. It will be observed that these claims were not for services, but for "contingent expenses," the soldiers in some instances having furnished their own transportation as well as their food and clothing.

The long period that had elapsed (forty-four years) and the lack of knowledge and insufficient evidence and other causes had thinned the number to at least one-third of those to whom the law could be applied. The number of the certificates made out under the law was 17,228; of these more than one thousand had not been called for up to 1884.

In the meantime old soldiers had been forgotten and new ones brought to mind, and there seemed to be no chance of getting any money from the United States Government to pay these claims, so in 1869 the State of New York made an appropriation of $50,000 to be paid upon such of those certificates as were held by the soldier only, and was to be paid pro rata among the survivors who resided within the State of New York. In 1870 an appropriation of $100,000 was made for like purpose, and again in 1874 a like sum was appropriated.

In 1884 the report showed that there was then outstanding on those certificates, principal and interest, the sum of $1,889,784.

In 1885 the United States Senate Committee on Claims reported a bill for the payment of the said certificates without interest, but it failed to pass. The amount of said certificates upon which no principal or interest had been paid was $704,213.47, and so the matter now (1892) stands—in a very unfavorable light for claimants.

artillery, of Newark ; Captain Moses F. Davis's rifle company, of Bloomfield ; Captain Wm. Ten Eycke's rifle company, of Freehold, and Lieut. James Ten Eycke's volunteers, of Middletown Point. The quarter-master was Gen. Abraham Reynolds.

Governor Tompkins and Major-Gen. Lewis were anxiously waiting for the quota which New Jersey was to supply under the requisition of the War Department of July 4th. The Governor of New Jersey announced on the 12th of August that thirty-two uniformed companies had volunteered their services, and were ready to take the field. Twelve of these had volunteered for the defence of New York harbor.

The volunteers amounted to 179 artillery and 704 infantry, etc. The deficiency of the quota of 5,000 officers and men were ordered to be made up by draft, which the Governor ordered, specifying the number of officers and men that each county must furnish.

All those from Bergen and Essex were in one regiment, and those from Morris and Sussex in another, and those from Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth another. These three regiments composed one brigade, placed under command of Brig.-Gen. William Colfax. Those of Hunterdon and Burlington to form a regiment and those of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May another. These two formed a brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, and known as the Cumberland Brigade. The whole of the quota was placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. William N. Shinn of Mount Holly.

The brigadier-generals were to attend to the formation of the regiments, and to dispose of them in the best manner to make them serviceable.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Fortifications on Long Island—First Volunteers for Work on Defences in Brooklyn—Committee of Defence Appeal—Ground Broken at Fort Greene—Lines of Defence and Location of Forts in Brooklyn—Citizens' Meeting—Address by Col. Marinus Willett—Sketch of Col. Willett—Resolutions Adopted—Enthusiastic Proceedings—Committee of Citizens.

A FEW days after the Mayor's address, Gen. Swift completed his plans for the defences on the Brooklyn end of Long Island, and sent them to the Common Council.

Gen. Swift's complete plans for the defence of New York City were by a continuance of the line of defences on Manhattan Island by a block house on Mill Rock, in East River, and thence to Fort Stevens, on Hallett's Point, and a castle on the high ground to protect Fort Stevens. These were for water approaches.

The lines of intrenchments to protect the Navy Yard were from the south end of Wallabout Bay to the solid ground near the present corner of Hudson avenue and Park streets; thence south across Myrtle avenue to about the line of Willoughby street; thence turning east to Fort Greene place. The northern parapet of Fort Greene extended east to the line of Cumberland street, midway between Myrtle avenue and Willoughby street. The southern parapet of Fort Greene made many detours with bastions until it reached the western parapet

on the line of Fort Greene Place; thence westward to DeKalb avenue, west of Hudson avenue, where was located a redoubt (afterwards called Redoubt Cummings); thence southerly to the south side of Fulton avenue, midway between Bond and Nevins streets, to a bastion (afterwards called Washington Bastion); thence southerly on the same line to State street, to a redoubt (afterwards called Redoubt Masonic); thence on the same line to Pacific street, a bastion (afterwards called Fort Fireman); thence southwesterly, by detours and bastions, to the junction of Wycoff and Bond streets, at the marsh of Gowanus Creek. Fort Swift was in the middle of Atlantic avenue, at the junction of Court street, and there was a battery on the west side of Gowanus Creek, at the junction of Degraw and Bond streets, (afterwards called Fort Lawrence).

These fortifications in Brooklyn were to prevent a land attack from the east and south. Fort Swift was mainly for the protection of Governor's Island.

The main roads from Brooklyn east were one to Jamaica and Rockaway, by the way of Bedford and the half-way house, and another called the new road over the Wallabout bridge, through Bushwick and Newtown, to Jamaica. They branched off the old Ferry road, near the present junction of Nevins street and Flatbush avenue, on Fulton avenue.

The first body of citizens that followed the Mayor's suggestion to volunteer labor and contribute services towards the erection of fortifications for the defence of the city was Capt. Bremner's company of artillery, of Col. Harsen's Eleventh Regi-

ment. They offered their services to the Committee of Defence the next day.

The Common Council Committee of Defence made the following announcement in the *National Advocate* on the morning of Monday, August 8th : "Gen. Swift having furnished the Committee of Defence of the corporation with a plan for the construction of additional works of defence, near Brooklyn, the work will be commenced this morning by the artillery company, under the command of Capt. Andrew Bremner, who have volunteered their services for the day. The committee invite their fellow-citizens to follow their laudable example.

" To facilitate the business, the Committee of Defence announced that they will meet daily at the Mayor's office in the City Hall between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, to receive the tenders of similar services, and to arrange working parties."

Gen. Morton was appointed secretary of the committee.

The day proved to be very rainy from early morning until late in the afternoon, so that Capt. Bremner's company did not proceed to Brooklyn to break ground for the fortifications as intended.

All the officers in Gen. Mapes' brigade of infantry, consisting of two hundred men, were the next volunteers for building defences. There was also a body of citizens from the Seventh Ward that volunteered for service.

On the morning of the 9th, at an early hour, Gen. Mapes crossed the ferry to Brooklyn, but they waited for Capt. Bremner's company to break

ground, as they were the first that offered their services.

At eight o'clock Capt. Bremner and his company arrived on the spot, Fort Greene, and joined Gen. Mapes, and the former broke ground under a salute from several six-pounders. All the men proceeded with the building of earthworks under direction of Gen. Swift and his assistants, Lieut. Gadsden, and Messrs. Nicholls and Mercein.

On the 10th, the Master Butchers of New York City attended. Many offers were received by the committee.

The citizens' meeting called for the 8th in City Hall Park was not held because the weather was unpropitious.

Notice was published in some of the newspapers for a public meeting to be held in the park in front of the City Hall on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of considering proper measures to be taken for the defence of the city. The call was signed by Col. Henry Rutgers as chairman, and Oliver Wolcott, secretary.

On the 10th of August, 1814, the *Columbian* issued an extra containing the following statement:

"NEW YORK, August 10th.—Reinforcements have arrived in the mouth of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted on Sunday (7th) in Gardiner's Bay three ninety-gun ships, four seventy-fours, four frigates, and one brig. Other accounts increase the number of smaller vessels to fifteen sail in that neighborhood and off New London. There was no transports or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly and were to be

landed on Montauk Point to recover and recruit. Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of our coast, was not known.

"Montauk is common pasture for about 1,500 cattle, 1,400 sheep and 200 horses, belonging to the citizens of East Hampton, and would furnish refreshment for the well as well as for the sick, if not removed by the owner."

A letter from Sagg Harbor about that time said of the enemy:

"They are permitted to come on shore and get whatever they choose within ten or twelve miles of us. The officers and crews of their war vessels are daily feasting on the rich produce of the American soil at a liberal price.

At a meeting of the Committee of Defence, on August 9th, it was

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens to enroll themselves in their respective wards for the purpose of offering their services in the construction of works for the defence of this city. That this enrollment be made under the direction of a committee to be appointed in each ward. That persons who from bodily indisposition or other cause may prefer a pecuniary contribution to that of personal service be permitted to do so, and that the sum of $1.25 be deemed the equivalent of a day's tour of personal service, to be applied in procuring persons to perform such parts of the duty as may require instruction and practice.

"That the committee of each ward report forthwith to the Committee of Defence the number of

persons enrolled for personal service, and of those for pecuniary contribution, to the end that the detachments which from time to time may be requisite may be duly apportioned among the wards. That the said committee appoint a person in each ward to summon the required detachments, and to assemble and conduct them to the place of rendezvous.

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of the respective wards be invited to meet at the following places on Thursday evening next (11th), at eight o'clock, for the purpose of appointing such committees:

1st Ward, Washington Hotel, 42 Broad street.

2d Ward, Battin's, corner Water street and Burling slip.

3d Ward, Coleman's, Fair street.

4th Ward, Harmony Hall.

5th Ward, Liberty Hall.

6th Ward, Dooley's, corner Cross and Duane streets.

7th Ward, John Morris's, 165 Bancker street.

8th Ward, Stratten's, upper end Broadway.

9th Ward, Anthony Smith's Tavern.

10th Ward, Jonathan Haviland's, No 21 Bowery Lane.

These resolutions were published the next morning.

On the 10th, pursuant to public notice, there assembled in the Park, in front of the City Hall, an immense concourse of citizens. Col. Henry Rutgers was unanimously called to the chair, and Oliver Wolcott, Esq., appointed secretary. They took their station in the center balcony. Col. Wil-

LETT, standing near the chairman, and the flag of the nation waving over his head, delivered an address to his fellow-citizens, well calculated to inspire animation and courage.

He began by asking the indulgence of his fellow-citizens for the talk of an old man. He then proceeded :

Three score and fourteen years have brought with them some bodily infirmities : had it been otherwise and that my strength of body had remained as unimpaired as my love for my country, and the spirit that still animates me, you would not, my friends, have seen me here this day. I should have been amongst that glorious band, that, on the waters of Erie and Ontario, have achieved so much fame and lasting glory for their country !

A life of 74 years has afforded me opportunities of seeing many great and surprising changes.

Fifty-eight years are now passed since I was a witness of press gangs traversing these streets, and dragging men from their houses on board of ships of war ! What a contrast between that time and this ! Let those now reflect upon it, who, instead of thanking that kind Providence which delivered us from such oppressive domination, employ their whole power to weaken and subvert a government made by ourselves and for ourselves—the fruit of our blood and toil ! What spirit is this, that, in the present crisis of our country, can lead to measures so disgraceful ? Shall we abuse and villify those men we have placed at the head of our affairs, because they do not act just as we are pleased to say they should ? Are we, for that reason, to refuse com-

pliance with the laws of our country? No, my fellow-citizens! for it is justly stated in the address of the common council, that we are not, in the present situation of our country, to inquire into the wisdom of the measures which resulted in the declaration of this war. It is a fact, that we are at war; and that that war has been undertaken agreeably to the constitution of our country. Every man bound to support the constitution of the United States, is, therefore, bound to support the war—because it is a constitutional act, and such is the law of the land. But, had I power to detail, and you patience to hear, what I have known and observed of the haughty, cruel and gasconading nation that makes war against us, your feelings would outstrip my words, and anticipate the voice and commands of authority. The terms I use towards our enemy are not mine alone, nor proceeding from the personal warmth of my individual character. Such were the sentiments of men as great as this or any nation can boast of—Washington and Franklin. Dr. Franklin delivered his opinions in his correspondence with Lord Howe; and those of General Washington I have had from his own lips.

Forty years ago I was at a meeting of citizens assembled on this green. The acclamation then was "*join or die.*" The unanimity of that day procured the repeal of some obnoxious laws; but the design of enslaving us was not relinquished. Troops were stationed throughout the colonies to carry the nefarious intention into execution. Many were the broils between the citizen and the soldier: for the spirit of the citizens was aroused, and they viewed, with

just indignation, the mercenary troops that were to overthrow their liberties. They were stung by the ingratitude of the nation to which they had yielded loyal obedience, and assisted in its wars with ardor and alacrity. But had the enemy then conquered us as we did them, how different would have been our situation at this day. Reflecting on this, it seems to me almost incredible that there should be Americans that could espouse the cause of such an enemy. Of what stuff are such hearts made? Is it possible that any such should be amongst the sons of those who fought your battles, my fellow-citizens, and won your freedom?

It was in the war of the revolution, a favorite toast—

"May every citizen be a soldier, and every soldier a citizen."

Our citizens must now again become soldiers, and those soldiers be good citizens—not parading soldiers, fellow-citizens, but fighting soldiers—soldiers willing and ready to encounter hardships and fatigues of war. I am not what I have been; but such as I am, wherever the enemy seek to deal most destruction, there you may look for me. And as to this mistaken idea, that American militia are unequal to the contest with British regulars, I am a living witness to the contrary. With militia I have encountered them. I have met them when their numbers were double mine; and I have routed and pursued them. You, my fellow-citizens, if you will, can do the same. There is no terror in them for brave men, who dare look them in the face, and lock the bayonet with them. Let those who would

dismay you by the terrors of war, rather reflect upon the part they have had in encouraging your enemy ; and though war, like pestilence, may have been visited upon nations for their crimes, yet against this enemy we have committed no offence. We bore with the cruelty, injustice and oppression of that insolent nation till it became insupportable.

Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the measures or operations of the war, let us rather unite to banish envy, hatred and discord, from among us ; and resolve, with all our might, to resist that implacable enemy, who will never respect us till we again compel him so to do.

Permit me, then, my dear fellow-citizens, to conclude with a chorus we were used to sing in the camp in days of much more danger :

Let Europe employ all her force,
We'll meet them in array,
And shout—Huzza—Huzza—Huzza,
For Life and Liberty.

This pithy discourse, from a tried and trusty statesman of the revolution, whose acts were vouchers for his words, had its full effect, and was cheered with unbounded applause.*

Mr. *Riker*, from a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Drs. Mitchill and M'Neven,

* Marinus Willett was born at Jamaica, L. I., in 1740. He was grandson of Thomas Willett, the second Mayor of New York City. He commenced his military career in the old Colonial wars against the French and Indians. Was a lieutenant in Colonel Delancey's regiment under General Abercrombie. Was at the disastrous attack upon Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and was with Bradstreet's expedition when it captured Fort Fron-

Messrs. Wolcott, Riker, Anthony Bleecker and Sampson, reported the following address and resolutions, which were received with applause, and unanimously adopted :

tenac, now Kingston, Canada. Was one of the "Sons of Liberty" in New York in 1770, opposed to the Stamp Act. After the skirmish at Lexington, in 1775, the British troops in garrison at New York were ordered to Boston, and in addition to their own, attempted to carry off a large quantity of spare arms. Willett resolved to prevent it, and though opposed by Mayor Hicks and others, he, with a few "Sons of Liberty," captured the baggage wagons containing them, and took them back to the city. In 1775 he was appointed second captain in Colonel McDougal's regiment and accompanied General Montgomery in his expedition against Canada. Was placed in command of St. Johns on the Sorel, and held that post until January, 1776. After the Declaration of Independence in 1776 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and at the opening of the campaign in 1777 was placed in command of Fort Constitution on the Hudson. In May of that year he was ordered to Fort Stanwix (Schuyler) on the Mohawk (now Rome, N. Y.). He arrived there in July. The fort was still unfinished. On August 2d the British forces and their Indian allies, amounting to 1,700 men, under St. Leger besieged the fort, which then had only 750 men under Colone. Gansevoort. During the siege, St. Leger sent a strong detachment of British and Indians to intercept General Herkimer and prevent an attack upon his intrenchments from the rear. This led to the battle of Oriskany. With St. Leger's forces thus weakened, it was resolved that a sortie should be made on the enemy's encampment. Two hundred men were placed under Colonel Willett. The sortie was daringly and successfully made without the loss of a man. The British forces were scattered and driven back. Twenty-one wagon loads of clothing, blankets, stores, camp equipage, five British standards, the baggage of Sir John Johnson, with all his papers and those of other officers, containing every kind of information necessary to the garrison. This great exploit was duly noticed by Congress by a vote of thanks, and an elegant sword was presented to him in the name of the United States. While the bloody battle of Oriskany was in progress the enemy heard the firing of Colonel Willett's guns in his attack upon their camp. It cannot be doubted that this greatly contributed to the result of that battle in the retreat of the enemy. The garrison in Fort Stanwix was enabled to hold out until General Arnold came to their assistance, and St. Leger retreated on August 23, 1777. Colonel Willett was left in command of the fort, while all the forces that could be spared were sent to General Gates at Stillwater to meet the enemy under General Burgoyne. A full account of the enemy's campaign in

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Once more we are engaged in war with a powerful nation.

The ocean is denied to us—our commerce is prostrated—our waters are violated—our land is invaded

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the Mohawk Valley can be found in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution." He remained at Fort Stanwix until the summer of 1778, when he joined the army under General Washington and was at the battle of Monmouth. Was in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians in the summer of 1779, and was actively engaged in the Mohawk Valley in 1780.

In 1781, Gov. George Clinton placed him as colonel in command of all the militia levies and State troops that might be raised for the protection of the Mohawk country. He arrived at Fort Rensselaer (Canajoharie, N. Y.) near the end of June. He learned of an Indian and Tory encampment of about three hundred men in a thick cedar swamp about six miles northeast of Cherry Valley, N. Y. All the men he could muster for an attack was about one hundred and fifty. By an ambush and a bayonet charge he routed the enemy and drove them from the valley with heavy loss.

In October, 1781 another invasion of the Mohawk Valley was made by about 1,000 men. Colonel Willett had but about 416 men to meet them. He did this in such a manner that at the battle of Johnstown, N. Y., on October 25, 1781, after a severe struggle, the enemy retreated to a mountain top six miles distant, and Colonel Willett harassed them so that they at last retreated towards Canada, he following them until they were well out of the Mohawk Valley.

In 1782, after the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace, General Washington conceived the design of securing Fort Ontario, where Oswego now is. The expedition was placed under Colonel Willett, who set out for the fort in February. The weather was intensely cold, and Willett's attempt became known in the fort after he arrived in sight of it, he returned and nothing came of it.

In 1790, General Washington appointed Colonel Willett to negotiate with the Creek Indians for a treaty of friendship and alliance. Colonel Willett visited that nation, but could do little. He then induced Alexander McGilvany, a half breed and about thirty of the principal chiefs to come to New York City, which was then the national capital. When they arrived they were received by the members of Tammany with great ceremony, and were in Indian costume, and wore feathers, moccasins, leggins, painted their faces, and sported huge war clubs and burnished tomahawks. When the Creeks entered the "wigwam" they were so surprised to see such a number of their own race, that they set up a whoop of joy which almost terrified the people present. Gov. George Clinton, Chief Justice Jay, Mr.

—hostile fleets and armies threaten to convert our habitations to heaps of ruins.

We are called upon to save our possessions from spoil and destruction ; to secure our persons from slavery and death ; to protect our families against outrage and violence ; to guard our institutions from assault and overthrow ; to defend by free-born valor our dear-bought independence.

The lawful authorities, aware of this condition of things, have made provision to meet it. The national

Duane, then Mayor, Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of States and many other distinguished men were present. The Creek, were overjoyed with their reception. They drank "fire-water," performed a dance, and sang the *E-tho* song. Mr. Smith, the grand sachem of the society, made a speech to the Indians through their interpreter, in which he told them that although the hand of death was cold upon those two great chiefs, Tammany and Columbus, their spirits were walking backward and forward in the wigwam. The Sagamore presented the chiefs with the calumet, the pipe of peace, and it was accepted. In the evening they were taken to the theater by the sachems and members in costume. Before they left the city they entered into a treaty of friendship with "Washington, the beloved Sachem of Thirteen Fires," as they were pleased to call him.

General Washington soon after made Colonel Willett a brigadier-general by brevet.

He was sheriff of New York County from 1784 to 1787, and from 1791 to 1795, and was Mayor of the city in 1807.

He was presidential elector in 1824 and was president of the electoral college.

On September 25, 1812, Colonel Willett, in a letter to Maj.-Gen. Van Rensselaer, of the New York militia, offered his services and also some advice as a veteran. In reply Gen. Van Rensselaer said, "I shall remember your counsel with gratitude and pleasure as a precious legacy from a soldier of great experience." He died August 22, 1830, aged ninety years. The corpse, in compliance with a written request of the deceased, was habited in a complete suit of citizen's apparel of small clothes, including an old-fashioned three-cornered hat. The coffin in which he was buried was made of pieces of wood collected by himself many years before from many Revolutionary battle-grounds. His remains were placed in the family vault in Trinity churchyard.

"A Narrative of the Military Affairs of the late Col. Marinus Willett" was published in 1831, and was said to have been made up chiefly from his own manuscripts. It contains a portrait of the old hero of many wars, of varied causes and objects.

government has augmented our security, by fortifications, troops and floating force. The State has extended its care, and caused other works of defence to be erected. The common council of the city, has labored to insure our safety. It only remains that the sons of liberty come forth in their might; and demonstrate that in a contest for all that is near and dear to them, they are invincible.

Our regular regiments are already at their stations. The organized militia will join them on the shortest summons. The several corps of volunteers are inflamed with patriotic ardor. To these bands, other military associations will be added, composed of those who enjoy honorable exemptions from ordinary service, but who will come forward on this trying occasion.

This meeting is called for the purpose of enabling us to renew our pledge, to support the constitution; to invigorate the laws; to aid with our best efforts the administration of our beloved country; to see that it be not approached by spies and emissaries; to defend the great interests of the union with our treasure and our blood.

It is our glory and our boast that we are freemen. Our constitution and government are acts of our free and unbiassed choice. They are ours and we will never abandon them.

The citizens are the safeguards of a free State.—Their right to keep and bear arms has never been infringed. We will use these weapons resolutely in support of our privileges; with these we will manfully oppose the enemy who shall presume to invade them.

With these convictions let us make a combined effort. Let some contribute their labor towards the completion of the public works. Let others practice the art of the artillerist or the fusileer. Let others again minister comfort to the wives and children of those who heroically meet danger in the field. All will thus be animated and united; and the joyous sentiment pervade every patriotic bosom, that, guarded by the love and valor of the people, the republic is safe!

Resolved, That the citizens here assembled, will to the last extremity, defend their city.

Resolved, That we will unite ourselves in arms with our brethren of the country, and on the first approach of the enemy, make it a COMMON CAUSE.

Resolved, That humbly confiding in the favor of the Almighty, we hope to prove ourselves not unworthy of that freedom won by the heroes of the revolution—and trust that the enemy they vanquished will receive from us a similar defeat.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures for public defence which have been devised by the government of the United States—by his excellency, the governor of the State, and by the corporation of this city—and that we will co-operate in carrying the same into effectual execution.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens generally, to meet as soon as may be practicable, with convenience in their respective wards, for the purpose of electing discreet and efficient committees to promote the execution of the following objects:

1. To complete the voluntary enrollments of persons exempted by law from military service.

2. To encourage the enrollment of seafaring citizens for service in the harbor, or as artillerists. And

3. The enrollment of citizens for voluntary labor on the public works.

Resolved, That it be the special duty of the ward committees to provide, under the direction of the corporation of this city, for the relief and protection of the families of such persons as may be absent on public duty, and also, to provide in the best manner practicable, for the protection of such helpless persons and their property, as in case of alarm may be desirous of removing into the country.

Resolved, That all associations for military service and for performing labor on the public works, be reported to, and receive their instructions from such officer or officers as have, or may be designated for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to promote concord and will discountenance all attempts to weaken the patriotic efforts of good citizens.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to discover and subject to the animadversion of the laws, all persons who shall be concerned in any illicit commerce or improper intercourse with the enemy.

Resolved, That Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Marinus Willett, Cadwallader D. Colden, John Swartwout, Thomas Morris, John Mills, William Edgar, Jr., Richard Riker, Anthony Bleecker, Abraham Bloodgood, Stephen Price, Abraham Stagg, James Lovett, Abraham Dally, William Sampson, John Vanderbilt, Jr., Samuel Tooker, John Hone, David Bryson, Jacob Sherred, Benjamin

Ferris, William Codman, Rensselaer Havens, and Peter Wilson, Sr. be a committee to confer with such committee as may be appointed by the corporation and by the respective wards, and in conjunction with them, to adopt all measures essential to the public safety.

Resolved, That this committee correspond with our fellow-citizens in this and the neighboring States, for the purpose of inviting them to form voluntary associations, similar to those proposed in this city.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the public papers of this city.

Henry Rutgers, hairman.
Oolcott Wolcott, Secretary.

"During the reading of the above address and resolutions, the countenance of the citizens indicated the most deep and concentrated feeling; and at the close, the air was rent with loud and prolonged acclamations of approbation and assent. And no sooner was the question of adjournment put and carried, than each citizen retired to his lawful occupation, and the scene of unexampled enthusiasm instantly remained silent and unoccupied," said the *Columbian*.

This request was readily responded to by the citizens of each ward, on the evening of August 11th, by a meeting at a place within each ward respectively, previously designated by the Common Council Committee of Defence, in pursuance of the invitation of the two committees of defence, for the purpose of enrolling for personal labor, or contributing pecuniary substitute, and to carry into effect their

recommendations. At nearly every meeting that evening a committee of prominent citizens in each ward was appointed for that purpose.

All party feuds were in a great measure suspended, newspaper editors excluded all acrimonious political discussions. The ward committees appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the general meeting were selected from the most respectable of the citizens, without the least regard to the political party to which the persons selected belonged.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Workers on Fortifications in Brooklyn and at Harlem—Depredations by the Enemy—Bombardment of Stonington—British Fleet in Gardiner's Bay—Report of the Progress of the Defences Around New York City—Attempt to Capture the City by Water Temporarily Abandoned—The Enemy's War Vessels Move to the South—Baltimore and Washington in Danger—Enthusiastic Volunteer Workers on Defence Still Continue in New York and Brooklyn.

HIS call for voluntary labor on the fortifications, which were little more than earthworks, was enthusiastically responded to by almost all persons in every condition of life. Those that did not labor contributed largely to defray necessary expenses. Each successive day parties of volunteers, to the number of from five hundred to one thousand, labored on the works in Brooklyn and Harlem, on the earthworks. Volunteers came from neighboring counties and from New Jersey, and were in clubs, schools, churches, societies, fire, military companies, factory hands and represented townships and counties.

The Committee of Defence announced on the 10th of August, that a contribution of $1.25 would be regarded as equal to one day's work on the fortifica-

tions around New York, and would be applied in that way.

There were many money contributions direct to the Committee of Defence, and some were to the ward committees designated for that purpose. On the 12th of August it was announced that the banks and banking institutions in the city had contributed $250 each to aid in building defences.

The committee soon found that the superintendence of the works, the arranging of fatigue parties, and the various other concerns incident to the defence of the city, demanded nearly the whole of their time and attention, and they met daily at the City Hall from eleven to twelve o'clock from August 11th, while the completion of the works was progressing.

Minutes of their proceedings, showing the number of voluntary workers on the defences, and where they were from, and what particular body or class they represented, and also the amounts voluntarily contributed, and the names of the donors, and also a general statement of the expenditures for the defences. These minutes were filed with the clerk of the Common Council, as part of their records.

The next day after the meeting the laborers on Fort Greene were the tanners and curriers, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, a society of Plumbers, A large force of military exempts from the Second Ward, Major Dunscomb's Battalion of Governor's Guards, Captain Swain's company of artillery of the Third Artillery Regiment, and others.

August 12th. The committee received tenders of service from the regiment of horse artillery, the city watch, gentlemen of the bar and law students, the inhabitants of Greenwich Village, the citizens of the vicinity of Spring street, New York, the Independent Blues, Mr. E. Ludlow, and 100 masons and laborers in his employ, a company of 32 cartmen, 200 journeymen house carpenters, 400 citizens of the Eighth Ward, carpenters employed at St. Peter's Church, Mr. Uppington, gold beater, and 14 men employed by him.

August 13th. The following further offers were received : Two parties of the city watch, 60 cartmen, Fire Engine Company No. 26, 200 journeymen printers, 1,000 "Patriotic Sons of Erin," 30 pilots, Col. Beekman M. Van Beuren's regiment, company of artillery, 182 workmen employed by Ward & Tallman, 150 free colored people, 70 members of the Asbury African Church (colored).

It was announced that nearly five thousand persons were on the list to work the following week.

The following notice was published :

"The Committee of Defence earnestly recommend to the working parties that they would make preparations to rendezvous at Beekman's or Catherine Slip ferry each day at half-past five o'clock in the morning, the hour heretofore appointed (being seven o'clock) having been found inconvenient, as the working parties are unable, owing to delays at the ferries and other causes, to reach the scene of action until the cooler part

of the day is past and the weather becomes very warm.

"JACOB MORTON, Secretary."

While the means of defences were being strengthened and men were being drilled and marshalled, ready to take a stand wherever most needed, the enemy were gathering at many points, evidently for an attack.

The proximity of the enemy, and his depredations at various points along the coast, had a tendency to keep the people awake as to the possibility of an immediate attack.

Intelligence of the bombardment of Stonington had not reached New York when the meeting at the City Hall Park took place. It was not known in New York City until the 12th. It caused little comment.

On that day it was reported that on the morning of the 9th of August Commodore Hardy appeared off Stonington with a squadron consisting of the *Ramillies*, seventy-four; *Pactolus*, forty-four; bombship *Terror*, the brig *Dispatch*, twenty-two guns, and numerous barges and launches, each carrying a carronade, and the latter prepared to throw rockets to burn the town.

The attack commenced on the evening of the 9th, and was continued for the greater part of three days and nights. The enemy attempted to land in their launches, but were driven back. A great number of rockets, balls and shells were thrown into the town.

Several other small towns and places along the

eastern coast north of the Potomac were attacked by the British about this time.

The British squadrons that sailed from Bordeaux under command of General Ross, and the one under Rear Admiral Malcolm that sailed from the Mediterranean near the end of May before mentioned, arrived at Bermuda, the place of general rendezvous, the last part of July. They there found Vice-Admiral Cochrane waiting their arrival to direct their future naval operations.

On the 3d of August the whole of the Bordeaux and about half the Mediterranean armament, with an additional squadron then at Bermuda, comprising a fleet of sixty vessels under Vice-Admiral Cochrane, with a land force of six thousand men commanded by Major-General Ross, sailed from Bermuda for Chesapeake Bay, and entered it on the 10th of August. This was known in New York a few days later. The other division of the Mediterranean armament proceeded to join Sir George Prevost in Canada. Before that time Rear Admiral Cockburn, with a portion of his fleet, appeared off Sandy Hook and at the mouth of Long Island Sound in Gardiner's Bay.

On Sunday, August 7th, the enemy's vessels in sight in Gardiner's Bay were two ninety-gun ships, four seventy-fours, four frigates and one brig, besides many others off New London.

There was also reported active movements of the enemy along the frontier of New York. There was an ominous quiet in the demeanor and movements of the main forces of the enemy that led to the firm

belief that they were waiting for something—for the perfection of some plan.

Whether a concerted attack was to be made at different points or only upon the seaboard at New York or Baltimore, and then on to Philadelphia and Washington, was conjecture, with strong circumstantial evidence to sustain it.

The President issued a proclamation, dated August 8th, calling an extra session of Congress to meet at Washington, on September 19th. This proclamation was not known in New York until the 16th of August. It was no surprise.

In an oration on the life, character and services of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, delivered by Rev. Peter J. Van Pelt, on the 23d of June, 1843, in the church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the speaker stated that in August, 1814, he was chaplain of the State troops at New York, and that it was communicated to him confidentially by an honorable officer in our army, that Admiral Cockburn had sent word to a lady friend and relative, to whom both were related, residing in Broadway, that on a certain day he hoped to have the honor to dine with her at her house, as he expected to be in command of the city of New York; and said the officer, "He will attempt and do it if possible, for I know his daring, determined disposition and character." Mr. Van Pelt hastened with this intelligence to Governor Tompkins and Major-General Lewis, and such orders were issued and such vigilance and preparation made, by those in authority, that the popular belief was that a crisis was approaching. The call for

help on the fortifications was more earnest. Commodore Decatur, with a naval force of one thousand men, was placed in command of the harbor, to cooperate with the land forces.

The Committee of Defence, on Monday, the 15th of August, made the following report of the progress of the works for defence :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MADE AND AGREED TO IN COMMON COUNCIL, AUGUST 15, 1814.

The Committee of Defence respectfully report to the Common Council, that in pursuance of instructions from the Board, they immediately requested Brigadier-General Swift of the corps of Engineers, to furnish them as soon as possible, with the plan of such additional works of defence as might be deemed necessary by him to place this city in a state of complete defence. To this request that valuable officer gave the most prompt attention. On being furnished by him with a plan, the Committee made an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens to furnish voluntary aid in the erection of the works. The appeal was answered by them with one heart and one mind. Prepared for this appeal by the address of the Common Council, every one was anxious to offer his services on the interesting occasion. Volunteer associations pressed forward with their overtures, all anxious to be engaged in the honorable employment of self-defence on the earliest day that could be appointed. In these overtures, the Committee remarked with heartfelt pleasure, that there appeared to be no distinction of

party or situation in life. Citizens of every political party seemed to vie with each other only in efforts to protect our city from invasion by the enemy. They all appeared to meet on the ground of self-defence as a common ground.

That the city must be gallantly defended was the universal opinion, and every individual felt it necessary to spare no pains, no means within his power, to deter from, or to repel any hostile attempt. The rich and the poor have alike proffered their services, and have wrought together on the same works, intermingling their labor with the most patriotic emulation. Those who were unable to give their personal labor to the common cause, have voluntarily come forward and contributed liberally in money for the employment of substitutes. And many of these fellow-citizens have given both money and personal labor with alacrity.

The committee think proper to mention these facts as honorable to their fellow-citizens in the highest degree, and to show to the corporation that they have not calculated in vain on the patriotic spirit of their constituents, and their disposition in every respect to obey and carry into effect the suggestions and recommendations of the constituted authorities. The committee think that from the confidence the citizens appear to have in the zeal of the Corporation, and the ardor they evince in seconding their efforts, the proposed works will be nearly, if not quite completed, by the voluntary labor and contribution of the citizens. The com-

mittee regret, that, in a time like this, when the daily labor of their poorer fellow-citizens is so important to themselves and their families, our situation should be such as to place them under a necessity of devoting that labor to the public service. They hope that this consideration will induce those who are more able in their circumstances to contribute more liberally, to enable the Committee to employ hired laborers, when the claims of their families may compel those patriotic citizens to discontinue their gratuitous labors.

The works in the rear of Brooklyn were commenced on Tuesday last, by the officers of Brigadier-General Mapes' brigade, and the artillery company of Captain Andrew Bremner, who had the honor of breaking the ground. On each successive day, parties of volunteer citizens to the amount of from five hundred to upward of one thousand a day have labored on the works. The spirit of volunteering personal labor seems still to be ardent, many thousands are now on the lists of the committee waiting their turn for doing duty. Voluntary contributions to the amount of about $3,500, have been received by the Committee from public institutions, and individuals residents in the city and abroad, as a commutation for personal service, and to furnish the committee with the means of defraying necessary expenses.

The inhabitants of Kings County have, in a very laudable manner, volunteered their services, and the Committee understand, that the yeomanry

of our sister state, New Jersey, are unsolicitedly, making preparations to tender their services.

The Committee have met daily to superintend the business committed to their charge.

The Committee have learned with great satisfaction, that the Secretary of the Navy has assigned the command of the naval forces in our harbor to Commodore Decatur, who is instructed co-operate with the land forces in its defence. The high reputation of this gallant officer has inspired great confidence in our fellow-citizens, and the numerous corps of seamen and marines under his command, will form no inconsiderable acquisition to our means of defence. (The following, originally in the report is erased. "This officer is in possession of a plan of securing this harbor from naval attack, which at a small expense, will, in his opinion, secure it from any naval force whatever. The general features of the plan have already been communicated by him and the Committee." * The report as finally made then goes on) "From the confidence which the Committee have in his skill and judgment, and which they are persuaded is also cherished by the public, they do not hesitate to recommend, that they be authorized to furnish him with the means of executing such additional plans of

* The part of this report that was erased undoubtedly referred to torpedoes. At that time there was a line of Fulton's torpedoes at the Narrows, and at Throgg's Neck and at other places in Long Island Sound.

defence as he may conceive essential to the public security."

NICHOLAS FISH,
PETER MESIER,
GIDEON TUCKER,
GEORGE BUCKMASTER,
JOHN NITCHIE.

In their minutes on that day is the following entry:

"Aug. 15, 1814. *Resolved*, That the members of the Common Council, together with the officers of the Board, will assemble on Wednesday next at six o'clock A.M. at Beekman Slip Wharf and proceed to Brooklyn to labor at the works there erecting for the defence of the city."

The Brooklyn ferry company charged only half fare for the volunteer workers on defences in Brooklyn. New York City paid that.

The horse boat *Williamsburg* was gratuitously offered for the purpose of conveying from Corlaer's Hook to the Navy Yard such persons from that part of the city as may tender their services from day to day for work on the fortifications on Brooklyn Heights, starting in the morning and returning in the evening.

In 1814 the ferriage to Brooklyn was raised from two cents to four cents for each passenger. To Williamsburg, six cents, to Jersey City it was twelve and one-half cents, and to Hoboken it was six cents.

On August 16th all the daily newspapers in the city suspended operations and their employees and

those connected with the business worked on the fortifications in Brooklyn. The force was seven hundred strong.*

Among the laborers on the fortifications on Brooklyn Heights on August 17th were seventy-six of the inhabitants of Paterson, N. J., in military dress, under the direction of Col. Abraham Godwin, an old Revolutionary officer. They arrived at Jersey ferry at an early hour in the morning, having walked all the way, and between six and seven o'clock passed across the city to Beekman Slip, with martial music and colors flying. They excited the liveliest feelings of patriotism and enthusiasm in the spectators.

Colonel Godwin, in behalf of his company, afterwards acknowledged with gratitude the favorable reception they met with from the corporation, and also the high respect paid them by the gentlemen of the New York Bar and others who worked with them on that day, and the refreshments furnished them by Messrs. Rider & Clark, of New York City.

A company of ladies from New York City went to Brooklyn, and forming a procession at the ferry, led by the music of Tammany Society, increased in numbers as they went to Fort Green, to between two hundred and three hundred, where they performed an hour's work on the fortifications amid the plaudits of the citizens on the ground. Several patriots of the Revolution were among them, and a

* At that time the New York Typographical Society had the following officers: Peter Force, president; Andrew Mather, vice-president; Henry McKee, treasurer; Joseph Broderick, secretary.

lady seventy-two years of age wheeled a barrow of earth with great activity.

The works were progressing at Harlem. On the morning of the 18th the members of the Common Council, with two hundred men employed by the corporation at Bellevue, who volunteered their services, commenced a fort at McGowan's Pass and called it Fort Clinton. The ground was broken under a Federal salute from Capt. Messerve's troops of flying artillery.

The steam ferryboat *York* started from Cortlandt street slip for Manhattanville with a load of passengers who had volunteered their services for work on the fortifications at Harlem Heights. On their way they met five sloops loaded with militia on their way to the city from up the river. There were about two thousand of them, and they were that day stationed in the neighborhood of Harlem Heights. The first night they were without tents and without straw.

On the 18th the telegraph signal on West Battery (Castle Clinton) announced that five of the enemy's war vessels were off Sandy Hook. This excited no alarm. One of the newspapers remarked the next day that it would take five times five vessels at Sandy Hook to cause alarm in the city.

On the 19th the blockading squadron of the enemy off Sandy Hook ordered all the smacks and boats off the fishing banks, with the assurance that any that should be found there after twenty-four hours would be destroyed.

A few days after this it was reported that five

barges of the enemy attempted to land at Hempstead, but found the tide too low and gave up the design. There was probably no truth in the rumor.

On the 20th twelve hundred Irishmen in the organization known as "The Patriotic Sons of Erin" performed voluntary labor on Fort Green, in the sodding of the parapets.

On the 22d one thousand free colored men worked on the defences between Fort Green and Gowanus Creek.

The military spirit was by necessity (not for glory) fully aroused. The old volunteer corps were filled up and new ones formed; volunteering was the order of the day. A corps of two thousand exempts was formed in the city.

The following order was issued relating to the defence of the harbor :

"General Orders.

"Adjutant-General's Office, 3d Military District.

"New York, Aug. 19, 1814.

"Colonel Forbes, of the 42d N. Y., will proceed to-morrow with said regiment to Sandy Hook and assume the command of that post, including Fort Gates, and the militia of New Jersey encamped on the Highlands of Navesink. On his arrival there the 32d Regt. will embark on board the same vessels and take post at or near Fort Richmond, the commanding officer of said regiment reporting to Capt. James R. Hanham, of the artillery, who will assume the command of all the positions and troops on Staten Island. * * * Colonel Forbes will

cause the Sea Fencibles to be trained both as infantry and artilleryists, and will confine them to land service until further orders. The barge they have in use he will cause to be delivered to Commodore Lewis on his receipt, and will apply to the Commodore for such service as he may be required to be performed on the water. * * *

"By Order,

"THOS. CHRISTIE,

"Asst. Adj.-Gen."

At that time New York City was thought to be well prepared against an attack by water.

On the 20th of August some of the uniformed companies of militia from the Hudson River counties arrived and went into camp at Brooklyn. They were part of the quota called for by the Governor and more were expected daily from that source.

Care was taken that all these preparations should be published so as to reach the enemy's vessels on the coast.

It was known that the enemy and the blockading squadron received the New York daily newspapers regularly in one way or another, and very little effort was made to prevent it.

Admiral Cockburn knew the preparations for his reception, and he abandoned his plan of an attack on New York, and suddenly disappeared from the vicinity of New York, and sailed south. It was then that increased fears were entertained about the safety of Washington. Although it was regarded worth little as a militia hold, the moral effect of the surrender of the capital of the nation to an enemy

could not be over-estimated in the eyes of Europeans. To them a national capital meant London, Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and all the great cities of Europe. Washington at that time contained less than 7,000 white inhabitants and about 2,500 blacks, and not much valuable property apart from public buildings and the navy yard. Alexandria had about the same in population. If one was captured the other must soon follow the same fate.

So little thought had been bestowed to their protection by the military authorities that they were literally without any regular military force.

The Federal newspapers were decrying the lack of proper defence of the capital of the nation and stated the moral effect of its capture abroad. The administration newspapers contrarily maintained that there was no danger of it, and that it was not worth capture in a military point of view.

Captain Porter was in New York City and heard that Washington City was in danger of the enemy. The remainder of his gallant crew of the *Essex* were also there. He summoned them as follows:

"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights;" to the crew of the old *Essex*. Sailors! The enemy is about attempting the destruction of our new ship at Washington and I am ordered there to defend her. I shall proceed immediately and all disposed to accompany me will meet me at five o'clock this afternoon at the Navy agent's office. D. PORTER.

"NEW YORK, August 22d, 1814."

It will be remembered that the officers and crew of the *Essex* were captured by Captain Hillier, as already stated (ante, p. 173), and had been paroled as prisoners of war. They were declared discharged of their paroles by reason of some action of the captors. They were officially notified of this by the Secretary of the United States Navy on August 11th, only a few days previous to this call. They had been paid their prize money a few days previous.

When at Philadelphia, on his way to Washington Captain Porter, on the 26th of August, caused the following notice to be published in some of the New York newspapers:

"FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS."

"☞ The crew of the old *Essex* and as many volunteers as they can bring are required to repair to Washington without delay to defend their new ship."

As an indication of the state of affairs in New York City at that time, we observe that at a meeting of merchants in the evening on the 24th, for the purpose of requesting that the banks in the city should take some action to prevent specie being sent out of the country, a committee of seven was appointed to confer with the banks' officers upon the subject. A meeting of the officers of the banks was held next day to meet the committee of merchants, and it was declared that there was no reason for suspension of specie payments.

In the haste to get men in the military service,

nearly all preparation for their equipment and the proper accommodation for them after their arrival here was overlooked. Much suffering was caused thereby, and the committee of defence was appealed to for aid. The following notice was published in the *National Advocate* on August 24th:

"DONATIONS FOR DEFENDERS."

"Several thousands of our fellow-citizens from the interior of the State, having, in obedience to the call of the constituted authorities, relinquished the comforts of home, and repaired in arms to the vicinity of this city to aid in its defence, it is our anxious desire and ever-incumbent duty to render their condition as agreeable as possible, and to reconcile them to the sacrifices they are making. Placed in a new situation, and from the nature of a military life, exposed to privations and hardships, and particularly not furnished with the food to which they have been accustomed, it is greatly in our power to supply their wants and to increase their comforts without any material sacrifice. For this purpose, donations in money will be received by the treasurer of the Committee of Defence, Thomas R. Mercein, Comptroller's office, City Hall, and other contributions, particularly of vegetables, will be received by Major Ingraham, Brigade Quarter-Master at Brooklyn, and by Major McComb, Brigade Q.-M. at the Heights of Harlem.

"In making this appeal to the patriotism and benevolence of the public, the committee are per-

suaded that they will not be unsuccessful; next to the great duties we owe to our country, we must rank those due to the gallant men who are ready to offer up their lives in its defence.

"NICHOLAS FISH,
"Chairman of Committee of Defence."

General Hermance's brigade was stationed at Harlem Heights. Little or no preparations had been made to provide for so large a body of men. The inhabitants were few, and they were willing to give all the aid within their power. This they had done from the first. A few days after this appeal for donations, General Hermance, in a published notice, expressed his acknowledgment to Messrs. Valentine Nutter, James Beekman, Abraham Brazier, Henry Post and Mr. E. McGowan, and the inhabitants of Harlem, for their friendly attention to the officers and men, and the use of their dwellings and barns during the unsettled state of his camp, and also for contributions of vegetables for food.

On the 25th of August the master butchers turned out a force amounting to about two hundred and worked with zeal and ardor, and nearly completed the sodding of Fort Green. They carried the flag at their head which was displayed by the butchers at the celebration of the Federal Constitution in New York City in 1788.

The next day a number of them were at work on the fortifications at Brooklyn Heights. They carried the same historic flag. Among other emblems

on a flag was a large ox prepared for the slaughter, with the motto:

> "Skin me well, and dress me neat,
> And send me on board the Federal fleet."

The Hamilton Society and the Sons of Erin had, as a society, each performed a day's tour of labor on the fortifications. Many of these societies, as was the case with others, had members that belonged to several other organizations, and performed labor with them. Thus one person would do several days' labor.

Much ostentation was displayed by the workers in this way.

The Washington Benevolent Society had tendered their services to the Committee of Defence, but had not specified the time when they would perform the labor. They were ahead of Tammany Society in this offer.

Tammany Society took another method. A notice was published calling a meeting of the members to consider the time and place when their work should be performed. On the morning of August 25th the following call was issued:

"*To the Tammany Society or Columbian Order.*

"BROTHERS: The voice of patriotism calls you to the service of your country. Prepare yourselves with zeal and promptitude to obey that loud summons. Your committee have pledged themselves to the Committee of Defence that one thousand of our society shall, on Wednesday the 31st, appear on Brooklyn Heights to aid in erecting the fortifications

intended to defend our city against the menaced assaults of a ferocious and brutal foe. Redeem that pledge as becomes freemen ! You are requested to meet on Wednesday next at five o'clock, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of proceeding to Brooklyn.

"The committee respectfully solicit the members to sign the roll, without loss of time, which is left at the hall and in the hands of the committee, in order that the number of rations necessary for the subsistence on that day may be provided, and which will be provided on the ground free from any expense to the members.

"The wards will, without any defalcation, on Monday evening next, return to the committee of arrangements the respective lists of subscribers.

"WILLIAM J. WALDRON,
PETER EMBURY,
GARRET SICKELS,
STEPHEN ALLEN,
ABRAM DALLY,
"Committee."

The Washington Benevolent Society was not to be left behind by Tammany Society. After the call by Tammany, the former hastened "to get there first."

On the 26th the Washington Benevolent Society, to the number of about eight hundred performed a "tour of labor" at Fort Green, in Brooklyn. At half-past five o'clock in the morning they assembled in front of the City Hall, and were arranged in order of procession under Colonel Platt as grand marshal of the day. The banners of the society were distributed at

equal distances through the lines, and Commodore Decatur's band of music from the frigate *President* placed in the center. The presiding officer of the day and grand marshal were on horseback. The procession moved through Beekman and Pearl streets to the steamboat at Beekman Slip, and then continued in the same order to Fort Green. General Swift assigned to them the honor of breaking ground on a new line of defence. Dinner was provided on the ground, as was usual. At the close of the day's labor the society returned to New York in the same order observed in the morning. They moved through the park in front of the City Hall, and, halting, gave three cheers, and then proceeded to the front of Washington Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Reade street, where the tune of Yankee Doodle was played by the band. Six cheers closed the performance of the day.

A large number of this society was also engaged on the same day with the Marine Society and the Society of Tallow Chandlers at Harlem Heights, and with the butchers at Fort Green.

The same day about two hundred citizens of Paterson, N. J., were working at a redoubt near Fort Swift.

The weather was very hot at that time. It was proposed by some that night-work could be done to advantage. The moon was in its full and arose at a time most favorable for such an enterprise. A roll was circulated to obtain the names of persons who would work on such an occasion. On Friday the following notice was published :

"The gentlemen who have signed the roll to perform one night's work at the fortifications on Brooklyn Heights are hereby informed that Tuesday next, at *moonrise*, is the time appointed to rendezvous at the steamboat wharf."

It was announced that Friday evening, August 26th, would be the last night of performance at New York Circus. "Venice Preserved; or, a Plot Discovered," was the play.

A pantomime called "Harlequin Patriot; or, Brooklyn Heights," was the afterpiece.

It was announced that the band of music belonging to the United States frigate *President* would perform some patriotic tunes. Box tickets, $1; pit, fifty cents.

About this time appeared a poem written by Samuel Woodworth, afterwards famous for being the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Woodworth was then publishing a weekly paper in New York, called *The War*. The poem was entitled, "The Patriotic Diggers," and was sung to the tune of "Great Way Off at Sea, or Bob and Joan." It was popular for many years after the war.

The refrain of this song was:

"Pickaxe, shovel, spade,
Crowbar, hoe and barrow;
Better not invade,
Yankees have the marrow."

CHAPTER XXXV.

Capture of Washington—Effect in New York—To Arms! To Arms!—Committee of Defence Appeal to Citizens—Major-General Lewis's Letter to Common Council—More Men and More Money Wanted—Recommendations of Committee of Defence Adopted—Large Loans Obtained by the City for Defence.

THE inhabitants in the city of New York, up to this time, were far more interested in the movements of the enemy on the northern and western frontier of the State than they were in those along the seaboard.

In the evening of the 26th the *Evening Post* published the following in the form of an extra:

"BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

"By the pilot stage which left Philadelphia this morning at one o'clock, we have received from our correspondent a proof-sheet giving the following particulars of a battle between the enemy and General Winder, at Bladensburg, at which our troops suffered severely. General Stansbury is said to be either killed or badly wounded, Major Pinckney wounded and taken prisoner, Colonel Sterry badly wounded. Our troops retreated into Washington, followed by the enemy.

"On the envelope which covered our proof-sheet

was written : 'THE ENEMY HAVE ENTERED WASHINGTON AFTER A SEVERE BATTLE,' and the passengers in the stage, we are sorry to say, confirm it. They state the news was brought to Philadelphia about half-past eleven o'clock, by express."

The inhabitants now indeed felt that a crisis was approaching, and they must join together to aid the military forces of the nation and State in every manner possible. The utmost earnestness and excitement prevailed. Probably at no subsequent period during that "Battle Summer" of 1814 were the fears and apprehensions of the inhabitants of New York city at a greater tension.

On the morning of the 27th the *Columbian* contained the following :

"TO ARMS ! CITIZENS, TO ARMS !

"Your capital is taken ! 13,000 British troops may have marched for Baltimore, and before this hour it may have fallen. Six days ago the people at Washington were in perfect security. In six days the same enemy may be at the Hook, and if they assail your city with a powerful force by land and by water, what will be your fate ? Arise from your slumbers ! Let every citizen arise and enroll himself instantly and prepare to defend our city to the last extremity ! This is no time to talk ! We must act, and act with vigor, or we are lost."

On that day the Committee of Defence made an appeal to the citizens, calling attention to the military disasters at Baltimore and Washington, and

asking them to renew their exertions for the better defence of the city. It was as follows:

APPEAL OF COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE.

"NEW YORK, August 27, 1814.

"The disastrous intelligence from the South, ought, instead of producing despondence, to act with redoubled energy upon our patriotic exertions, and to produce the most animated efforts for defending our firesides and our altars against the attacks of the enemy. Let not our public spirit evaporate in words and professions. Let it be shown in our conduct. For this purpose let every man capable of bearing arms provide himself with a musket and the necessary accoutrements. Let all exempts be immediately enrolled and organized. Let the milita turn out daily for drill and discipline. Let the artillery practice with the great guns.

"The efforts which are now making, and which have been made in the direction of works and defences, are honorable indications of patriotism. Let them be accompanied and followed up by those other acts which are indispensable to complete our system of defence, and then, whatever may be the result, we shall have the proud satisfaction of doing our duty, and shall stand acquitted in the sight of God and our country.

"NICHOLAS FISH,
JOHN NITCHIE,
THOMAS R. SMITH,
GEORGE BUCKMASTER,
PETER MESIER,
GIDEON TUCKER,
J. W. BRACKETT,
"Committee."

Rufus King called on General Lewis in the morning and urged to prompt and vigorous measures of defence. On the subject of money he said: "Let a loan be immediately opened. I will subscribe to the amount of my whole fortune." This was published in the afternoon papers on that day.

Major-General Lewis, the next day, Sunday, laid before the Committee of Defence the following letter addressed to the Common Council:

"THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

"HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, August 28th, 1814.

"GENTLEMEN: Believing that this district is threatened with invasion within the meaning of my instructions of the 12th ult., I have determined to call on the Governor for the full amount of this State's quota of militia, consisting of 13,500 men, to be immediately placed at my disposal and brought to this city. I have also determined in like manner to call on New Jersey for its proportion, which is 5,000.

"To supply rations for such a force for sixty days will require the sum of $220,000, exclusive of camp equipage, quarters, fuel, etc. The public departments here are at present penniless, and I must apply to the patriotism of the corporation to raise the necessary funds, in the first instance, not doubting the government will, in due time, reimburse its advances.

"The preservation of this city will certainly justify the means, and the safest and surest means of securing it against invasion is complete preparation

for its defence. I hope the fall of Washington will be to us a useful lesson.

"I am, etc.,

"MORGAN LEWIS.

"To the Honorable Common Council, New York City."

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday the Committee of Defence made a report to the Common Council showing the progress of the works and the need of more men and of money to pay and provide for them, and asking the Governor of the State to call for twenty thousand additional militia for the defence of the city, saying, "The fate of Washington warns us not to remain unprepared."

They recommended to the corporation to borrow one million dollars for the purpose of defence.

The following is a copy of the report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MADE AND AGREED TO IN COMMON COUNCIL, AUGUST 29, 1814

"The Committee of Defence are happy to report to the Corporation that the ardor of the citizens in bestowing voluntary labor on works of defence for our protection continues unabated, and that the works have progressed and are progressing with astonishing rapidity.

"The Committee on the other hand regret that they are under the necessity of informing the Board, that from all the information they can obtain, it is reduced to a certainty, that the expenses of whatever additional defences may be necessary for the city, both as to the erection of the works, and the

paying, provisioning, and accommodating men for our defence, must be derived from our own resources or not obtained at all. If this city is to be defended from hostile attacks, the Corporation must provide the funds in the first place, and look to the general Government for an indemnification.

"The Committee have therefore requested of his Excellency, the Governor, on the recommendation of the military commanders of the United States, forthwith to call out twenty thousand additional militia, for the defence of this city. They have taken this step under a conviction of its necessity, and from a further conviction that the Board would sanction the measure, feeling also its necessity, and being sensible that the present crisis admits of no delay.

"With a view of meeting the expenses into which the calamitous state of our country and the duty of self-defence have driven us, it will be necessary for the Board to provide necessary funds. The Committee are of opinion that to draw the necessary funds from the banks of our city would be straightening them too much in their operation, and have a tendency to increase the present distress in the pecuniary transactions of our fellow-citizens. They therefore respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of authorizing a loan to be opened for a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, at seven per cent, payable in one year, with interest half yearly, for which the bonds of the Corporation shall be given to the lenders.

"It will be necessary for the comfortable accom-

modation of the militia to be called out, that proper barracks be erected for the purpose, and that measures be immediately adopted for their erection. It will be necessary that arrangements should be made for supplying the troops with good and wholesome provisions, and in case it should not be in the power of the general Government to supply them, the supply must be made by us.

"We commend to the Board, that some proper person or persons be authorized immediately to raise the buoys stationed in our harbor, as owing to the smallness of our commerce, they may easily be dispensed with, and because their continuance may be of great importance to the enemy, and their removal put a great obstacle in the way of his approach.

"We recommend to the Board, that the Committee be authorized to make some arrangements, if necessary, for employing the steam and horse boats in the harbor for the transportation of troops ; and, as at such a crisis as this, many necessary things may suggest themselves or be suggested to the Committee which may require expedition in the accomplishment, the Committee respectfully recommend to the Board that they be authorized to execute them without express delegation of power for that purpose. The Committee are sensible that they are making large demands upon the confidence of the Board ; they covet not such extension of power and confidence, but they think them all important to the safety of our threatened city. The fate of Washington warns us not to remain unprepared. A small expenditure of money might have

saved our capital and prevented this disgrace upon the nation. And shall the city of New York, the first in the Union, in point of importance, also fall the sacrifice to a spirit of penuriousness which will count the expense of self-protection when all is in jeopardy? The Committee are as sensible as the Board can be that the duty of protecting us belongs to the general Government, but when a government is unable to protect, the crisis demands that the citizens should strain every nerve to protect themselves."

The recommendations in the report were unanimously agreed to. A loan was at once authorized and placed under the direction of the Finance Committee. It was placed before the public in the following manner:

"*The Corporation of New York to their Fellow-Citizens:*

"The crisis of our national affairs has rendered it indispensable for the corporation of the city to advance the funds necessary for the protection of this part of the State. In order to be safe we must rely *upon our means—upon ourselves!* Any other reliance in the present state of the country would be delusive and might be ruinous.

"The corporation have, therefore, for the sole and exclusive purpose of defence, *unanimously* authorized the Committee of Finance to open a loan for a million of dollars at an interest of seven per cent, the principal payable in a year and the interest semi-annually. The bond of the corporation

will be given to the subscribers to the loan, and it is presumed that this country cannot furnish better security for the payment of the debt.

"It is unnecessary for the committee to enforce the important consideration which arises out of this proposition. As patriots, we are called upon by the most sacred obligations to assist our country in the hour of danger and peril. As fathers, as husbands, as citizens, as Christians, we are bound to protect our wives, our children, our houses and our altars against the attack of the enemy; and as men who do not look to higher considerations than interest, we will even find it expedient to advance funds when such advance may be considered as a premium for insurance against invasion.

"Subscriptions are now open at all the banks in the city for this purpose. The money will be received in four equal payments; the first at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in three equal monthly payments. The receipts of the different cashiers will be evidence of the payment. Interest will be allowed on each installment, and when the payments are complete, bonds will be issued in due form.

"By order of the Committee of Finance,

"AUGUSTINE H. LAWRENCE,
"Chairman."

The sum required was speedily subscribed and placed at the disposal of the committee. Thus they were enabled not only to supply the wants of the several departments, to cause the works of defence to go on with rapidity, to procure whatever might

be deemed necessary for defence, but also to provide many things for the comfort and convenience of their fellow-citizens who had left their families and domestic comforts and who were in arms for the defence of the city.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Militia Ordered into Service—Training on Governor's Island—Call for Implements of Defence—Militia Under General Stevens Mustered into Active Service Under Major-General Lewis—Sketch of General Stevens' Family—Sketch of General Lewis' Family—Military Orders—Rockland County Militia—Martial Law in the City—Call for New Jersey Militia to Defend New York—Philadelphia Asks for New Jersey Militia—Secretary of War Grants the Request—Governor Pennington Orders Nineteen Companies to Powles' Hook (Jersey City), Colonel Frelinghuysen in Command There.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS, appreciating the necessity of prompt military action on the part of the State, independent of the action of the national forces, and yet to act in conjunction with them, being at his home in New York City, immediately issued the following order on Saturday:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK, Aug. 27th, 1814.

The detached division, consisting of the First Brigade of Artillery, and the Third and Tenth Brigades of Infantry, will parade by brigades on Tuesday next (August 30th), at an hour and at place of rendezvous to be appointed by Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, and will then be formed into a division and

be inspected and maneuvered by the Major-General. Every soldier is required to appear completely equipped, according to law. The inspector will be particularly careful to ascertain the quality and quantity of equipments, and will immediately report an inspection return to the commander-in-chief.

It is recommended to the brigadiers forthwith to consolidate and organize their respective brigades for actual service; to assign the officers who are to take the field; to cause notice to be given to every individual of that organization of his place of rendezvous, in case of sudden alarm, and of the officer whom he is to respect and obey on his arrival there. When they are thus organized and notified, it is recommended that the officers assigned to command assemble at least three times a week for improvement, and that times and places be designated for the non-commissioned officers and privates to meet for the same purpose; and that competent and confidential persons be employed to instruct them in discipline.

The Commander-in-chief has repeatedly urged upon the militia to equip themselves with a musket, etc., as is enjoined upon them by the Constitution and laws. He trusts the emergency which threatens us cannot fail to awaken to this important duty the immediate attention of every patriotic citizen who has hitherto neglected it.

It is recommended to the associations of exempts, organized in the city of New York, to attend to improvement in discipline as often as possible. Any of these corps, or other associations of patriotic

citizens who may wish to parade and be inspected with the division on Tuesday will report themselves to Major-General Stevens, and he is directed to assign them a station and have them inspected.

The Commander-in-chief cannot omit this opportunity of exhorting the militia and his fellow-citizens of the Northern district generally to arm themselves and to turn their attention immediately and ardently to military instruction and discipline, and he *renews the injunction upon the commandants of the militia* of Rockland, Westchester, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties to hold their corps equipped *and in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning.*

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

ANTHONY LAMB,
Aide-de-Camp.

General Stevens responded to the order as follows :

FIRST DIVISION OF NEW YORK DETACHED MILITIA.
DIVISION ORDERS.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Aug. 29th, 1814.

In conformity with the above general orders (Aug. 27th), that part of the First Division of Detached Militia therein designated will parade on Tuesday morning, the 30th inst., precisely at 11 o'clock, on Stuyvesant Ground, near the rope-walks, completely armed and equipped, according to law.

By order of Major-General Stevens.

W. B. CROSBY,
Aide-de-Camp.

We have already seen (Ante, page 138) the number of the United States forces for the defence of New York harbor. The men were recent volunteers and had not been sufficiently trained to do the most effective service. A rigid discipline was at once entered upon.

The following is one of the garrison orders then issued :

GARRISON ORDERS.

FORT COLUMBUS, Aug. 28th, 1814.

The artillery with a company of Infantry will be drilled at the Battery (on Governor's Island), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, from five to one-half past six o'clock, commencing at Fort Columbus ; taking guns in course through all the batteries. Commanding officers of companies will cause their companies to be drilled with muskets each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning during the same hours. All officers are punctually to attend company drills. Sergeant Dillahunty will drill the non-commissioned officers of artillery from one-half past nine to eleven o'clock every morning until further orders. At the sound of alarm by the bugle the troops will turn out on their company parade. The Infantry will be conducted by the senior officers to the covert way of the ditch of Fort Columbus as its proper alarm post, and the artillery will be conducted by companies to their batteries. The conductors of artillery, aided by Quarter-Master, Sergeant, and Powder Monkeys,

will furnish the implements and ammunition and arrange them to the pieces.

By order.

CHAS. ANTHONY,
Adj. Corps Art.

It was well known that there had been from the first a great lack of arms and equipments of all kinds sufficient for the men of the First Division. Those that had arrived from the river counties for service in the defence of the city were no better provided. Governor Tompkins issued and published the following call on the inhabitants:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, Aug. 29th, 1814.

The Commander-in-chief having been informed that several inhabitants of this city are possessed of cannons, pistols, broad swords and other military articles which are not wanted for their own private use, and which will be of service to the public in case of invasion, requests that every inhabitant having articles of that description in his possession will report them to the Commissary of Military Stores at the State Arsenal, where such of them as be fit for use will be received and paid for.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

ANTHONY LAMB,
Aide-de-Camp.

The two following orders were also issued on the same day, and all of them published in the morning papers the day after their date:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, Aug. 29th, 1814.

The Commander-in-chief is desirous of organizing a regular corps of troops of one or two thousand men, including officers, for three months' service, and to be continued if sanctioned by the Legislature for twelve months, or during the war. He will allow the same pay to the officers as is allowed to officers of the army, and an addition of two dollars per month to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in lieu of bounty and clothing, with such other encouragement as the Legislature may be pleased to grant. The organization of companies, regiments, and of the brigade, will be according to the United States regulation, and the uniform will be provided by the corps, plain and cheap. The Commander-in-chief will commision the officers as soon as the corps shall be enlisted.

Their services will be confined for the present to the defence of the seaboard of the State of New York, and they will be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-chief of this State, until provisions may be made otherwise.

By order.

ANTHONY LAMB,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, August 29th, 1814.

The Commander-in-chief will organize a battalion of Sea Fencibles, upon the plan of organization prescribed by the act of Congress relative to that corps,

to act either by sea or land, in defence of the city and harbor of New York and its vicinity. Captains, mates, and marines generally, are invited to form such corps immediately. The officers will be commissioned as soon as companies shall be listed.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

ANTHONY LAMB,
Aide-de-Camp.

There were rumors that some of the troops at Governor's Island and other places in the vicinity of New York city had been ordered for the northern frontier, near Lake Champlain. The *National Advocate* of August 30th said : "We are authorized to say that no troops stationed at Governor's Island have proceeded, or are ordered to proceed to the north. That troops are constantly on the march from the south to join their regiments on the frontiers is a fact ; and that some may have passed through this place last week is probable, but that any of the disposable force stationed in this city and harbor have been ordered to the north is false and groundless."

On August 29th the Montgomery Rangers, Albany Riflemen and Captain Dole's Trojan Greens arrived and were stationed at Fort Green. Their elegant uniforms and fine equipments attracted many visitors.

In Governor Tompkins' special message to the New York State Legislature in September he stated that "the success of the enemy at Washington spread a momentary panic on the seaboard." The order of 27th August for parade and inspection on

30th was only a necessary preliminary to actual service. Without waiting for the inspection the Governor on 29th ordered a rendezvous of militia for immediate active service, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1814.

The division of Major-General Stevens, detached and organized by general orders of the 20th July last, and the Twenty-second Brigade of Infantry, are ordered, pursuant to a requisition for that purpose, into *immediate actual service, for the defence of the city and harbor of New York.* General Stevens's division and the Twenty-second Brigade of Infantry will rendezvous on Friday next, the second day of September, at eight o'clock in the morning, at such place or places as Major-General Stevens may assign. Upon the arrival of the troops at the places of rendezvous they will be reported to the commanding officer of the Third military district.

All corps of exempts, enlisted volunteers, corps of sea fencibles, and other associates of citizens who are disposed at this moment of danger to offer their services in the defence of the country, are earnestly requested to report themselves, and repair to the field as soon as they have formed themselves into companies.

The Twenty-ninth Brigade of Infantry will assemble at such place as Brig.-Gen. Peter S. Van Orden may appoint, on Saturday, the third of

September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, where it will be consolidated into one regiment, and the field and staff assigned by the brigadier-general. The troops will then proceed immediately to New York by water or land, as General Van Orden may direct, who will also have means of transportation provided immediately.

The detached regiments commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Visscher and Davis will rendezvous on Monday, the fifth of September, at Albany and Troy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and being there consolidated into battalions by the respective brigadier-generals, will repair forthwith to New York.

Brig.-Gen. Putnam Farrington, of Delaware County, will immediately send one full regiment from his (Twenty-fifth) brigade to New York, and will organize the companies with one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians and ninety privates to each, and the regiment with four field officers and the usual staff.

Brig.-Gen. Jacob Odell will organize one full company or troop of horse artillery from the first regiment of his brigade, and one full company or troop from the second regiment, and Brig.-Gen. George D. Wickham will organize and send to New York immediately two full troops of cavalry of his brigade, with one major to be selected by him. The troops of horse artillery and cavalry will form one squadron, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. James Warner.

The commandant of the militia of Saratoga County will order one full battalion of militia from his brigade to repair to New York, without a moment's delay. The brigadier-general will not wait for a draft or detachment, but will order a regiment en masse to be consolidated into a battalion if necessary, with one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and one adjutant for field and staff.

One full battalion will be ordered in like manner from each of the following brigades of infantry, viz.: the Twelfth, Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh, to be ordered out en masse and organized, and to march immediately.*

The artillery, light infantry and grenadier companies of the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Ulster, Sullivan, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess and Delaware Counties, with so many only of their officers as may be in proportion to the number of men in each, will immediately assemble and repair

* The location of the brigades of infantry mentioned in this order were as follows :

Ninth, Saratoga County.
Twelfth, Columbia County.
Twentieth, Dutchess County.
Twenty-second, Kings and Queens County.
Twenty-third, Sullivan and Ulster County.
Twenty-fifth, Delaware County.
Twenty-ninth, Rockland County.
Thirtieth, Dutchess County.
Thirty-first, Albany.
Thirty-fourth, Orange and Ulster County.
Thirty-seventh, Greene and Albany County.

to New York, and report themselves to the commanding officer in the Third military district. The commandants of artillery will take with them their field pieces and equipments, and will provide transportation for their men upon the most economical terms.

Every officer and man embraced in this order is to provide himself with at least four days' provisions, ready cooked, and will be authorized to draw back rations, in consideration thereof, on his arrival at New York. The personal equipments of a soldier are a musket and bayonet or rifle, cartridge box and bayonet belt, knapsack, blanket, canteen and twenty-four rounds of ammunition.

The crisis has arrived when the culpable remissness which has hitherto prevailed among militia officers in respect to deficiencies of equipments among their men is seriously felt; all indulgence in this point must henceforth cease; it has always been pernicious, but now becomes criminal. Every officer and soldier therefore is enjoined strictly to comply with the requisitions of the law in this respect, and is assured that all delinquencies hereafter will be rigidly noticed and severely punished.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

ANTHONY LAMB,
Aide-de-Camp.

At the parade for review and inspection of the First Division of State militia on the 30th there were six thousand men, all residents of New York City, excepting part of the Third Regiment of

artillery and part of the 146th Regiment of infantry from Staten Island.

The consolidation of companies and regiments were then made, and necessarily excluded upwards of forty captains, besides other officers, from command, and they were therefore out of service.

At the rendezvous muster on 2d of September, the First Division of New York State militia, under command of Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, was turned over to report to Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis and mustered into the service of the United States.

The following order was issued :

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1814.

The Commander-in-chief has witnessed with high satisfaction the alacrity with which the division under the command of General Stevens has entered into actual service. The equipment and soldier-like conduct of the troops and the *large number of volunteers* that have joined the division give honorable testimony of the military and patriotic spirit which, at this interesting crisis, animates all ranks and conditions. It is such generous zeal, such unanimity of feeling and action that constitute the real strength of a free community.

The division being now transferred to the command of Major-General Lewis for a term of service, the Commander-in-chief, while he expresses the pride he feels in being able to furnish to the national demand so fine and formidable a body of men,

exhorts them to persevere in the punctual performance of their duties as *citizens and soldiers;* to exert themselves to the utmost to deserve the approbation of their present commandant; and never, for a moment, to forget that to their courage and good conduct are confided the safety of their firesides, the protection of their families, the welfare and reputation of their city, and the honor of the nation.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

WASHINGTON IRVING,*
Aid-de-Camp.

From that time until discharged Major-General Stevens and the First Division of New York State militia were subject to the commander of the Third Military District of the United States.†

* The rank of this famous author was that of Colonel, which he held until the close of the war.

† A biographical sketch of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens has already been given in Volume II. of this work, page 105. As many of his descendants are among us the following account of his family is given:

General Stevens married 1st, at Providence, Rhode Island, 11 October, 1774, Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Hodgdon, of New Hampshire, by whom he had issue:

I.—Elizabeth, born Providence, R. I., July, 1775; died Boston, Mass., June, 1777.

II.—Horatio Gates, born Stamford, Conn., 19 September, 1778, died New York, 16 June, 1873; Major-General New York State Militia; Vice-President New York State Society of the Cincinnati; served in the war of 1812 as Lieutenant-Colonel of Second Regiment of New York Artillery; married Eliza Lucille Rhinelander of New York, by whom he had issue:

1.—Mary Lucille Stevens, born August 11, 1817.

On the same day division orders were issued permitting the officers and men residing in the city to return to their respective homes subject to further orders.

The following order was issued by General Morton :

First Brigade, New York State Artillery.

Brigade Orders.

New York, Sept. 2, 1814.

In pursuance of division orders of this date, the troops will be dismissed and the officers and men permitted to return to their respective homes. The commanders of regiments and battalions will direct their respective companies to be drilled by companies at such places as shall be most convenient,

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Married November 7, 1837, Albert R. Gallatin, son of Albert Gallatin. Died December 23, 1892.

2.—John Rhinelander Stevens, member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati; born June 21, 1823; married Elizabeth Millan, June 29, 1875; died January 3, 1889.

III.—Rebecca Hodgdon, born New Windsor, New York, 24 November, 1780; died 1 June, 1815; married to John Peter Schermerhorn, of New York.

IV.—George Alexander, born at West Point, 21 September, 1782, died at sea, ——, 1807. He was lost on his return from France on board the *Gipsy*, one of his father's merchant vessels, which foundered while being chased by a British man-of-war during the operations of the "Orders in Council." Unmarried.

General Stevens married 2d, at New York, 4 May, 1784, Lucretia Ledyard (widow of Richardson Sands), daughter of Judge John Ledyard, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had issue :

V.—Samuel, born New York, 14 March, 1875; died New York,

to-morrow morning, from six to eight o'clock; in the afternoon, from four to six o'clock; and this to be continued daily until further orders. The Field officers will visit the company parades and render every assistance in their power to discipline the men.

All firing either of cannon or small arms is strictly forbidden.

The general cannot dismiss the troops without expressing his high satisfaction with their appearance to-day. He is pleased to find that the call for duty and for the defence of our country has increased the First Brigade of artillery.

By order of BRIG.-GEN. MORTON.

J. VANDERBILT,
Aide-de-Camp.

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25 December, 1844; Yale College, 1805; a distinguished member of the New York Bar; one of the first Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Construction. Unmarried.

VI.—William, born New York, 4 May, 1787; died Poughkeepsie, 1 November, 1867. Unmarried.

VII.—Alexander Hodgdon, born New York, 4 September, 1789; died 30 March, 1869; Yale College, 1807; M.D., LL.D.; President of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, University of State of New York, New York. Married 1st, Mary Jane Bayard, of New Jersey; 2d, Catherine Morris, of Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 3d, Phœbe Coles Lloyd, of Long Island.

VIII.—Byam Kerby, born New York, 20 April, 1792; died Astoria, 15 February, 1870; Yale College, 1811; merchant of the house of Ebenezer Stevens' Sons. Mar-

The country regiments were very prompt in responding to this call for the defence of New York York City and harbor. Within nine hours after the orders of August 29th left New York they were delivered to Brigadier-General Van Orden in Rockland County by a route of sixty-six miles at four o'clock in the morning. Within six hours more the commandants of regiments received their orders, and every captain in the brigade, two excepted, were notified to turn out their companies. On Saturday, September 3d, the whole paraded at Greenbush (Orangetown), where the brigade was consolidated into a single regiment, when the troops marched four miles to Slote's landing, embarked on board the transports in small boats, which detained them till night, and arrived at New York

ried Frances Gallatin, of New York, daughter of Albert Gallatin.

IX.—John Austin, born New York, 22 January, 1795; died New York, 19 October, 1874; Yale College, 1813; merchant of the house of Ebenezer Stevens' Sons; President of the Merchants' Exchange; of the Bank of Commerce in New York, from 1839 to 1866; of the Associated Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston in 1862, and Chairman of the Treasury Note Committee, which managed the one hundred and fifty million loan to the Government of the United States during the civil war. Married Abby Weld, of Brunswick, Me., formerly of Boston, Mass.

X.—Henry Hewgill, born New York, 28 February, 1797; died Poughkeepsie, 6 October, 1869. Merchant. Married Catherine Clarkson Crosby, of New York.

XI.—Mary Lucretia Lucy Ann, born New York, 16 April, 1798. Married to Frederick William Rhinelander, of New York, Died Newport, 26 August, 1877.

by two o'clock on Sunday morning, September 4th.

This uncommon expedition was owing to the alacrity of the troops, aided by the general zeal of the inhabitants, who volunteered in furnishing rations and conveyance to the rendezvous for the citizens called into the public service.

At Fishkill, Dutchess County, a company received orders on Monday (29th), turned out on Tuesday, and were in New York on Wednesday.

At that time, General Van Orden's brigade of infantry consisted of only two regiments, the Eighty-third and 160th, which comprised all the infantry in Rockland County. Every able-bodied man in the county belonged to these two regiments, except those that belonged to the light horse, or the artillery company at Nyack; the artillery company consisted of one brass six-pounder and about forty men, under Major Dibble.

The light horse was of about eighty men, and was ordered to muster; after review it was dismissed in September, 1814, and never recalled. The population of the county then was less than eight thousand persons.

Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, then in his sixtieth year, exhibited all the zeal and patriotism which was characteristic of his youth, and through his whole course of military, and civil public services, always alert, always industrious and tireless in his official duties. A large force of militia had arrived, and more were coming in daily. It was apparent that strict military government must be enforced, and

rules prescribed for their well-being and effective service.

It is probable that no commander in the service could formulate and prescribe a better code for such a government under the circumstances than Major-General Lewis. His experience, education and mental qualifications were exceptionally pre-eminent for such an emergency. He promulgated the following:

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CAMP DAILY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

NEW YORK, August 29th, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS

To be observed by the Militia of the State of New York, in the service of the United States, in the Third Military District.

When the citizen first exchanges the comparative ease and affluence of domestic for the rigor and privations of military life, his future health, welfare and usefulness greatly depend on an early acquaintance with the first rudiments of his new profession. He must set out, therefore, with a determination to understand and to practice certain rules indispensable to his security against disease in camp, discomfiture in the field, and consequent deprivation of life too often the fatal issue of each. Those rules must be inculcated by the example, and enforced by the authority of his officers of every grade. The

first attention is to his habitation. While under canvas each tent should be surrounded with a small ditch to carry off the water, that the floor within may be kept dry, taking care that the earth from the ditch be not thrown against the tent.

No eating must be permitted in the tents, except in bad weather; and every fine day the tents should be struck, on a signal given by drum for the purpose, at ten in the morning, and removed from the floor, that the bedding, etc., may be aired, the moisture and noxious effluvia expelled. After one hour they may be repitched on a similar signal.

All the messes must eat by signal, at the same hour, and the soldiers of the same tent must belong to the same mess. The propriety of this arrangement will readily occur to those who reflect, that it is essential to military operations that each individual of our army should be prepared for duty at the same instant of time.

Cleanliness in every situation of life is essential to health. In an army it is peculiarly so. The strictest attention, therefore, must be paid to it, not only in the tent of the soldier, but throughout the camp. The company officers will therefore attend to the cleanliness of their men in their persons, clothing, cooking and mess utensils of every description, and in conjunction with the officers of the police, to that of the camp, by having all bones and impurities of every description collected and burnt, or buried. The police officers will also be on the alert, to punish every man who shall ease himself anywhere except in the sinks, and will take care that the ordure in

every sink be each morning covered by the camp colour-men

A subaltern, four non-commissioned officers and eight privates, as camp-colour-men, with a drummer, will be each day detailed for the duty from each regiment, neither of whom are on any account to be absent during the time they are so on duty. The attendance of the officers and drummers will be at the tent of the adjutant of the regiment ; these will form the regimental police of the day.

It is the duty of officers of every grade to stop every non-commissioned officer and soldier they meet without the chain of sentinels, to examine his pass, and commit him to the nearest guard if his pass is irregular, or if he has none ; from thence he must be sent with his crime to his regiment.

Reveille will beat every morning at day-break, which shall be the signal for officers and soldiers to rise, and prepare for parade. Half an hour after the Troop will beat, which is the signal for officers and soldiers to assembly on their company parades for roll-call and inspection. The roll shall then be called, and the soldiers' arms and accoutrements be inspected by the platoon officers, and every deficiency noted in the company book, and a return thereof made every Monday morning to the Adjutant-General of the district. After roll-call and inspection, the drill shall commence, by sections of half platoons, except the troops detailed for the duties of the day, and be continued for two hours,

At half-past eleven o'clock A.M. the Troop shall again beat, and the troops be paraded by companies

without arms, the roll called, and the men taught for an hour to march by platoons.

At 4 P.M. they will again assemble by companies, with their arms, on beating the Troop, and after calling the roll, be drilled by sections for two hours, as in the earlier part of the day.

The Retreat will beat at sunset (after which no non-commissioned officer nor soldier is to be out of camp, unless on duty)—the roll will then be called, the men warned for the duties of the succeeding day, and orders of the day read to them.

The Tattoo will beat at nine in the evening, when every soldier will retire to his quarters for the night.

The drums of the police will always beat the Drummer's Call sixteen minutes before the time of the respective beats, when all the drums of each regiment will assemble at the colours of the regiment, from whence they will beat along the front of their respective regiments to the right, from thence to the left, and back to the center. The beat will always commence with the regiment on the right.

There will be detailed for duty daily from each regiment, in the respective brigades, a quarter, or camp guard, to consist of one subaltern, two sergeants, four corporals, and forty men, which will furnish a cordon of sentinels around the camp. There will be also, in like manner, detailed for daily duty, a picket guard from the brigade, to consist of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, eight corporals and eighty privates, from which an outer line of sentinels will be placed at the distance of two or three hundred yards from the inner line, or cordon.

A field officer will be appointed each day as officer of the day, whose duty it will be to visit the guards by night and by day, and to report their conduct and all other occurrences the following morning to the commanding general of the brigade, who will transmit the same to the headquarters of the district.

All guards will be relieved at seven in the morning.

An officer from each brigade will attend at the office of the Adjutant-General of the district, each day at noon, for orders.

Muster rolls and inspection returns of each brigade must be immediately made, agreeably to a form which will be furnished by the acting Inspector-General of the district.

The commanding general earnestly recommends to the militia officers now in service, the establishment in each brigade of a military school, for the instruction of officers in the common drill : and if they have not officers of their own corps sufficiently qualified for teachers, to employ them from other corps.

By order of Maj.-Gen. M. Lewis.*

THOMAS CHRYSTIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* For sketch of the services of General Lewis in the Revolutionary War see Schuyler's "History of New York State Society of The Cincinnati." For some account of his services in the War of 1812 see Lossing's "Field-Book of the War of 1812."

A sketch of the public life of General Lewis is in "Street's New York Council of Revision."

So many of his descendants are among us that the following will be interesting to the public.

Gen. Joseph G. Swift was appointed Inspector-General of the whole force and was virtually in command of the defences of the city, he having to supervise everything, not only the construction of the defences around New York and their armament, but the providing of commissary and medical supplies.

The following supplies were furnished to the following commands by the State of New York, through General Stevens, from August 30th to October 6th, 1814 :

	MUSKETS.	ACCOUTREMENTS.
General Hermance..	1,189	1,074
" Haight....	1,737	1,759
" Van Orden	865	872
" Johnson . .	765	765

Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis [second son of Francis and Elizabeth (Annesly) Lewis], b N. Y. City, October 16, 1754; d N. Y. City, April 7, 1844; m at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., May 11, 1779, Gertrude Livingston [daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston]; b at Clermont, April 16, 1757; d N. Y. City, March 9, 1833, and had an only child.

Margaret Lewis, b at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., February 5, 1780; d at Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., September 28, 1860; m at Staatsburg, May 29, 1798, Maturin Livingston [son of Robert James and Susanna (Smith) Livingston]; b. N. Y. City, April 10, 1769; d N. Y. City, November 7, 1847, and had twelve children.

1. Morgan Lewis Livingston, b at Staatsburg, N. Y., April 3, 1799; d N. Y. City, November 3, 1869; m, N. Y. City, March 30, 1829, Catherine Manning [daughter of James and Elizabeth (Storm) Man-

	Muskets.	Accoutrements.
General Swartwout	339	339
" Boyd.....	54	54—30 rifles.
" Steddiford.	807	
" Mapes	1,223	
" Morton ...	220	
Sea Fencibles.....	473	473

Lieut.-Col. Warner. 23 pistols.

Major-General Lewis, by letter dated August 30th, addressed to Governor Pennington of New Jersey, required the whole of the New Jersey State quota of five thousand militia to assemble in the vicinity of New York. The commander of the Fourth Military District, Major-General Bloomfield, made claim that General Ebenezer Elmer's brigade of about two thousand of the New Jersey militia should be furnished for the defence of Philadelphia

ning ;] b N. Y. City, January 18, 1809; d N. Y. City, April 27, 1886, and had issue,

2. Julia Livingston, b at Staatsburg, N. Y., September 15, 1801; d at Grasmere, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 23, 1882; m, N. Y. City, December 12, 1833- Maj. Joseph Delafield [son of John and Ann (Hal, lett) Delafield; b N. Y. City, August 22, 1790; d N. Y. City, February 12, 1875, and had three sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Joseph, died in infancy.
3. Alfred Livingston, b at Staatsburgh, N. Y., June 30, 1803; d without issue at Staatsburgh, January 3, 1855.
4. Gertrude Laura Livingston, b at Staatsburgh, N.Y., October 9, 1805; d at Hopeland, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., February 7, 1883; m, N. Y., October 24, 1826, Major Rawlins Lowndes [son of Thomas and Sarah Bond (Ion) Lowndes, of South Carolina]; b South

and the Delaware River. The Governor of New Jersey referred the decision of the question as to General Elmer's brigade to the Secretary of War. This brigade was subsequently ordered to the command of the Fourth District for the protection of Philadelphia.

Under the order of August 12th the following number of men were required to be furnished in addition to the volunteers in the several counties of New Jersey, officers included, to fill the quota of five thousand.

	Drafts.	Vols.
Burlington	435	—
Gloucester	410	—
Cumberland	291	—
Salem	195	71
Cape May	72	—

Carolina, September 1, 1801; d at Hopeland, N.Y., August 10, 1877, and had issue.

5. Mortimer Livingston, b N. Y. City, December 1, 1807; d Staten Island, N. Y., August 24, 1857; m, N. Y. City, May 11, 1829, Silvia De Grasse Depau [daughter of Francis and Silvie Maxime (De Grasse) Depau]; and had an only child.
6. Susan Mary Elizabeth Livingston, b at Staatsburgh, N. Y., November 29, 1809; d N. Y. City, February 10, 1875; m at Staatsburgh, N. Y., October 30, 1833, William Price Lowndes [son of Thomas and Sarah Bond (Ion) Lowndes, of South Carolina] b South Carolina, September 21, 1806; d Morristown, N. J., February 2, 1887, and had four children.
7. Robert James Livingston, b at Staatsburgh, N. Y., December 11, 1811; d N. Y. City, February 22, 1891; m, N. Y. City, October 22, 1833, Louisa Ma-

	Drafts.	Vols.
Bergen	202	14
Essex	312	279
Morris	185	105
Middlesex	210	85
Monmouth	399	—
Somerset	124	153
Hunterdon	417	87
Sussex	598	32

Governor Pennington issued the following order:

Head-Quarters,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 31, 1814.

In consequence of a requisition made by Major-General Lewis, commanding general of Third Military District, the Commander-in-chief orders the following volunteer companies to march immediately under the orders of their respective

tilda Storm [daughter of Garrett and Susan (Gouverneur) Storm]; b N. Y. City, March 10, 1810; d Long Branch, N. J., May 29, 1883, and had two children.

8. Lewis Livingston, b Staatsburgh, N. Y., March 15, 1814; d at Grasmere, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 14, 1886; m, N. Y. City, January 18, 1843, Julia Augusta Boggs [daughter of James and Sarah Lloyd (Broome) Boggs]; b N. Y. City, November 16, 1817; d at Grasmere, November 24, 1884, and had two sons.

9. Maturin Livingston, b Staatsburgh, N. Y., March 4, 1816; d N. Y. City, November 29, 1888; m, November 12, 1852, at Taunton, Mass., Ruth Baylies [daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Payson) Baylies], and had two daughters.

10. Henry Beekman Livingston, b Staatsburgh, N. Y., January 20, 1818; d November 27, 1861, at Tivoli,

commanders to Powles' Hook, opposite the city of New York:

Captain Kilburn, Artillery, from Orange.
Captain Harrison, Rifle, from Orange.
Captain Lindsley, Rifle, from Essex.
Captain Mitchell, Rangers, from Paterson.
Captain Crane, Rifle, from Caldwell.
Captain Ball, Light Infantry, from Bloomfield.
Captain Halliday, Rangers, from Morristown.
Captain Carter, Rifle, from Battlehill.
Captain Brittin, Fusiliers, from Chatham.
Captain Fair, Light Infantry, from Hackensack.
Captain Garrison, Infantry, from Salem.
Captain Brees, Light Infantry, Baskingbridge.
Captain McKessack, Rifle, from Somerset.
Captain Fell, Light Infantry, from New Hampton.
Captain Donlevy, Rangers, from Belvidere.
Captain Nelson, Artillery, from New Brunswick.

N. Y.; m, October 9, 1844, Mary Leila Livingston [daughter of John Swift and Anna (Thompson) Livingston]; d N. Y. City, April 14, 1883, and had issue.

11. Margaret Angelica Livingston, b Staatsburgh, N. Y., March 16, 1820; m N. Y. City, December 10, 1845, Alexander Hamilton, Jr. [only son of James A. and Mary (Morris) Hamilton]; d at Nevis, near Irvington, N. Y., December 30, 1889, and had issue, who died in infancy.

12. Blanche Geraldine Livingston, b at Staatsburgh, N. Y., ———— —, 1822; m, ————, September 6, 1842, Lydig M. Hoyt [son of Goold and Sabina (Sheaff) Hoyt; b New York City, ——— —, 1821; d at Staatsburgh, N. Y., ———— —, 1868, and had issue.

Captain Vandycke, Horse Artillery, New Brunswick.

Captain Scott, Light Infantry, New Brunswick.

Captain MacKay, Rifle, New Brunswick.

And will hold themselves in readiness to march to the same place as soon as they receive orders for that purpose from Brigadier-General Colfax.*

Brigadier-General Colfax will immediately repair to Powles' Hook and take command of the whole and give the necessary orders for drawing out the remainder of the brigade assigned him by orders of the 12th inst. as soon as the detailed militia under said order shall be inspected in the respective counties who are ordered into immediate service. As soon as inspected they will be formed into regiments at Powles' Hook, agreeable to the orders of the 12th inst. * * * *

Camp equipage to be removed from Newark.

By order of Commander-in-chief.

JAMES J. WILSON,
Adjutant-General.

When these arrived at Powles' Hook (Jersey City) they were placed under command of Col. John W. Frelinghuysen, and consisted of twenty-three companies at that station.

* General Colfax was a veteran of the Revolution, having been Commander of General Washington's body guard.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Financial Situation in the Nation and in the City—Failure of the Attempt to Obtain Loans for the Nation—Suspension of Specie Payments—Resolutions and Regulations by City Banks—The City Issues Fractional Currency.

THE loan obtained by the city of one million dollars was a heavy one for the times and circumstances, and this, too, without discount or delay. It was in hope of future reimbursement to the city by the State and nation, but this did not enter into the consideration or security on the part of the subscribers. On their part it was self-preservation, and patriotism and pride.

A large part of the twenty-five million loan of March 24th (already mentioned in Chapter XXVI.), had not yet been obtained by the National Government. The issue of United States Treasury notes and their use as currency made money plenty and prices high, as previously shown (Ante, p. 73). Those that had subscribed for the national loan had found it very difficult to meet their terms of payment, and it was certain that Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, had granted some of them indulgence on the time of payment of installments.

On the 17th of May, 1814, Jacob Barker wrote to General Armstrong, then Secretary of War:

"The success of the allies and the general blockade operate very much against the loan: so difficult is it to raise money that Mr. Parish told me it was impossible to raise a single $100,000 in Philadelphia on a deposit of United States stock. A Mr. Williams, a director in one of the banks at Baltimore, and Mr. Lawrence, a director in the Manhattan Bank, went to Boston to borrow money for these banks, and, although they offered to deposit United States stock at fifty per cent and the security of their banks, that they could not get a single $100,000."

It was publicly stated that Mr. Barker had failed to make his payments promptly to the government. This was denied by Mr. Barker, however.

The National Government was greatly in need of money. Its sources of revenue had not yielded as much as had been expected, while its expenditure had been much more than had been anticipated.

It was stated that the government loan for six million would be taken in Europe. This was not believed, however.

The additional issue of five million in Treasury notes was also completed as allowed under the act of March 24th, making in all ten million of Treasury notes outstanding under this act.

The banks of New York City greatly curtailed discounts for merchants. It was claimed that it was because of British Government bills to the

amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling had been taken and paid for in specie.

In July it was stated in the public journals that the cities in the United States were flooded with British Government bills offered at ten and one-half per cent discount. A New York newspaper said that the amount offered in that city was one hundred thousand pounds sterling ($500,000), and asked how they were to be paid for but by drawing the specie out of the banks.

Specie was becoming in very great demand and at a premium. On the evening of 24th August a meeting of some merchants was held pursuant to published notice for the purpose of urging the banks in the city to take some action to prevent specie being sent out of the country. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the bank officers upon the subject. A meeting of the officers of the city banks was held next day to meet the committee of merchants and traders, and it was declared by the bank officers that there was no reason for the *suspension of specie payments.* It was, in fact, a feeling of pride on the part of the city banks not to be the first to suspend specie payment, for up to that time all banks in the United States still continued specie payment in the redemption of their own issues of bills.

Only two of the New York City banks would handle Treasury notes in any manner.

On July 26, 1814, the government advertised for offers for a loan of six million dollars, part of the twenty-five million loan of March 24th, to be closed on August 22, 1814.

No offers for this loan was made up to the latter date, on account of the proximity of the enemy and of the military situation.

The British forces entered Washington on the 24th of August. The banks of Philadelphia and all others south of that city suspended specie payment at once. The banks of Philadelphia did not formally suspend until August 31st.

When the news arrived that the banks of Philadelphia and all those south of that city had suspended, a meeting of the bank officers of this city immediately took place and appointed a committee to act in the matter.

A meeting of the joint committee from all the banks in the city of New York took place. William Few was appointed chairman and Charles Wilkes secretary. Letters from the cashiers of several banks in Philadelphia, and from other unquestionable authority were read, stating that all the banks in Philadelphia, had come to a resolution to suspend payments in specie, whereupon the following resolution and preamble were agreed to :

" Considering that the banks in Philadelphia have determined to suspend their payments of specie; and,

" Considering that it cannot be doubted that such suspension of payment in Philadelphia will be followed by an increased demand on the banks here, and probably a diminished confidence ; and, further, that there is a considerable balance now due, and accumulating from the banks in Philadelphia to the banks in this city, therefore ;

" *Resolved*," That the banks in the city of New

York, with the utmost regret, find it necessary to suspend their payments in specie.

"WILLIAM FEW, *Chairman.*
CHARLES WILKES, *Secretary.*"

A meeting of merchants and traders at the Tontine Coffee House, on the 1st September, 1814, was held.

Gen. Ebenezer Stevens was called to the chair, and William Henderson was appointed secretary.

The chairman read a communication which he had received from the chairman of the joint committee of the banks, as follows:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 1st, 1814.

"SIR—I am desired by the committees of the several banks in this city to communicate to you for the information of the meeting at which you preside, that they have come to the following resolutions:

"That the banks in this city will continue to take the notes of each other in all payments.

"That, having always considered the payment of specie as forming a salutary and a principal check to an undue emission of notes; and that check being, by the unfortunate situation of affairs, for the present removed, they have agreed, unanimously,

"To adopt such measures as will effectually, in their opinion, prevent an improper increase of the circulation of bank paper.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"W. FEW, *Chairman.*"*

* WILLIAM FEW, one of the most eminent and prominent citizens of New York, was a veteran militia officer, having served

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That while this meeting regret the circumstances that have obliged the banks to suspend their payments in specie, they fully concur in the necessity of that measure.

"That the confidence of this meeting in the stability of the banks remains undiminished, and that relying on the prudence of the directors to restrain their loans within safe limits, they will by every proper means, uphold the credit and assist the circulation of their notes.

"That they will continue to receive the notes of

as a Colonel of Militia in Georgia in the Revolutionary War, and distinguished himself there in several actions with the British and Indians. He settled in Georgia in 1776, and in 1780 was a delegate to Congress, and remained such until the peace of 1783. In 1786 he was again a member of Congress, and was also a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, which he signed. On its adoption he was chosen a United States Senator from Georgia until March, 1793. He held many positions of importance in Georgia. In July, 1799, he removed to New York City, and was a member of the State Assembly in January, 1802. New York City was at that time represented by some of its most respected and eminent citizens, among whom were Philip T. Arcularius, John Broome, Thomas Farmar, Brockholst Livingston, Samuel Osgood, Henry Rutgers, Thomas Storm and others, who subsequently became prominent in life. He continued a member until 1806. He was State Prison Inspector in 1802, and again in 1811. He was always prominent and influential in financial circles in New York City, and was a director in the Manhattan Company for many years. He was a lawyer by profession, but never practiced in New York. He was Alderman in 1814 and 1815. He was a director in the first Savings Bank ever established in this city, in 1816. Died at Fishkill, N. Y., in 1828.

the banks of this city in all payments as heretofore.

"That at a period when the specie in the country is gradually lessening, and by the embarrassments of our commerce the usual means of supply are cut off, it appears to this meeting expedient to diminish by every proper method the export of specie, and to husband our resources in the hope, that at no distant period, the banks will be able to resume their payment of specie—therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we will avoid all negotiations which may render specie payments necessary, and by every means in our power discourage the exportation thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published."

Resolutions were adopted by the bank officers that the banks would keep an interest account each with the others, and that the debtor banks should pay interest monthly. That no bank should increase its loans except when bound to loan to the State government, or by general consent of all the banks. That the debtor banks should reduce their discounts whenever it should be recommended by the general committee.

The nominally specie-paying banks of the Eastern States had been constantly withdrawing their bills from circulation for some time previous, and specie was at a premium, dealing principally with the bills of the banks ofother States and foreign bills, and as they had practically no bills out, no

suspension of specie payment was necessary by them. They did not pay specie because no demand was against them for it.

Under this state of affairs suspension of specie payments practically extended throughout the United States.

The suspension of specie payment by the banks necessarily made small change in coin scarce by its being withdrawn from general circulation. Great inconvenience was felt from this source, as no bank currency was for less than one dollar.

The Common Council of New York City took measures to relieve this inconvenience as much as possible. On the 2d of September, 1814, an ordinance was passed by them authorizing the finance committee of the Common Council to issue small notes not to exceed twelve and one-half cents each to the amount of $5,000. On September 12th twenty-five and fifty-cent bills, not to exceed $20,000 more, were authorized, and on November 21st $50,000 more was authorized. They were coarsely engraved on wood and were printed with common type on bank bill paper and were about four inches long by two and a half inches wide. The mottoes of "Keep Within Compass," "Mind Your Own Business," "Never Despair," "Mobilitate Viget," were on many of them the same as on the Continental paper money, and were said to be placed there at the instance of John Pintard.

They were printed by F. and W. Mercein, 93 Gold Street. The various denominations were in

cents as follows: One, four, six, nine, twelve and one-half, twenty-five and fifty.

They were issued when required and a record kept of the number, but none of them had a number upon it. The first issue was about the middle of September.

All the various specimens I have seen of this currency bear date on the 26th of December, 1814, signed by John Pintard. Some of other dates were signed by Thomas Franklin and William McNeal, respectively. The signatures were engraved.

The notes read as follows:

"The Corporation of the City of New York promise to pay the bearer on demand (four) cents. New York (December 26th, 1814).

"By order of the Corporation.

"J. PINTARD."

Those dated December 26, 1814, for four cents, contained on the back of it an engraving of Fulton's steam iron-clad war frigate and the motto "Mobilitate Viget." Those for six cents contained a sun dial and the motto, "Fugio," "Mind Your Own Business." Those for nine cents contained a circle and compass and the motto "Keep Within Compass." Those for twelve and one-half cents contained Hope sitting against a rock with chain and anchor in hand, and the motto "Never Despair."

This measure not only had the advantage of being for the convenience of citizens, but also in the nature of a loan without interest, and no specified time of payment or redemption.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Dangers of Invasion on the Frontiers—Admiral Cochrane Threatens—Large Naval Force of the Enemy—Almost a Panic in the City—Mayor Clinton's Charge to the Grand Jury—Words of Encouragement—Recommends an Adjournment of the Court—Resolution of Approval by the Grand Jury—United for Defence—Negotiations for Peace.

AFTER Governor Tompkins' order of August 4th, calling on the militia to be ready for the defence of New York City, had been issued, affairs on the Niagara frontier, near Buffalo, became more critical by the siege of Fort Erie. Governor Tompkins, feeling that he should not leave New York, dispatched one of his aids, Col. John B. Yates, to Buffalo to confer with the principal officers there as to the needs and necessity of a larger force for defence. In the mean time, General Izard, who had command of the army on the northern frontier of New York, had notified Governor Tompkins of his (General Izard's) ordered withdrawal of a large part of his forces, consisting of about four thousand men, from the Champlain frontier, by direction of the Secretary of War.

The destination of General Izard's army was kept a profound secret. He marched to Schenectady and as far as Johnstown, Montgomery County, at which place he was on the 10th day of September. It was surmised that his destination was either

Oswego or Sackett's Harbor, or the Niagara frontier, all of which were in imminent danger of the enemy. Transportation by water to the Niagara frontier could be made from either Oswego or Sackett's Harbor.

The defence of the Champlain frontier was thereby left to the raw militia and a force of between two and three thousand men under General Macomb to protect Captain Macdonough's squadron on the lake and the fortifications and military stores on land at Plattsburgh. The country to the west and north of Plattsburgh to Champlain and Chateaugay were exposed to the enemy that was then in force near the border. This intelligence did not arrive in New York until after the capture of Washington.

The movements of the enemy near Lake Champlain was of more significance to New York City and the nation than would at first appear. Governor Tompkins was more thoughtful of the importance of this point than was the Secretary of War, when he ordered the withdrawal of General Izard's army from Lake Champlain.

Little or no aid could be expected from Vermont. Governor Chittenden had in November previous issued a proclamation recalling all the Vermont militia from service in New York State, and in January had directed Major-General Chipman to hold his forces in readiness "to march at the shortest notice to such point or place as they be directed for the defence of this State (Vermont) against any invasion which may be attempted by the enemies of our country."

This meant self-defence and nothing more.

The authority displayed by Governor Tompkins over the militia, at that time for the defence of that neighborhood was all that a military commander-in-chief or dictator could exercise. The Governor in his message subsequently explained the situation at that time as follows:

"From information received and corroborated by the movements of the enemy there was sufficient grounds of belief that one great object of his campaign was to penetrate with his northern army by the waters of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, and by a simultaneous attack with his maritime forces on New York, *to form a junction which should sever the communication of the States.* To defeat this arrogant design, to save the State from inroad, and our cities from destruction, it was necessary, immediately, to exercise fuller powers and more ample resources than had been placed in my hands by the Legislature."

Major-General Moores, of Plattsburg, was at that time commander of the division of militia in that part of the State. He was directed by Governor Tompkins, after the departure of General Izard, to call out all the militia most convenient to that part of the State. It would be several weeks before many of them could be at Plattsburg.

All the aid that could be expected from Vermont was by volunteers; no quota from Vermont had been ordered by the President in his call for militia on July 4th.

On the 1st of September, Governor Tompkins ordered a special session of the State Legislature to meet at Albany on September 26th.

About the same time, Governor Pennington ordered all the State Militia of New Jersey "to be in readiness to march on short notice to protect everything dear to freemen," and made a lengthy and patriotic address on that occasion.

On the 1st of September, the President returned to Washington, and, a few days later, from the ruins of the Capitol, issued a proclamation giving publicity to a letter written by Admiral Cochrane to James Monroe, Secretary of State.

This letter purported to have been written soon after Admiral Cochrane arrived in Chesapeake Bay with his fleet of sixty war vessels. It stated that he had been called upon by the Governor-General of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in upper Canada, and that in compliance therewith he should issue orders to the naval force under his command to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as might be found assailable. These threats were not communicated to the American government until after the capture of the city of Washington and Alexandria had shown the manner in which they were intended to be executed. The President stated that the conduct of the British left no prospect of safety to anything within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manful and united determination to chastise and expel the invader, urging all the citizens of the United States to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample

means possessed for that purpose, enjoining all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they were respectively charged, and requiring the officers commanding the several military districts to be vigilant and alert in providing for their defence, and authorizing them to call to the defence of threatened and exposed places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they were parts of the detached quota or not.

This gave ample authority to each State to defend itself, independent of any action on the part of the national authorities, so long as they did not conflict or impede the latter. New York State was then in more imminent danger than any other portion of the nation, being assailed on its northern and western frontiers, and its seaboard liable to attack by land and water forces.

The British war vessels on the American coast, or near it, on September 1, 1814, were officially stated to be as follows: 102 ships of the line, 146 frigates, 96 sloops, 74 brigs and 58 schooners.

The force was previously known to be very large and powerful, but the exact number as stated in the report was not known until a few weeks later.

The withdrawal of nearly four thousand men under General Izard from the Champlain frontier, about the 28th of August, presented to the Governor-General of Canada the prospect of an easy conquest of Plattsburgh and the little army under General Macomb.

On the 1st of September the British army entered

the territory of the United States and occupied the village of Champlain. At this time General Macomb had not an organized battalion, General Izard having taken the flower of the army to the Lake frontier. The garrison was composed of the convalescents and the recruits of the new regiments, the ordnance and stores all in the greatest confusion, and the works in no state of defence. The enemy kept on towards Plattsburgh with continual skirmishes with but slight embarrassment. It was evident that there the British fleet on the lake would join the land forces in any attack.

Many groundless rumors of the movements of the enemy were in circulation, but it was evident that all felt that the worst might be near at hand. Courage was needed as much as valor and patriotism. Those that could inspire courage in the hearts of their fellow-citizens in this trying period were indeed public benefactors.

The grand jury of the city and county of New York convened on the 5th September. It was the duty of the Mayor to address them at the opening of the Court of Sessions. The following is the address of Mayor Clinton on that occasion :

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY :

"The situation of our country renders it necessary to devote our undivided attention to its protection. Duties of paramount obligation will justify us in adjourning this Court in order that we may, with our best means and to the full extent of our facilities, exert ourselves for the public defence. We shall, therefore, Gentlemen, dispense with your

further attendance; but we cannot permit this opportunity to pass by without exhorting you and through you the great body of our fellow-citizens, to act with that wisdom and energy, with that fortitude and patriotism which this most important crisis demands and which the most sacred and imperious considerations require, and surely an occasion so extraordinary will warrant a deviation from the usual routine of judicial proceedings without implicating us in a violation of official decorum. Notwithstanding the dark cloud which hangs over our country there is nothing in the events which have occurred, or in the prospect before us, which ought to create despair if we are faithful to ourselves. The seat of our National Government has been taken and the enemy will no doubt follow up his advantages, but it is not here as it generally is in other countries, the fall of the Capitol will not produce the prostration of the country. Its energies remain unimpaired, its resources in full vigor, and all that is requisite is that the spirit of the nation should ascend to the emergency of the pressure, and that its physical strength should be properly arranged and skillfully directed. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist with regard to the orginal character, of the war, we must all agree that it has now become, on our part, a war of defence. The enemy has officially announced his intention to destroy and lay waste such of our Atlantic towns and cities as are exposed to his attacks. The exactions on Alexandria and the smoking ruins of the national edifices at Washington admonish us of what we are to expect

if we shall meanly succumb or ingloriously retreat. In such a cause, involving our personal character, the welfare of our families, the prosperity of our country and the honor of the nation, it becomes us not to hesitate about our course. Whatever we may think, or whatever we may have thought of men and measures, whether favorably or unfavorably, there can be, there ought to be no difference of opinion, no collision of action when the safety of our country is at stake. For her sake, for the sake of all that is near and dear to us, let us sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism every feeling, every passion, every prejudice, every predilection that may enfeeble resistance and impair exertion. For this purpose it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that there should be at least a truce to the animosities of party ; that we should join hand and heart in the great work of patriotic exertion, and that we should merge all personal, all local, all party considerations in the great duties we owe to our country. If this is done with zeal and in good faith we have nothing to apprehend. This State alone can furnish two hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms. If but a portion of this force is brought into action under judicious guidance we can easily repel all hostile attacks, but if, instead of putting our shoulders to the wheel, we call upon Hercules for assistance, if we rely upon the energies of others and not our own, if, like the men of Athens, we go about enquiring what news ? instead of acting with vigor, and if, like the Jews of old, when the sacred city was besieged, we commit ourselves to the furies of civil discord,

instead of warring against the common enemy, then indeed will we be unworthy of the name of Americans and of the rights of free men; then will the hand of divine vengeance be upon us, and then will the sun of American glory, which is now rapidly descending to the horizon, set in clouds and darkness and be extinguished for ever. Let us, then, exhort you, when you go from this place, to prepare yourselves for the crisis to come and to discipline yourselves for the defence of your country, and to encourage all within the sphere of your influence to follow your example. If any of you have pledged your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor in the support of the present contest, let me tell you it is high time you should redeem your pledge, and if any of you have not, let me also tell you that it is a sacred duty to make yourselves ready for the sacrifice whenever it shall become necessary. Besides preparing yourselves for personal services in the field there are other important benefits which you may confer on your country. Although much liberality has been manifested in pecuniary contributions, yet they have been by no means proportioned to the emergency, and although unprecedented exertions have been made in the erection of works of defence, yet much remains to be done. Exert, then, all your influence in calling forth the resources of our fellow-citizens for the defence of this city; endeavor with all your power to extinguish the spirit of party in the love of country. When we carry on a war against a foreign foe in the defence of our firesides and our altars let us be at

peace among ourselves. A free nation animated by one mind and rising in the majesty of undivided strength can never become the victim of subjugation. And it is to be ardently hoped that we shall repel by our conduct on this momentous occasion the imputations which foreign malevolence has endeavored to fasten upon us, that we are a nation of talkers and boasters; that we are great in profession and small in performance, and that we are not able to protect our own independence. As for ourselves, gentlemen, we shall not attempt to amuse you by a parade of specious professions, which have become stale, unmeaning and disgusting: We are sensible of the importance of our duties, and with the blessing of heaven we shall endeavor to discharge them."

At the close of the address the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Jury, and presented to the Mayor before the Court adjourned:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Jury fully approve of the patriotic sentiments delivered to them at the opening of the Court by His Honor the Mayor, and that a copy of the same be requested for the purpose of publication, and they also concur in opinion with the Court as to the propriety of an adjournment at the present juncture of affairs.

"WM. BAYARD, Foreman,

"WM. LAWRENCE, Secretary."

The Grand Jury was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.:

William Bayard, foreman; Perez Jones, William King, Ephraim Hart, Levi Coit, Gideon C. Forsyth,

Evander Childs, James Lovitt, John S. Roulet, Alex. Robinson, Michael Bruen, Alex. Coffin, Jr., Peter R. Post, Abraham King, Nathan Sayre, Preserved Fish, Wm. Lawrence, Naphtali Phillips.

The Court was accordingly adjourned subject to being called to convene by the Mayor.

An important element in the course of the united efforts everywhere to repel the invader was the instructions given by the President and his cabinet to the United States Commissioners for peace negotiations on 25th and 27th June which had been forwarded to Ghent on 27th June.

In a former chapter (ante p 95) we left the American Peace Commissoners waiting at Ghent for the English Peace Commissioners in June 1814 or for an apology for their delay. We will now continue the proceedings.

The political and military situation in Europe were such as led to the downfall of Napoleon, and meant peace there, and would leave England free to carry on war against America without any other nation to interfere. Our financial and military affairs were very discouraging. Little or no progress had been made by conquest, and the attempted negotiations for peace had not been encouraging. The state of affairs in Europe were much changed from what they were when war was declared. (See Vol. I. pp. 82,188.) During the two previous campaigns England detached no greater force from her continental war with France and other European powers than what she deemed necessary to maintain her possessions in America;

in fact it was of a defensive character here. With Napoleon's abdication on 5th of April, 1814, and the Bourbons restored to the throne of France and Spain, and peace reigning in Europe, and all nations regarding England as the one great power to whom all must look up to, she had evidently determined to open the campaign in America on an extended scale. She had on hand numerous and well appointed fleets and armies, the officers of which dreaded a peace establishment and were anxious to distinguish themselves on the theatre of the American war, and retrieve the honor their country had lost in their naval contests with American vessels.

In the month of June, authentic intelligence was received that large reinforcements from the British fleets and armies which had been engaged in the European contests were proceeding to America. This intelligence necessarily changed the objects of the American government in relation to the war. All views of Canadian invasion and conquest were laid aside and a defensive attitude at once taken.

These changes in Europe and the affairs and feelings at home induced the President and his cabinet on the 25th of June, 1814, to revise their instructions of 15th April, 1813, and 28th January, 1814, and transmit to their envoys others of a different character, almost without any demand, and more in favor of peace adapted to the crisis. These were published and forwarded to the commissioners for concessions.

These instructions authorized them to waive if necessary every point for which the war was commenced.

It was claimed that with peace in Europe none of the causes of the difficulties could arise or be continued by any of the European nations.

The new shipping laws of the United States, would also tend to prevent like occurrences. (See Vol. I. pp. 399, 410, 411, 412.)

On the 11th August, 1814, our envoys were instructed by letter that the United States Government would go no further than as stated in instructions of June 25th and 27th "because it will make no sacrifice of the rights or honor of the nation."

"If Great Britain does not terminate the war on the conditions which you are authorized to adopt, she has other objects in it than these for which she has hitherto professed to contend. *That such are entertained, there is much reason to presume.* Those, whatever they may be *must and will be resisted* by the United States. The conflict may be severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and, we confidently believe, be attended with success."

This appeal was to the patriotism and courage of every individual.

After nearly three months had elapsed since these instructions had first been sent to our envoys at Ghent nothing had yet been heard of the arrival there of the British Commissioners with whom it was expected that a meeting had been held near the end of June. Whatever doubts were entertained

as to the intention of Great Britain in regard to the war in America they were soon dispelled by the extensive military movements and operations of her armies and the conduct of their commanders.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Situation—City Officials Sent to Washington—Workers on the Fortifications—Tammany Society—Cannon Loaned the City by John Jacob Astor and Others—The Privateer *General Armstrong* Sails—Capt. Samuel C. Reid.

HILE the enemy were closing in for an invasion, both by sea and land, the inhabitants were alive to the importance for great and united efforts for the protection of the most threatened points. The enemy had made no secret of their intended campaigns against various points in the United States. They were boastful of their intentions. In June the Quebec and Montreal newspapers announced a plan of the campaign for 1814, as then agreed upon. It had become apparent that it was being followed. The danger must be kept before the people to urge them to continued exertion.

With all the money that had been asked for at their disposal, the committee of defence wished to remind citizens that it was still necessary not to allow their zeal to abate. The following notice was published on August 30th :

"NEW YORK, August 29, 1814.

"As the state of our affairs has become more alarming, the Committee of Defence are solicitous to urge on the completion of the works of defence. They will, therefore, enlarge their working parties, particularly at Harlem, and gladly receive the offers of services from companies of their patriotic fellow-citizens for that place and Brooklyn.

"NICHOLAS FISH,
"*Chairman.*"

The Common Council committee of defence sent Messrs. E. W. King and J. W. Brackett, of the Common Council, to Washington to confer with the national authorities as to how the money should be expended upon the fortifications. As it was ultimately to be refunded by the general government, this was necessary, so as to avoid any question about it in the future. In the meantime the works were being constructed. The moonlight workers before mentioned met at moonrise on the evening of the 30th August, and proceeded under Major Hunter, in a body six hundred strong, to Brooklyn Heights, and worked until sunrise on the 31st. They were followed a few hours later by Tammany Society. The following account is from the *National Advocate*, of September 1st:

"At five in the morning yesterday the members of Tammany Society began to gather in front of their hall, to work on the defences at Brooklyn. At six o'clock the society being formed to the number of 1,500, and the Columbian Society to the number of two hundred, marched four abreast, preceded by

a band, to Beekman slip to take the steam ferry to Brooklyn. As not all of them could be carried at one time, the remainder marched off to Catharine slip and took the horse boat to Brooklyn, where they worked with diligence and activity until half-past five o'clock, when work was discontinued, the line of march was formed, and they returned to New York in the same order that they had in the morning departed. They marched to Tammany Hall and were disbanded. After three cheers each man retired to his home.

"We must not omit to state that the whole of the provisions and liquor for this great body of men was provided by the liberality of Mr. Matthew L. Davis, president of Tammany Society."

Some of the other newspapers stated that Tammany had only turned out one thousand men and the Columbian Society one hundred and fifty men on that occasion. The labor was performed at Fort Green.

The names of the committee of the Columbian Society were James S. Martin, Abraham Rich, R. Cunningham and Thomas Jeremiah.

The Masons of New York city gave a day's service at Brooklyn on 1st September. They were then very popular and numerous in the city of New York. De Witt Clinton was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State. The lodges assembled at sunrise in front of city hall and with Mayor Clinton at their head, about one thousand in number, proceeded in Masonic form of procession to the scene of labor. Their work was done principally at what

was afterwards called Fort Masonic, in honor of those who labored in its construction. Each lodge provided its own refreshments. Other Masonic lodges co-operated.

On this occasion an elderly gentleman, one of the order (I could not ascertain his name), who had two sons (his only children) in the service of his country, one of them highly distinguished during the war for his wounds and his bravery, sung the following stanzas while the lodges were at refreshment :

"Hail children of light whom the charities send,
Where the bloodhounds of Britain are shortly expected.
Who, your country, your wives, your firesides to defend,
On the summit of Brooklyn have ramparts erected.
Firm and true to the trade,
Continue your aid
Till the topstone with shouting triumphant is laid.
The Free and Accepted will never despair,
Led on by their worthy Grand Master and Mayor.

"For me whose dismissal must shortly arrive,
To heaven I prefer this my fervent petition,
May I never America's freedom survive,
Nor behold her disgraced by a shameful submission.
And though righteously steeled,
If at last *she must* yield,
May my sons do their duty, and die in the field,
But the Free and Accepted will never despair,
Led on by their worthy Grand Master and Mayor."

On the same day the Hamilton Society, on its fifth anniversary, worked at Harlem Heights. Dinner was provided on the grounds free of expense.

A notice was published on 3d September stating that on and after September 5th, dinner for the workers at Harlem Heights would be on the table at twelve o'clock. The expense was met by contributions by the citizens.

The students of Columbia College, one hundred strong, worked at Harlem on the 8th September. The Iron Greys worked on the 10th September.

The volunteer workers at Harlem became so few, and the steamboat took so long, that the boat ceased to run there on the 10th September; this, of course, greatly lessened the attendance. Brooklyn was so near that nearly all the volunteer laborers went there.

The fortifications were rapidly approaching completion. On 31st August it was reported that McGowan's Pass was nearly completed. On September 3d Fort Green was so far completed that Commodore Decatur took command there. Fort Swift was finished and Fort Lawrence was nearly done.

By the middle of September Fort Green had 800 feet of barracks, two-thirds with double rooms, nearly ready for troops, and it would soon be connected with a chain of redoubts and intrenchments to Fort Swift and to Washington Bastion, on the Jamaica road (Fulton street), near Court street.

On September 14th the following questions relating to the situation at New York were published in the *National Advocate :*

"What would have been the advantage of a line of telegraph from the Patuxent to Washington, when the enemy landed and took up his line of march for that city?

"What would be the consequence if the enemy should proceed up the Sound and arrive at Throgg's Neck before any alarm should be given? Is it practicable? If so, why not have a line of telegraph as far as New London? Why not have tar barrels for alarm on all the neighboring heights to call all the country *en masse* when necessary? Will or will not videttes cost more than telegraphs? Is it not of great importance to get information as rapidly as possible?

"Would it not be of the utmost consequence that the commanding generals of New York and Philadelphia should have an arrangement for the purpose of succoring each city in case of an attack? Could not wagons and horses in each city be classed and numbered for the purpose of transporting an army of five thousand men in haste from city to city?

"Would it not be well to have all the horses and wagons on the two great roads between Philadelphia and New York numbered to serve as relays? And telegraphs erected so as to notify the cities in ten minutes of the approach of the enemy?

"Would it not be well to turn the light-house at Sandy Hook into a tower immediately and finish the block houses at said place? Is it not absolutely necessary to have more boats at the Hook to throw troops across to or from the Highlands, and without delay?

"Cannot the enemy land at Flushing Bay and march to the Williamsburgh Heights without passing the strong works at Brooklyn? Is the distance eight miles, and can they not fire the city from Williamsburgh Heights with rockets? Will not the enemy avoid the works above mentioned and land either on Staten Island or at Gravesend Bay or both? What would be the consequence? Can our forts at Staten Island defend themselves in the rear? And would it not be well to make the barracks in the redoubts in rear of the works on Staten Island of logs, that they may be rendered impervious to musket balls?

"Is it intended to sink ships to prevent the pass of the enemy? If so, how many will it take, and where are they to be sunk? Are they to be sunk between the middle and west banks at the Narrows? Will it not require one hundred vessels to cover the pass? Is it not out of reach of any battery? Can the enemy not take them up, or rather displace one at their leisure under cover of their ships' fire, and although one hundred are necessary to obstruct their pass, will not the displacing of one open a sufficient pass for the enemy?

"Will not a line of battle ships, before wind and tide, crack any one of the vessels when sunk and make a pass, and thereby dispense with trouble and delay?

"If it is determined to obstruct the pass by sinking ships, would it not be better to sink them opposite the Hook battery? Is the only objection to that, that the enemy will take the Hook and command

the pass ? If that be all, would it not be better than to sink the ships and make the Hook impregnable by numbers and blockhouses and oblige the enemy to land on the outer beach should he make an attack ?

" Is it not difficult to land on the outer beach ? Does it not happen that for the space of eight or ten days successively it is impracticable to land with troops ?

" Would not seven thousand men from Jersey, together with the flotilla force, prevent any force from landing at the Hook ? If so, would not the enemy be reduced to almost one point of attack on this city, and our force on Staten Island and Long Island Heights become a disposable one, to be thrown to any given point, and would not all Jersey be protected ? Otherwise, the towns of New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, Rahway, etc., etc., would be exposed.

" What would be the effect if the enemy should get possession of Sandy Hook, and bring his whole force into the bay to Winter ? Could he be dispossessed of it by any force which would be brought against him ?

" Would the Government not be under the necessity of maintaining a garrison of twenty thousand men in and about New York and Jersey during the Winter as well as Summer ?

" Would not the enemy keep us on the alert every flood tide and favorable wind during the cold as well as the warm season, by being in a situation to do so ?

"If this be true, would it not be better to render the Hook impregnable and the channel impassable immediately by sinking ships and increasing the number of torpedoes?"

In August John Jacob Astor, Joshua Barker and Jenkins & Havens offered to loan the committee of defence several cannon for the defence of the harbor. This was gladly accepted. Those offered by Messrs. Jenkins & Havens were part of the armament of the privateer brig *General Armstrong*, before mentioned (ante Vol I., p. 124). She had been in the port of New York for some time, and was now about to start on another cruise. She was still owned by Jenkins & Havens and Thomas Farmar. On the former cruise she had carried nineteen guns and one hundred and fifty men. But now, by loaning the city many of her cannon, she could still do effective work as a privateer, and with less valuable risks. Therefore twelve long nines of her guns were taken off. She was equipped with six long nines and a "long tom," a forty-two pounder, and with a crew of ninety men under Captain Reid was ready to sail.

Her officers were: Captain, Samuel C. Reid; first lieutenant, Fred. A. Worth; second lieutenant, Alex O. Williams; third lieutenant, Robert Johnson; sailing master, Benj. Starks; quartermaster, Bazilla Hammond; captain of marines, Robert E. Allen; prize masters, Thomas Parsons, James Davis, Eliphalet Sheffield, Peter Tyson.

The letter of instructions from Messrs. Jenkins & Havens, agents, to Captain Reid was as follows:

"NEW YORK, 3d Sept., 1814.

"CAPT. SAMUEL C. REID:

"The private armed brig-of-war, *General Armstrong*, under your command, being now ready for a cruise, it becomes necessary for us to furnish instructions thereto. In doing this, we do not mean to debar you the privilege of exercising your discretion in the choice of a station, but we recommend, as in our opinion being the most likely of affording objects for enterprise and profit, that you stretch off to Madeira, where you will be most likely to intercept the Brazil convoys, and should you be successful in falling in with vessels, finish your cruise there.

"If, on the contrary, you cannot succeed in capturing vessels enough, and of sufficient value to man, we would recommend you to go through the Cape de Verde Islands and fill up your water, and from thence on the coast of Brazil. The prizes you may order for the United States, we think will be best to be ordered direct for New York or Wilmington, and in the event of their safe arrival at any port in the United States, you will direct them to write to us immediately on arrival, that we may send on a confidential person to take charge of the property, in preference to appointing agents at different places.

"On your return to the United States, should you have any prisoners on board, take care to secure them until they are delivered to the proper officer in order to obtain the bounty. Hoping that your cruise terminate successfully and honorably to

yourself, officers and crew, and your country, we are Your assured friends,

"JENKINS & HAVENS, Agents.

"P. S.—Be very particular in strictly prohibiting any plunder or depredations on neutrals or other vessels."

On the 9th September Captain Reid ran the blockade, and on the same night after leaving port he was chased by a British frigate and a ship of the line. At noon the next day they gave up the chase. On the 12th, Captain Reid exchanged a few shots with a British man-of-war brig, and proceeded on his course. On the 26th he came to anchor in the port of Fayal, which was then under the dominion of Portugal. The details of her subsequent battle and her destruction by Captain Reid to prevent capture by the enemy need not be detailed here. The payment for her loss was for many years before Congress and the subject of much diplomatic correspondence. But her owners never recovered anything for it.

After the destruction of the *General Armstrong* Captain Reid returned to New York. After peace was declared the owners of the *General Armstrong* and other citizens of New York desired to give Captain Reid a testimonial of their regard for his gallant defence of the vessel. An elegant service of silver was made for the occasion. It consisted of a large silver pitcher, with an emblematic engraving of the action and a suitable inscription thereon, also a silver teapot, sugar bowl, milk ewer, slop bowl, and two silver tumblers, all made in the best man-

ner. The presentation took place in Tammany Hall, in the presence of a great number of citizens, and an address was delivered by Mayor John Ferguson appropriate to the event. Captain Reid died in New York city, January 28, 1861, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHAPTER XL.

Military Organizations in the City—Militia Uniforms—Station of Troops—New Jersey Militia—Dissatisfaction Among New York Troops—Riotous Conduct—Military Punishments.

THE organization of independent companies and battalions in the city, which had been somewhat dormant after the first year of the war, was now in the flush of military ardor, more as a matter of necessity than of free will, for it was now apparent that all would be or might be required at a moment's warning to help defend their homes. Some of the most famous of these organizations have been frequently mentioned before.

The "Iron Greys," called so because of their uniform, was a company of infantry under Capt. Samuel Swartwout. The New York "Hussars" was a troop of cavalry under Capt. William Craig. Abraham Lott was first lieutenant and John A. King second lieutenant. The Neptune Corps of Sea Fencibles was under Capt. Alexander Coffin. Another corps of Sea Fencibles was under Capt. James T. Leonard, of the United States Navy, and

was composed of ship masters, mates, pilots, seamen and others.

About that time Fitz-Green Halleck composed a poem on the "Iron Greys," to be sung to the tune of "Adams and Liberty." It was published in the *New York Gazette.* The last one of the six stanzas of which it consists is as follows:

"All hail to the band who like Spartans have joined
Heart and hand to repel the assaults of aggression,
Inspired by one soul, and informed by one mind,
They will check by their deeds the inroads of oppression.
May glory emblaze, in the liveliest rays,
The patriotic skill of the true "Iron Greys,"
And gratitude honor the worth of the brave
With a wreath for his brow and a tear for his grave."

The Old Butcher Troop was cavalry, all composed of butchers, excepting a cartman named Brombush, and was under the command of Capt. John Perrin. Some of them were drafted men and the balance composed of volunteers. It was ordered into service at the Wallabout, where it performed three months' duty. They were attached to the command of Gen. Jacob Odell, of Westchester County. Their dress was a blue short-tail coat, trimmed with silver lace, which cost $60; buckskin breeches, cost $15; long boots, cost $15 or $20; a leather cone cap, with falling or hanging red horse hair, cost $20.

The following appear among the independent or-

ganizations: Veteran Corps of Artillery, Capt. Geo. W. Chapman; Major Smith's Battalion of Artillery (Ninth Regiment); Major Dunscomb's Battalion of Governor's Guards; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Bogart's Horse or Flying Artillery; Independent Greys, Geo. Richards, captain; Lieut.-Col. James Warner, one Regiment of Horse Artillery; New York Exempt Artillery No. 1, Capt. Wm. Leycraft; First Ward Exempt Company of Artillery, Capt. John E. Seaman; Sixth Ward Exempt Company of Artillery, Capt. R. Hodge; City Guards, Capt. George Asbridge; Republican Greens, Lieut.-Col. Charles Eagleson; Company of Riflemen, organized September, 1814, for three months, Capt. James G. King, First Lieutenant John C. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant Phillip Rhinelander.

J. W. Jarvis attempted to raise a regiment of riflemen.

The Governor authorized Armand Lavaud to raise a corps of Horse Rangers, to be attached to the military guard in the city.

The dress of some of the militia was almost fantastic. In one day a company of cavalry in red, from New Jersey, crossed the city to work on the fortifications in Brooklyn, and a company in green and one in blue did similar service.

The uniform for the musicians in the Governor's Guards was: A Polish cap covered with scarlet cloth and edged with black velvet, white feather; scarlet coatee, single breasted, with small skirts, black stripes in front, with black stripes on the skirt and three rows of artillery buttons in front;

pantaloons of white drilling, worn over boots, with six bell buttons on the legs; black neck stock, black morocco belts and bright sabres.

The regular "Sea Fencibles," organized the first year of the war, whose name became so familiar to New Yorkers during the war, was a body of volunteers composed of sailors and boatmen raised in the city for the term of one year, and were continued during the war. They were placed under the command of Commander Jacob M. Lewis (commonly called Commodore).

The United States gunboats, about forty of them stationed at New York, were detached from the navy and put under Commander Lewis. The officers of the boats retained their places as if in the navy, and received additional pay from the State during the time they were in actual service. They were all under the direction of the commander of the third military district. They were sometimes called "marine militia."

Many of those above mentioned were mustered into the service in September as independent organizations or were amalgamated in other bodies. There were a large number of unauthorized nominal organizations that practiced drilling, etc., but they had no arms or accoutrements, and never held any commissions. Such were the College Greens, being students of Columbia College, and many other smaller bodies. In case of an attack they would probably have been assigned to duty.

A spirited address to Irishmen appeared in some of the New York papers, signed by Messrs. Wm. James

MacNeven and Wm. Sampson, calling on their countrymen to organize a corps for three months' service. The following is an extract :

" Our appeal is to the constant, our call is on the brave ! Such only are invited whose hearts can answer to the call ; broken like the rest in fortune, we have neither bribe nor patronage to offer, nor anything to show but the dangers of the field. Nor shall we solicit or cajole. Zeal and affection must be the common stock ; with these qualities the poor is rich enough, without them the rich are too poor. We have no interest but the safety of our (adopted) country ; no ambition but to march with its defenders. Thrice happy if in doing so we avenge the wrongs of our dear native land."

The regiment called the "Republican Greens" was composed of Irishmen.

The cost of a uniform was of considerable consequence at that time. Captain Asbridge proposed that his company or regiment should differ from other military bodies in the economy of dress. The following was regarded as a "cheap, neat and becoming uniform" for said organization :

A blue broadcloth roundabout, narrow rolling collar ; single breasted, buttoned in front with bell buttons, a row each side extending to the top of the shoulder, with one on each side the collar ; the cost about $15 ; beaver cap, straight crown, about nine inches high, helmet point, diminishing gradually towards the back, leaving there only half an inch brim ; a waving red plume, the staff of which supported by a stripe of broad gold lace running from

the base or rim of the hat and forming a cockade near the top, with a narrow band of lace; cost about $10; cartouche box covered with red morocco, and a red belt around the waist; cost about $5; yellow nankeen pantaloons, black neck handkerchief, boots.

The cost of a uniform for privates in the United States Army in May, 1814, was as follows: Infantry, $36.29; Artillery, $36.51; Dragoons, $54.33; Light Artillery, $36.94; Riflemen, $41.21.

The uniform in use in the regular army has been before described. That did not include the rifle regiments. On 17th March, 1814, the uniform of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of rifle regiments was prescribed as follows:

Short coat of gray cloth, single breasted, flat yellow buttons, which exhibit a bugle surrounded by stars with the number of the regiment within the curve of the bugle, one row of ten buttons in front, three on each sleeve, and three on each skirt lengthwise, with blind buttonholes of black twist braid in herring-bone form.

Waistcoat of gray cloth, with sleeves of the same, rising two inches above the ankle joint, and not higher.

Cap of leather, with a plate and design similar to that of the butting, and a short green pompon in front.

For field or active service the officers' uniforms were like those of the privates excepting as to quality. On other occasions they were permitted

to wear the uniform of the artillery except as to the buttons, the position of them, etc., which were the same as the field coat.

Epaulets of gold.

Sabres yellow mounted for officers and non-commissioned officers.

We have before seen that the men in General Morton's brigade were permitted to be quartered at their homes. As they were nearly all residents of New York city, this was a matter of great convenience to them, as well as saving of expense and labor in providing camp accommodations for them if necessary.

They were assigned to duty as follows :

"First Division New York Detached Militia.

"Division Orders.

"New York, Sept. 5, 1814.

. . . "The second regiment of General Morton's brigade and Major Dunscomb's battalion of the same brigade will take charge of the West Battery (Castle Clinton).

"The battalions commanded by Majors Forbes and Smith of the same brigade will take charge of the North Battery (Red Fort).

"The Third Regiment of the same will take charge of Fort Gansevoort. . . .

"A captain's guard at least will always be kept in each fortress. . . .

"The regiments commanded by Colonel Harsen and Col. J. O. Bogert will have charge of the park of artillery when formed. . . . The men employed by Mr. Brown under the direction of

Brigadier-General Swift in the public works of defence will not be taken from his employ for any other service.

"The men required for artificers will be considered as detached from the line and not as hired men exempt from duty.

"John W. Mulligan is hereby appointed aid to the Major-General and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

" By order of Major-General Stevens.

" W. B. CROSBY,

"Aid-de-Camp."

At that time (September 2, 1814), the Eleventh Regiment mustered 451 men, including all officers, privates and musicians. On 5th September the Eleventh Regiment took charge of the North Battery (off Hubert street), and of a battery of light artillery stationed on Broadway, near Greenwich lane, at corner of what is now Waverley place. Guard was mounted daily at 8 o'clock A.M. throughout the city, and each company performed guard duty alternately for twenty-four hours.

General Morton's brigade orders required that the reveille beat at sunrise, the retreat at sunset, and the tattoo at 9 o'clock P.M., guards to be relieved at 8 o'clock A.M.

Although the militia were in the service of the United States, still Governor Tompkins was allowed to make suggestions to them. The following is a letter from him to General Mapes :

"NEW YORK, September 8th, 1814.

"SIR :—You are requested to call into service on

Monday or Tuesday next that part of your brigade which is on Staten Island.

"There are quarters and tents at the State Works at the Narrows, for nearly seven hundred and fifty men in addition to the force now stationed there. There also are quarters at the Quarantine, and in two public stores, which Mr. Gelston consents should be occupied for four hundred or five hundred men.

"I presume, therefore, General Lewis, upon application to him, will order the Staten Island Battalion to encamp in tents at the Narrows, or remove those tents to Red Bank in Princess Bay, and encamp them there or send them to the public buildings at the Quarantine ground; and I must refer you to Major-General Lewis for the purpose. If they are to occupy the Quarantine ground, the quartermaster must have some repairs and cleaning done before their arrival.

"I am respectfully yours, etc.,

"Brig.-Genl. J. Mapes. D. D. Tompkins."

On September 8th a company of Colonel Warner's cavalry and two companies of artillery from General Stevens' division were organized and stationed as a vidette express from east end of Long Island to the headquarters of the commanding general in New York city. The videttes were stationed at intervals of ten miles, and the artillery were to protect them from sudden capture.

The State militia destined for the defence of New York city were constantly arriving. The last considerable arrivals were on September 11th, when

twelve sloops came down North River with an average of one hundred men each. Many volunteer companies from New Jersey crossed the city for the forts near Brooklyn.

On Sunday, 11th September, twelve hundred troops, New Jersey militia of General Colfax's brigade, stationed at Jersey City under command of Colonel Frelinghuysen, marched to Bergen Heights to attend open-air service by their chaplain, Rev. Steven Grover, of Caldwell, N. J.

There was much dissatisfaction among the troops that came from the interior of the State. They had not been able to equip themselves in the manner required by the orders under which they were called into service, their camp accommodations and supplies were very unsatisfactory and they were hard to submit to military discipline. The fact that a mutiny occurred on account of rations in General Haight's brigade, stationed on the Brooklyn side of the Narrows, was kept out of the newspapers of the day, but the writer is enabled from original records in his possession to give some account of it. The following order was issued :

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

"NEW YORK, September 6, 1814.

"The mutinous conduct of some troops of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Haight, in outrageously attacking the issuing store of the contractor and destroying his provisions, is an act of mutiny of so serious a nature that General Haight will instantly take measures to ascertain the

perpetrators, and if discovered to send them to Governor's Island for trial by a general court martial.

"Should this mutinous spirit, in the opinion of General Haight, require the aid of any other corps to quell it, he will apply for the necessary force to Major-General Stevens, who will furnish it from the division. The contractor will be compensated for the provisions thus destroyed by stopping from the pay of the individual or corps committing the outrage; if neither can be ascertained, then the deduction to be made from the pay of the brigade.

"The commanding general regrets that he is obliged again to call on the several brigades to make returns of their rolls of muster and inspection, also the company lists of delinquents and deserters; it must be obvious that it is of the first importance that he knows his force in order to its ultimate disposition and that he be informed of delinquents and offenders that they may be brought to punishment.

"By order

"THOMAS CHRYSTIE,

"Actg. Adj.-Gen."

Whipping or flogging, as a punishment, was not allowed in the army or in the militia service, but it was in use in the navy and marine service.

There were various modes of punishment as a means of enforcing discipline. Stoppage of "grog" and rations, imprisonment and manual labor were resorted to in the army.

A newspaper of the day stated that for his slovenly appearance a militiaman was kept standing

or marching all day before his comrades, with his accoutrements and uniform in reverse position, with one sleeve off to show the dirty shirt he was punished for wearing.

After the militia were mustered into service extra pay was allowed to non-commissioned officers and privates, who were drawn as artificers to work constantly on fortifications, bridges, barracks, roads or other public works for a term not less than ten days (Sundays excepted). They were allowed for each day's actual labor fourteen cents and one gill of spirits each in addition to their usual pay and rations. Those who were drawn for constant labor (not as artificers) received only ten cents per day and one gill of spirits. These were detailed to make tents, uniforms, etc.

CHAPTER XLI.

The Enemy Attack Baltimore—Great Excitement and Active Military Movements in New York—Means of Defence—Condition of Fortifications—Workers on the Defences—Appeal of Committee of Defence—Fort Laight Built.

ON the 12th of September intelligence was received that the enemy were approaching Baltimore in force for a vigorous attack.

Great excitement prevailed in the city of New York at that time, but it was tempered with the thought that the attack there would cause the enemy to defer any attack upon New York city until after the capture of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and New York city might be saved the slaughter that any attack would engender.

Much would depend upon the result of the invasion on the Champlain border. It was there that all eyes were turned and for which all hopeful hearts beat.

New York city now had the appearance of a closely besieged city. Troops were constantly marching and countermarching by night and by day. Horsemen in military array were rapidly riding to and fro, and sentinels were pacing the streets, and guard

outposts were scattered throughout the city, and groups of soldiers' tents were in some of the streets and on open lots in parts of the city which were in close proximity to the most thickly inhabited portions of Manhattan Island.

The suburbs of the city had still more warlike appearances. The Heights of Harlem from East River to Hudson River were literally lined with fortifications, occupied by swarms of soldiers. Jersey City Heights was a camp of New Jersey militia, and on Staten Island on the east and north sides, and near Sandy Hook, were also forts and camps.

At Rockaway Bay and at various points along the shore westward were defences and military camps up to the Narrows, and from Gowanus Creek along the Heights of Brooklyn to Wallabout Bay was a strong line of defences connecting forts and bastions.

It was from the enemy's war ships that the greatest danger was apprehended and provided against. The report of the State Commissioners of Fortifications to Governor Tompkins, dated September 23, 1814, states :

"The entrance to Jamaica Bay, on the south side of Long Island, affording to the enemy a safe landing for boats of small burthen to within a few miles of the Navy Yard, it was judged prudent to fortify that passage, as well as to guard that landing, as to afford protection to our coasters, who frequently take shelter in that bay from the enemy's cruisers. This according with your Excellency's sentiments, we caused a strong block house, mount-

ing a 24-pounder in the top, to be erected on the west end of Rockaway Beach, at the entrance of that bay. This has been taken charge of by the United States and an adequate force is stationed thereat. . . .

"The approach to our city by the Sound, even for vessels of considerable force, is well known to be practicable, and very great solicitude has been shown by all classes of the community that the pass of Hell Gate should be strongly fortified. This became a subject of early consideration with us, and finding that a partial appropriation had been made by the general government for that purpose, we felt it an imperious duty to co-operate with them in an object of great importance. A site having been selected by General Swift on Hallett's Point, upon which to erect a fort, we made a purchase of the ground necessary therefor, and a deed has been executed to the people of the State for the same. The works on this point have been pressed forward with great activity, some cannon are already mounted, and in a few days the battery will be in a complete state of defence. It has also been thought desirable to occupy an adjoining eminence, and a tower of solid masonry has been commenced and is in a state of great forwardness. . . .

"A small island in the middle of the stream near the rapids of Hell Gate, and known by the name of Mill Rock, presenting a very commanding situation for the defence of that pass, is occupied by the direction of General Swift, and a battery and block house are erected thereon. These also are in great

forwardness and will in a short time be completed. From these different works, in connection with the hazard attending the navigation at that place, we have great reason to believe that that approach to our city is completely protected, and that an enemy who should attempt it would pay dearly for his temerity.

"The main work at Staten Island (Fort Tompkins), being the principal object of the appropriation of the Legislature, has, of course, engaged our unremitted attention. It has been forwarded with all the dispatch consistent with a due regard to the durability of the work. . . .

"We cannot close this report to your excellency without expressing to you our high satisfaction with the talents and zeal of the gentlemen (General Williams and General Swift) who have planned and conducted the works of defence, both on the part of this State and of the United States. While the positions have been selected with judgment, their plan and construction evince a science which will do honor to our country."

An extract from General Swift's letter to State Commissioners of Fortifications, dated September 24, 1814, and accompanying commissioners' report to the Governor, states :

"The practicability of an enemy passing Sandy Hook with a strong leading breeze, and of effecting a debarkation of troops at or near Princess Bay—the present assailable situation of the works at the east end of Staten Island, and the importance of this position to an enemy in facilitating an attack upon

the upper harbor and city—all conspire to prove how very necessary it is to accelerate the work at Fort Tompkins."

Another official report shows that "At Fort Tompkins there were nine guns each to three curtains and eight to two; six guns each to four of the towers and eight to the larger one circumscribing the magazine, making seventy-five guns of the largest caliber. The guns were so arranged that the fire of fourteen could be concentrated to any one point on every side.

"The casemates gave an asylum under bomb proof of fourteen thousand square feet, allowing ten square feet to each man. Fourteen hundred men could be thus sheltered.

"Ten magazine casemates are for provisions and are not taken into the calculation.

"Five proposed barracks will furnish accommodations for eight hundred men. The men in the barracks would always be ample for the whole garrison duty and for fighting every gun, hence Fort Tompkins may receive into its bosom all the men of the open batteries, should they be overpowered by numbers, and prevent an enemy from existing in them even long enough to spike the guns, every object in view and within cannon shot being completely commanded. Add to this the possession of a never-failing well of water and it will be seen that it can stand a siege against ten times its force."

All of the fortifications were provided with coast carriages for the cannon there, by which means they could be moved from one place to another.

The general orders of the Third Military Department, dated September 25th, required :

" The deputy quartermaster will engage six hundred of the cartmen of this city to be at all times prepared with their horses, and one hundred of them with their carts also, to enter the public service as carters and drivers. The terms will be as follows : An exemption from all other military duty, forty cents per day for the use of the horse with the usual allowance of forage, twenty-five cents a day for the use of a cart ; as a driver will not be required for each horse, supernumerary drivers to be subject to employment as littermen or to any other service connected with the duties of the civil staff. To each twenty a conductor will be appointed, to whom the harness of the squad will be entrusted."

New York city was now defended by 570 pieces of battering cannon and mortars, besides the pieces on board the *President* and *Alert* and gunboats and a formidable park of field artillery—in all not less than nine hundred pieces of ordnance, and it was said that 25,500 men, including exempt volunteers, could be concentrated at any given point in and around New York city within three hours.

Detachments from General Colfax's brigade of New Jersey militia were stationed at Newark, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. Col. J. W. Frelinghuysen's command, stationed at Jersey City Heights, were inspected and put in better order.

On 19th September it was reported that the commissary of the Third Military District issued twenty-five thousand rations daily. This did not include

all those in service on shipboard in the harbor and some others in the city of New York.

There were then in the military service for the defence of New York city men that represented every battle of the revolutionary war from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, excepting some of the more southern battles.

The brigades of militia were made up and organized by the following order:

"STATE OF NEW YORK.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1814.

"The militia of the State of New York, ordered into service by general orders of the 29th August, are organized as follows: Major-General Stevens' division consists of the brigades of Generals Morton, Steddiford and Mapes, with this modification of the last-mentioned brigade, that the Richmond County battalion is detached therefrom, and its place supplied by the battalion from Columbia County, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob R. Van Rensselaer.

"The Richmond battalion, the battalion from Orange and Ulster, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Smith, Bevier and Woodward, and the detachment of Richmond Horse Artillery, are formed into a brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Swartwout. Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade remains without alteration.

"In place of Major Dibblee's battalion from Rockland, Lieutenant-Colonel Roger's battalion from

Saratoga, Major Lush's battalion from Albany, and Captain John R. Williams' company of light infantry are added to General Haight's brigade.

"The Rockland County regiment, and the battalions commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Post and Carver, are to form a brigade, to the command of which Brigadier-General Peter S. Van Orden is assigned.

"The artillery, light infantry, grenadier and rifle companies of Albany (except Captain Williams' company), Rensselaer, Schenectady, Greene, Columbia, Ulster, Orange and Dutchess, which are to rendezvous by companies, pursuant to the general orders of the 29th ult., are formed into a regiment to be commanded by ——, which regiment, together with Colonel Farrington's regiment, from Delaware County, will form a brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Peter Curtenius. The Dutchess County battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Southerland is annexed to Gen. Hermance's brigade, Lieut.-Col. Warner's squadron of horse artillery and cavalry will form an independent command, and will act under the immediate orders of the commandant of the third military district.

"Major-General Stevens and the commandants of brigades are required to exhibit to the commander-in-chief returns of the organization and number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates under their respective commands by 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday next.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, and the commandants of sea fencible corps, not heretofore placed

under the command of Commodore Decatur, will present similar returns by the same time.

"If hereafter, either by the discharge of detachments or any other circumstance, a considerable diminution of the present force should take place, the commanding officer of the district is authorized from time to time to consolidate the militia in service, and discharge supernumerary officers.

"By order of the commander-in-chief.

"ROBERT MACOMB,

"Aid-de-Camp."

The First Brigade of Artillery, under General Morton, was composed of Second, Third, Ninth and Eleventh Regiments of New York city and Thirteenth Regiment of Kings County.

A battalion from the artillery companies from the counties of Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess, amounting to 540 men, under Col. Samuel Slee, was attached to General Morton's brigade. It had 5 lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, 25 sergeants, 30 corporals, 5 drummers and 5 fifers.

The 3d Brigade of Infantry, under Gen. Jonas Mapes, and the 10th Brigade, under Gen. Gerard Steddiford (actually commanded by Brevet Gen. Peter Curtenius). The 22d Brigade of Infantry, under Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, was composed of the militia of Kings and Queens Counties, being the Sixty-fourth, Ninety-third, 100th and 117th Regiments. The Brooklyn regiment was the Sixty-fourth. It consisted of five companies of one hundred men each. The brigade was 1,750 strong.

The 33d Brigade of Infantry, Suffolk County,

Gen. Abraham Rose ; the 29th Brigade, of Rockland County, Gen. Peter S. Van Orden ; the 15th Brigade of Infantry, under Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, of the southern part of Westchester County, and all the uniform companies of artillery, light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen, of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess Counties, were formed into 1st Division, under command of Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens.

The battalion under command of Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Varian contained 720 privates, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 16 ensigns, 40 sergeants, 48 corporals, 8 drummers and 8 fifers.

The independent regiment of light infantry and rifle companies from the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess and Putnam contained 864 men, under command of ———

The 19th Brigade, Orange County, 540 men ; 30th Brigade, Dutchess County, 540 men ; to be formed in a regiment under Lieut.-Cols. Isaac Belknap, Jr., and Abraham Van Wyck. The 20th Brigade, Dutchess County, 648 men ; 34th Brigade, Orange County, 432 men ; to be formed in a regiment under Lieut.-Col. A. Delamater and A. Wheeler. The 12th Brigade, Columbia County, 540 men ; 23d Brigade, Sullivan and Ulster, 432 men ; 37th Brigade, Greene and Albany, 540 men, under Lieut.-Cols. John J. Van Dalssen and Daniel Warner ; to form three battalions, another lieutenant-colonel to be assigned said detachment.

The news of the naval victory on Lake Cham-

plain was brought to New York city by the steamboat *Firefly* on the 14th.

The Albany *Argus* extra, published on Monday, September 13th, at noon, contained a letter dated September 11th, ten o'clock, which stated the victory on Lake Champlain, and was expecting the land battle. This intelligence was brought to Poughkeepsie by Thos. Wigton on horseback in twenty-one hours from Albany, and from Poughkeepsie to New York by steamboat *Firefly*.

The battle was still raging at Baltimore, and the land battle at Plattsburg was going on, and at Fort Erie there was a crisis. On the afternoon of the 15th news arrived of the defeat and retreat of the enemy from Plattsburg, the repulse of General Ross at Baltimore and the strengthening of Fort Erie and the probable withdrawal of the enemy from the siege. The morning newspapers announced in a brief headline —"Victory! North, South and West!"

The intelligence of the battle at Baltimore caused attention to be directed to the defence in case of an attack from that direction.

The following order was issued and at once put in operation.

"General Orders.

"New York, September 17, 1814.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Warner will establish a line of videttes from the corps of cavalry between New York and Philadelphia by stationing two videttes at intervals of ten miles; they will be subject to the order of the commanding general, to whom the

officer to be stationed at the end of the line will report."

The forts in the city along the Hudson River side were put in a stronger defensive condition. On the 18th, by order issued on that date, the commanding officer of the West battery and of the North battery, and of Fort Gansevoort were required to report any deficiency of the following :

Each gun must be furnished with a gunner's belt and implements ; priming horse and tube box and two leastic thumb stalls, a post fire stock and lint stock, ramrod and sponge, ladle, one worm, six handspikes, a water turn and broom, six badge barrels to each battery, one hundred rounds of cartridges and round shot, and ten of grape to each gun.

On the 19th the following assignments of General Morton's brigade of artillery were made :

At West Battery (Castle Clinton the Second Regiment, Major Smith's battalion, and Major Dunscomb's battalion (Governor's Guards).

At North Battery, off Hubert street, Eleventh Regiment, under Colonel Harsen and Major Dibblee's battalion from Rockland County.

At Fort Gansevoort the Third Regiment, Major Forbes' battalion and the detachment from the Thirteenth Regiment.

The corps of Veteran Artillery were stationed at the State Arsenal on Bridge street, and were to mount a corporal guard for the protection of that place.

The men were allowed to remain at their former quarters, and a captain's guard to be mounted at

the forts and two field officers were assigned to each battery.

General Morton was directed to assign two field officers to each battery; he assigned Major Stevens and Major Smith to the West Battery (Castle Clinton); Major Mercein and Major Dibblee to the North Battery; Lieut. Col. Bogert and Major Forbes to Fort Gansevoort; a detachment of eight matrosses and two gunners to each gun at the several forts and a non-commissioned officer stationed at each gun, and another non-commissioned officer to each accade of two guns. The men were to be furnished from the corps stationed at each battery according to their relative strength.

The Tenth Brigade of Infantry, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Curtenius (General Steddiford being president of a court martial), were stationed at Greenwich, near Christopher street, in the vicinity of State Prison grounds.

Those men that were not residents of New York city in that brigade were encamped there.

On 19th September, Lieut.-Col. Cadwalader D. Colden was assigned to take command of the uniform companies of militia from the interior of the State that were attached to General Curtenius' brigade. It was known as the Fifth Regiment of New York State Artillery and Infantry.

More strict attendance of the men was required.

On 15th September, by division orders of that date, it appears that

"The commanding general has learned with regret that certain officers of the detached militia in

the service of the United States are in the habit of granting furloughs and discharges which, in some instances, have extended to whole corps," and attention is called to the articles of war, which provide that "no furlough shall be given during a campaign, nor any but by the general commanding the district or army and for a cause of disability, which disability shall be certified to by a regimental or hospital surgeon."

Major-General Stevens' headquarters were at 56 Beekman street.

From official reports made about September 25th, it appears that at that time the forces were stationed as follows:

One brigade of 1,500 men stationed at Ward's Island, under command of Brig.-Gen. Peter S. Van Orden.

One brigade of 1,600 men at Harlem Heights, Forts Fish and Clinton, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Martin Hermance.

One brigade of 1,750 men at Greenwich, near Christopher street and vicinity of State Prison grounds, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Peter Curtenius.

One division of 5,700 men, under Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, at Benson's Point and about Hell Gate.

One squadron of cavalry, 400 strong, commanded by Lieut.-Col. James Warner.

One brigade of 1,800 men stationed at Bath (now Fort Hamilton), under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel S. Haight.

One brigade of 1,750 men stationed at Brooklyn, near Fort Greene, under command of Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah Johnson.

Force of 1,000 Sea Fencibles stationed in the Rockaway and Gravesend block houses and in Forts Gates, Diamond, Lewis and Stevens.

One brigade of 2,150 men stationed at Staten Island, under command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Swartwout.

A brigade of infantry of New Jersey militia, consisting of twenty-three companies, about 1,200 men, under command of Col. John W. Frelinghuysen, stationed at Powles Hook (Jersey City).

A large force of New Jersey militia, consisting of about 1,500 men, infantry and artillery, stationed at the Highlands of Navesink, near Sandy Hook.

There were in the forts about New York city and harbor, 3,316 men, regulars in the United States Army and in General Boyd's brigade.

The naval force in New York harbor in August consisted of the *President*, forty four guns, Commodore Decatur; the *Alert*, eighteen guns, and Commodore Lewis's flotilla of thirty-eight gunboats, manned by about 1,300 men.

General Boyd's command was as follows:

"NEW YORK, September 23, 1814.

"The Thirty-second, Forty-first and Forty-second Regiments, United States Infantry, with the company of Trojan Greens commanded by Captain Dole, will form one brigade under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. J. P. Boyd, who will concentrate the said corps at New Utrecht immediately.

Captain Leonard's Sea Fencibles, assigned to the defence of Fort Diamond; Captain Fowler's, assigned to the defence of Fort Lewis and the block houses dependent thereon, and Captain Ingersoll, assigned to the defence of the block house at Rockaway, will all be considered subject to the orders of General Boyd, in their respective commands. By order

"THOS. CHRISTIE,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

On 30th September Major Wooster took command of Fort Stevens with four companies of Sea Fencibles.

Volunteer laborers were from time to time at work on the defences.

On the 19th September the Free Masons again worked at Brooklyn and opened by a salute by Major Hunter.

On 20th September the Washington Benevolent Society proceeded to Brooklyn and worked upon Washington Bastion and nearly completed it.

The Master Butchers on the 20th, with 180 strong, worked on the Brooklyn fortifications. A committee of them made arrangements with the Committee of Defence and a few days afterwards were assigned, one hundred strong, to work on the right of McGowan's Pass, at a location now in Central Park, near Fifth avenue. They started early in the morning, headed by a fine band of music, carrying a large banner on which was painted :

"Friends of Our Country."
"Free Trade and Butchers' Rights."
"From Brooklyn's Fields to Haarlem Heights."

They worked until sundown, throwing up a breastwork of about one hundred feet in length, twenty in breadth and four feet in height, neatly sodded.

The following notice explains itself :

"CIRCULAR.

"COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE CHAMBER.

"September 21st, 1814.

"SIR :—While the Committee of Defence have been devoted to the adoption of measures for the defence and security of the city against the hostile attempts of the enemy with which it is threatened, it has afforded them infinite satisfaction to find so zealous and unanimous co-operation pervading all descriptions of citizens.

"It is, however, with regret they observe occasional publications in some of the public papers rather calculated to disturb the tranquillity which so happily prevails. The crisis seems to demand that party questions should not be agitated at present. They, therefore, presume to recommend an entire suppression of party discussions in all future publications, at least so long as the combined exertions of all are necessary to the defence and security of the city.

"I am, with great respect,

"Your most obedient servant,

"NICH. FISH, Chairman."

On 27th September the following request was published :

"The Committee of Defence, while they applaud

the spirit which has actuated the whole body of citizens in erecting defences against the common enemy, feel themselves under the necessity of again calling on their patriotism in that way. They request another tour of duty without delay in the forts, particularly on those at Harlem Heights, in order that they may be completely finished and in readiness to resist any attack the enemy may have the temerity to make."

On 28th September the Juvenile band, composed of two hundred pupils from Manhattan School, 148 Chambers street, under Mr. A. Picket, went to work at Brooklyn Heights.

On 12th October Tammany and Columbian Societies worked on the fortifications at Harlem Heights.

The work upon the fortifications, when by the local militia detachments or in bodies, was without pay.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment of city militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Laight, were placed on a tour of fatigue duty near Manhattanville, and went into camp there on Monday, October 10th.

On Friday morning the regiment broke ground on the height above their encampment, and in true military style, under a salute of small arms, named the post, after their respected colonel, "Fort Laight." Some officers in the meantime, by stratagem, detained him in the encampment, unadvised of the compliment until completed.

The *Columbian* of October 18th contained the following :

"On Saturday evening last the regiment of city infantry commanded by Col. E. W. Laight marched into town from their encampment near Manhattanville, which they entered on the Monday previous, on a tour of fatigue duty. They each day cheerfully and actively labored on the fortifications and at night reposed on the field.

"About two o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm was made in camp to ascertain how expeditiously the regiment could be formed in case of emergency. Every company officer and the privates were asleep; in four minutes after the drums beat to arms each company was dressed and formed in front of their tents, and in ten minutes from the alarm the regiment was formed in open column for the march.

"The regiment was relieved on Saturday afternoon by a detachment from Colonel Ward's regiment."*

* The remains of "Fort Laight" are yet (1894) plainly visible near south side West 125th street, one hundred and twenty yards east of Eleventh avenue. It was built of stone.

CHAPTER LXII.

Disorderly Militia—Courts-Martial—Military Duties—Military Life in the City—Drills and Parades.

COURTS-MARTIAL were found to be among the earliest necessities adjunct to the mustering in of the militia. These courts were of all kinds and varieties and of various jurisdictions and purposes. They were all issued in form out of the Adjutant-General's office of the Third Military District.

We have before seen (Vol. I., p. 199) that a court-martial for the trial of an accused militiaman must be composed of militia officers only, and they were subject to the rules and articles of war when called into actual service by the general government; but the militia officers composing the court must be designated by the commander of the military district.

The militia officers as well as their men had to be called to order. On 22d September General Morton called attention to the "extreme remissness" of

Major Dibblee's command in cantonment (camp) at upper end of Broadway, near Clinton Place.

On 26th September General Lewis, in a general order from the Adjutant-General's office of the Third Military District, stated :

"It is painful to the commanding general to observe the little attention paid to the orders of the 29th August last (see ante, p. 258).

"The officers of the militia, regardless of orders, permit their men to stray from their camp at all hours in companies, in some instances from fifteen to twenty, whose depredations on the inhabitants are frequently the consequence."

The order further provides that the officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their men and will be arrested and court-martialed.

The most famous was on 24th September, which was provided by general orders from the Adjutant-General's office of Third Military District, as follows :

"A general court-martial under the act of Congress of 28th February, 1795, for the trial of those of the militia of the State of New York ordered into service of the United States in the third military district who have failed to rendezvous pursuant to orders, will convene Monday 26th inst. at Harmony Hall and will consist of the following members :

"President, Brigadier-General Steddiford ; members, Brigadier-General Hermance, Lieutenant-Colonel Varian, Major Wigton, Maj. Daniel E. Dunscomb, Captain Acker (of Colonel Warner's cavalry), Capt. Gulian C. Verplanck. Supernumeraries, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Ward, Major Charles Graham ;

Judge-Advocate, Pierre C. Van Wyck." Hugh Maxwell was soon afterwards substituted as judge-advocate.

This is the court that afterwards tried one Jacob E. Mott for failure to appear and be mustered into the militia service under the orders of August 4th and 29th, 1814, for the defence of New York city. The court continued, though some of its members changed from time to time, until 13th May, 1818, when Mott was tried and fined $96, for which he was liable to be imprisoned for twelve months unless the fine was paid. The important legal questions that arose in the case came before the United States Supreme Court in 1827 as Martin *vs.* Mott (12 Wheaton's Reports, p. 19), where it was held that the judgment of the court-martial for the offence was valid. The State court had previously held that it was void.

As late as September 30th it was reported that several companies of the Second Regiment of artillery and the battalion of "Governor's Guards" were without small arms.

On the 30th September it was announced in general orders that General Stevens' division be mustered and inspected for payment. This event was particularly welcome to those who were called into the service from outside the city of New York under the Governor's order of August 4th and 29th (see ante, p. 185).

The amount to be paid, however small, would greatly relieve those men that had already incurred so much expense at the sudden call. This was the

first payment that was made for their services. In most cases it was less than the amount necessarily expended to go into the service at New York city.

We have before seen (Vol. I., p. 199) that a militiaman when called into active service must provide his own clothing and personal equipments (see ante, pp. 185, 251).

The expenses of a militiaman at that time were hard to be borne. Under the laws of 1857, before referred to (ante, p. 187), for the payment by the State of the expenses by men who were called into military service in the war of 1812, the claims now on file in the State Adjutant-General's office at Albany are ample evidence.

The details of one are sufficient as an example of all. The claim of Elias Conklin, who was a sergeant in Capt. John Wood's Rifle Company, under command of Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Varian, is as follows: Conklin was from Dutchess County, and served at New York city for ninety days from August 25, 1814. He had to pay for his own transportation to and from New York city, which was $6 each way. The cost of the uniform and equipments provided by himself was as follows: Uniform coat, $20; cap, $3; plume, $1; pair pantaloons, $4; vest, $2.20; ordinary coat, $15; blanket, $3; knapsack, $5; canteen, 75 cents; cartouch box, 75 cents; belt, $1; tomahawk, $1.50; rifle, $37; pair stockings, $1.50; two shirts, $4; pair shoes, $3; pair Surrow boots, $5; neckerchief, $1.25.

How this and similar claims have been disposed of, see ante, p. 188, note.

Duane's Handbook of Infantry Tactics was prescribed for use by division orders.

The artillery drilled with small arms also as well as with field pieces.

The supply of small arms was short, as we have already seen (ante, p. 263). Many of them were not supplied until the early part of October.

In many instances the State provided small arms and accoutrements. For the number of muskets furnished to those in service at New York between August 30th and October 6, 1814, see ante, p. 263.

The necessary guard and other duties at headquarters were performed by the infantry companies, with their respective officers, in weekly rotation.

The infantry of the Third and Tenth Brigades that were quartered at home were drilled every morning from six to eight o'clock and afternoon from four to six o'clock, by companies, at some parade ground selected by the regimental field officers.

The battalions formed twice in each week, the regiments once in each week, the brigades once in two or three weeks. The whole division, under Major-General Stevens, had several fine parades during the term of service.

The different regiments performed their tour of duty at Harlem and were each encamped in the field until relieved by a new corps from the city.

Guard duty was important and responsible. The report was required to be in writing. The report of Captain McKenna as officer of the guard for 26th and 27th September, 1814, is as follows :

"WEST BATTERY, 27th Sept., 1814.

"At 8 O'clock yesterday relieved Captn. Shaw and mounted Guard; received the garrison (except the entry to the Sally port) in good order, also in charge twelve prisoners, one of whom, John Franscisco, was delivered to Lieut. J. H. Gallaghan, of Captn. Perry's Company Sea Fencibles as per commitment. At ½ past 2 P.M. visited by Major Hunter, officer of the day; at 3 P.M. delivered David Lowery, Samuel Lowery and John Smith to Lieut. March, the officer who committed them; at 5 P.M. they were returned to the Garrison and a verbal order from the said officer to recommit them into close confinement, stating that the prison at Governor's Island was full and that they could not be received at that post as the prison of this Garrison was also full; I could not receive them, to report which I repaired without delay to Headquarters, but was unable to see the General or any of his aids. I also made a second call to the same effect, and in consequence thereof I made report of the same to Lieut.-Col. Stevens, who ordered me to refuse receiving them under the then existing circumstances. In the interim the officers who returned with them had left the Garrison. I was consequently under the necessity of placing them under close confinement, altho' humanity forbade increasing the number to eleven in a prison not large enough for six. At ½ past 12 A.M. was visited by the Grand rounds, who strictly examined the Guard and Garrison; at 8 A.M. gave an order to the Contractor for one day's provisions for the prisoners, delivered the

prisoner Van Horne to Lieut. Gilbert of the regulars as per receipt—Delivered the garrison to Lieut. Brett, 2d Officer of 1st Company Governor's Guards.

"Parole, Countersign,

"Raul. Princeton.

"(Signed) CHARLES MCKENNA,

"Capt. 1st Comp'y Governor's Gds."

The report of the officer of the day for Friday, October 7, 1814, is as follows:

"Officer of the day, Major Daniel E. Dunscombe, of the Independent Battalion of Governor's Guards.

"Parole—Cromwell.

"Countersign—Britain.

"Commenced the visit at three o'clock P.M. at the *West Battery*: on duty 1 officer, Lieut. Luff, of Major Smith's Battr.

"2 Non-commissioned Officers.

"16 privates, of whom only fourteen were equipped.

"Examined the guard and found but two muskets fit for service.

"Examined the Battery and found nine pieces in a state of repair, the rest in good order; of implements there were missing 3 Aprons, 7 Iron Crowbars, 2 Handspikes.

"10 prisoners in confinement (list herewith), 2 sentinels out.

"*Gen. Steddiford's Headquarters, 36 Beekman St.*

"On duty 1 officer, Lieut. Hoffman, 10th Brigade.

"2 Non-commissioned Officers.

"22 Privates.

"2 do. Absent.

"Examined the guard and condemned two unfit for service; many of the men were destitute of Cartridge Boxes.

"5 Sentinels posted, six prisoners in confinement.

"*Gen. Mapes' Headquarters.*

"On duty 1 Officer, Ensign Watts, 3d Brigade.

"3 Non-commissioned Officers.

"23 Privates.

"Examined the guard and found the muskets all in good order, but as before many were unprovided with Cartridge Boxes.

"1 prisoner, 5 Sentinels out.

"*Encampment on Stuyvesant's Ground, 3d Brigade.*

"On duty 1 Officer, Lieut. Peabody, Col. Van Rensselaer's Regt.

"4 Non-commissioned Officers.

"60 Privates, many of whom were employed in the police service of the Camp. Of the Guards most were without either belts or Cartridge Boxes, and with wooden snappers instead of flints.

"7 prisoners in confinement, 20 Sentinels out.

"The Officer of the day recommends to the special notice of the General the fact that this encampment is totally unprovided with any kind of shelter for the men while on sentry.

"*Park of Artillery at Dydes',—Upper Broadway.*

"On duty 1 Officer, Lieut. Fowler.

"3 Non-commissioned Officers.

"37 Privates.

"Absent 1 Non-commissioned Officer } on extra
"6 Privates } duty.

"Examined the travelling pieces: all in good order.

"12 Sentinels posted—No prisoners.

"*Fort Gansevoort.*

"Found this post in charge of Capt. Swaim, of Col. Bogert's Regiment, and learned from him, that the Officer who preceded him in the command had left the Garrison with one prisoner, in charge of a non-commissioned Officer and one private, in consequence of which Col. Bogert had desired him to take charge of it as Officer of the Guard.

"On duty 1 Officer.

"4 Non-commissioned Officers.

"20 Privates—of these several were absent procuring necessaries for the tour of duty on which they had been unexpectedly called.

"Examined the Garrison and found it in good order. 4 Sentinels out; 1 prisoner, I. Hamilton.

"*North Battery.*

"On duty 1 Officer, Lieut. Coles, Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. Artillery.

"3 Non-commissioned Officer.

"18 Privates.

"Examined the Battery, found the guns and implements in good order. The Magazine ventilators are rusted and one out of repair, one of them broken. The Travelling pieces likewise in good order, with the exception that three wanted aprons.

"4 Sentinels out, 2 prisoners.

"*State Arsenal* (*Bridge street*).

"On duty 1 Officer, Lieut. Nixon, Veteran Corps.

"1 Non Commissioned Officer.

"8 Privates.

"Examined the Field Artillery and found two pieces wadded, which could not be remedied for want of a worm.

"2 Sentinels out. No prisoners.

"This post is in want of a Guard House.

"GRAND ROUNDS.

"Commenced the Grand rounds at 10 P.M. and visited the Several Posts before mentioned.

"The parole was not demanded either at the State Arsenal, General Mapes' Headquarters, Encampment at Stuyvesant's or the Park at Dydes'.

"At the State Arsenal, there were only six rounds of cartridges among the whole guard.

"At Fort Gansevoort the number of prisoners had been since the former visit increased to seven, as appears by the accompanying report.

"At ½ past 2 A.M. of the 8th October reached the West Battery, where having passed the outer Sentinels, who hailed properly, went up to the inner sentinel and took away his musket, he not receiving me correctly, nor taking any precaution to prevent his being disarmed. One of the escort who received the musket from the Sentinel proceeded through the Wicker Gate (where he met several of the guard who did not attempt to hinder him) to the Officer's Quarters, where he made a prisoner of Lieut. Luff, Officer of the Guard.

"Ordered the escort, consisting of Captns. McKenna, Murray and Crocker, Lieut. Brett and Sergeant Major Clare, to take charge of the garrison, which they accordingly did, disarmed the Sentinels.

and took the Officer and all his command into custody. The escort mounted guard until sunrise, when, having communicated with and received orders from Brig. Genl. Morton, left the Garrison in charge of Captn. McKenna and a detachment from my battalion, who had been summoned by the Sergeant Major."

About 1st October the enemy's war vessels appeared in Long Island Sound near Pelham Bay. On 3d October Commodore Lewis took nineteen gunboats and two bomb ketches from the lower bay and proceeded up through Hell Gate to the Sound, but was not able to get a shot at them.

There were frequent rumors of the appearance of the enemy near Harlem.

In this connection it is interesting to read the account of the late Israel Russel, which he gave in October, 1856, and which appeared in "Valentine's Manual" for 1857 (p. 489), of the guard duty, incidents, etc., at that time :

"Being in the United States service, receiving pay and rations (those who did not quarter at home), we were strictly under the army regulations and governed in all things by the rules and articles of war. The officer of the day at headquarters made his Grand Rounds at night, and generally, as there was more amusement in it than otherwise, would have a goodly number of brother officers to accompany him. I recollect going the rounds one night with Major James Strong, officer of the day, and others from our headquarters in Cherry street. The first post visited was Colonel Van Rensselaer's,

on the Bowery farm. Fort Gansevoort was the furthest post on the North River. The fort at Hubert street, called the North Battery, the fort (now Castle Garden) at the Battery, and the head-quarters of the other different corps on duty in the city, made up a ride of three or four hours, was good exercise and with the little plans of surprise, the evenings passed off very pleasantly.

"While on our tour at Harlem, in the month of October, we had a merry time. Capt. William H. Maxwell was the life of our camp, but there were several others quite equal to him. One evening it was planned by some of the senior officers that the countersign should be changed at twelve o'clock, and as some of the officers were disposed to go out and have a gay time of it, the plan was to bring them in prisoners to the guardhouse on their return. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and in the still air the voices of these military gentlemen could be heard at a great distance, and they appeared to be enjoying a most luxuriant treat of frolic and fun. It was after twelve o'clock before they began to return, and when they did, one after the other was brought to the guardhouse as prisoner. We had one lieutenant-colonel, three captains, six or eight lieutenants and ensigns. But the joke was not taken in as good part as it was given; they were very angry, raged and stormed, and conceived it a great indignity offered them. They preferred charges against the officer of the guard, who was a lieutenant, and threatened to have him cashiered. He was the only responsible one they could charge

with it. He felt secure, for there were those, his superiors who planned it, who shielded him. When we returned to the city they endeavored to carry out their threat, and it was agitated a good deal for a week or two. Finally, General Mapes, in his good-natured, pleasant manner, laughed them out of their anger, and it was all forgotten.

"The same night, after all was quiet and the officers and men had retired to their tents and were wrapped in sleep, the moon had gone down and a heavy dew was falling, the same officers who had planned the first caused a false alarm to be given, by directing the sentinel on the outskirts of the camp to fire alarm guns, and such measures were taken as to give an impression that a real attack had been made by the enemy. It was at this time fully expected an expedition would be fitted out and an attack made in this direction through the Sound, so that it only wanted a little strength of imagination to believe it was a reality. The whole regiment was speedily mustered, the officers all at their posts in a short time, and almost all under the full belief that it was an actual attack of the enemy. They marched off, but no enemy could be found. The officers made a good parade of it, and toward morning, as daylight dawned, they returned to camp, giving evidence by the appearance of their clothes, which were wet by the heavy dew, marching through the fields, that it had not been a short one. This has always been a pleasant incident to remember and speak of, when any of Colonel Dodge's officers and men met in after time."

The following guard report is a sample of garrison guard duty at that time :

"*Guard Report.*

"NEW YORK CITY, NORTH BATTERY,

"September 25, 1814.

"In compliance with garrison order of the 24th inst., Captain Rockwell's company, under my command (Captain Rockwell being sick), relieved the detachment from Captain Forman's company, under command of Lieutenant Benedict, at 8 o'clock A.M., and detailed a guard of three sergeants, one corporal and twenty-one privates.

"At 9½ A.M. was visited by Major Mercein ; at 10 A.M. detailed a fatigue party of eight men to collect the straw which had been scattered throughout the garrison during the late storm, piled up the wads, etc., etc., which duty was performed with promptitude and cheerfulness. Major Hodson, Captains Bremner, Anderaise, Brown and several other officers of the regiment visited the garrison during the day. At 4 P.M. paraded the guard and drilled one hour ; at 5½ P.M. was visited by the officer of the day (Major Purdy) and suite, who were received on right of the guard with presented arms. Major Purdy (in direct contradiction of what is believed to be the uniform practice of this regiment) ordered the guard to be countermarched so that he might advance upon its left—which order being repeated, was obeyed. The roll was then called and the arms and accoutrements of the guards inspected. At 11½ P.M. was visited by the *Grand Rounds*, who were received in due order, examined

the several posts and were apparently pleased with their reception.

"Sept. 26th, at 8 A.M., paraded the guard and drilled one hour ; at 9 A.M. the guard was relieved by a detachment from Captain Anderaise's company of the 11th Regiment.

"CHRISTOPHER WOLFE,

"Lieut. 2d Co., 2d Battalion, 11th Reg., N. Y. . A ."

Company drills were at any convenient place. There were three places where brigade parades and drills took place—Stuyvesant's farm, east of the Bowery, between First and Fourth streets ; Greenwich parade ground (ante, Vol. I., p. 229) and ground near Bellevue Hospital, at Second avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Regimental parades often took place at one or the other of these places, or near the forts in the city. The afternoon parades proved a great attraction and were usually attended by a large number of citizens and strangers to see the showy uniforms and hear the fine martial music that prevailed, particularly with the city regiments.

In Clark's history of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, written in 1864, when there were still many persons living in the city who well remembered that period and were then members of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, he stated that the martial corps or band of that regiment was then under the instruction and leadership of Fife Major Cochran, whose fame as a musician extended to every household in the city. The clear notes of his fife were always listened to with admiration and delight, and the music at the evening parades at

the grounds off the North Battery, while the regiment was stationed there in the Fall of 1814, was always afterwards associated with the most pleasant recollections of the war.

Additional courts-martial were needed and were organized.

By general orders dated 6th of October a general court-martial, to consist of nine members of the New York detached militia, was ordered to convene at Tammany Hall on 10th October to hear such cases as might be brought before it.

President, Brigadier-General Curtenius; members, Lieutenant-Colonels Ward, Harsen and Sayre, Majors Thorn, Purdy and Hunter, Captains McClure and Bradhurst ; supernumerary, Captain Stanton ; Judge Advocate, Pierre C. Van Wyck.

On 22d October a general court-martial for the trial of such cases in the New York detached militia as may be brought before it was ordered to convene at Tammany Hall on the 25th October.

President, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Laight ; members, Majors D. D. Smith, Israel Purdy, William Thorn, Captains J. J. Drake, Edward Rockwell and blank ; supernumerary, Lieut. H. W. Nicoll.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Fulton's Steam Frigate—Lack of Money to Complete Her—Petition to Committee of Defence for Help—Money Loaned by the City—Report to the Common Council—Display at the Launching—Description of Her and Her Armament—Other War Vessels Proposed.

THE building of "Fulton's Steam War Frigate," before mentioned (ante, pp. 42–89), was progressing. The national government had furnished $95,000 towards her construction. A large part of this sum was in Treasury notes and could not be used to pay the workmen; money was needed for that purpose. The committee of defence loaned the construction committee $10,000 on the Treasury notes to pay off the workmen on September 24th. More money was still needed, and the national government could not immediately furnish it. The superintending committee therefore applied to the city for aid. On September 26th they laid the following statement before the Common Council.

"To the Common Council of the City of New York.

"The undersigned having at the request of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States undertaken to superintend the building and the equipment of a vessel of war to be propelled by steam, beg leave to represent to the Corporation, that without their co-operation in procuring money for its completion, this engine of defence, which promises to be so serviceable in protecting the city in the event of an attack upon it, must remain unfinished.

The pecuniary means that have been furnished by Government to carry on this work amount to $95,000; $15,000 of that sum having been remitted to us in cash, and $80,000 in Treasury notes. Hitherto we have been able to purchase materials and carry on the work with the latter description of paper, which we have been informed by the Navy Department, is the only species of remittance that can be made to us, and which, in the present embarrassed state of society, is found to be inadequate to the purpose.

"Unwilling to stop the progress of a work which we deem to be so important to this country, and particularly to this city, and having latterly found it impracticable to carry it on without money, we applied to the banks for aid, proposing to deposit with them Treasury notes for the amount they might advance. On our being informed by those institutions that they were precluded, by arrangements made among themselves, from affording us the requisite advances unless the same should be

considered as part of a sum which they had agreed to loan to the Corporation for the defence of the city, we applied to the Committee of Defence to sanction the advance to be thus made to us, but learned with regret from that Committee, that the sum of money borrowed by the Corporation and placed at their disposal would be absorbed by their own operations. We then renewed our application to the banks, and were informed by Mr. Wilkes, in behalf of all those institutions in this city, that they would increase their loan to the Corporation to the amount of our wants if they should be requested by the Corporation to do so. Considering that this offer of the banks fully obviated the objection of the Committee of Defence, we sent them a copy of Mr. Wilkes' letter, requesting that they would authorize the loan to be made to us, but were informed by them in answer to this last application that their powers were limited to the loan already made.

"Under these circumstances we are compelled to resort to your body for aid and assistance. In addition to the sum of $95,000 already expended on the steam vessel and her machinery, we shall require $80,000 more to finish her. For this last sum or such parts of it as we may be furnished with by the Corporation, they will be supplied by us with United States Treasury notes.

"When it is recollected that Mr. Fulton has devised a system of maritime defence which promises to be of such extensive use, and whose disinterestedness has prompted him not only to make a gratui-

tous tender of it to his country, but to undertake, also, without any pecuniary compensation, the labor of superintending its construction ; when also the ship carpenters, Adam and Noah Brown, have expended their last shilling in the building of the vessel, and this under the most discouraging pecuniary difficulties, occasioned by advances which have enabled them to fit out with unexampled celerity the brig on Lake Champlain, with which the gallant McDonough defeated a superior British force, we cannot believe that the patriotic and enlightened body to whom we address ourselves, will hesitate in furnishing the means to enable us to finish so important a work, and which, without their aid, must remain incomplete. There are now upward of 260 workmen employed on the hull and machinery of the steam vessel ; these men require for the daily subsistence of themselves and their families, their wages as fast as they are earned, and so completely are their employers exhausted of the means of paying them, that, had not the Committee of Defence, at the solicitation of his Honor, the Mayor, loaned to us $10,000, the workmen must have been dismissed last Saturday.

" We shall add nothing to what has been already said about the efficiency of this mode of harbor defence, but content ourselves with referring the Board to Commodore Decatur and other naval officers, whose opinions on that subject will undoubtedly have the weight which their professional skill entitles them to. " OLIVER WOLCOTT,

" THOMAS MORRIS."

Col. Henry Rutgers, the chairman, was absent from the city and did not sign the communication, but he approved of it.

The city took about $46,000 of the United States Treasury notes and gave currency for them.

Early in September the following appeared in the *National Advocate:*

"The Fulton steam battery will be launched in a few weeks. As she approaches to a finish the public confidence in her success increases, although our enemies, the British, say we have nothing worthy of notice or to honor human nature. This work and torpedoes prove we have, and I hope will make them fear and respect us.

"Her oak, her iron, her copper are American, the workmanship, the engines, the invention are also American, and when afloat Americans will man her and fight her like Americans."

Work upon the frigate was continued as rapidly as convenient. Many of the workmen were detailed from the militia in service and were allowed full workmen's wages, but were not allowed to draw pay and rations as if in actual service in the militia.

When the vessel was ready to launch the following military order was issued:

"ARTILLERY BRIGADE ORDER.

"NEW YORK, October 27, 1814.

"The steam frigate now building for the defence of this city will be launched on Saturday next at the dock yard of Messrs. A. & N. Brown at Manhattan Island.

"In compliment to this means of defence so hon-

orable to the genius of our country and so interesting to this metropolis a detachment of two hundred men from the Second Regiment with muskets, the musketry of Major Smith's battalion under a major, and six pieces of artillery from the Third Regiment under a major, with the troop of horse artillery will parade so as to form at the dock yard at eight o'clock precisely; the whole will be under command of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Stevens.* The quartermaster will furnish ammunition for the salute which will be fired at the launching of the frigate.

"By order,

"J. VANDERBILT,

"Brig Major."

The launching took place at the time designated, in the presence of a large concourse of people and amid great enthusiasm. She was named "Fulton the First," but was not completed until the following May, a few months after the death of Robert Fulton.

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* He was appointed first lieutenant of a company in the regiment of artillery in the cty and county of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1804.

Captain of a company in the First Regiment of the First Brigade of the artillery of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1806.

First major on the 21st day of February, 1812. First major of the Second Regiment of artillery, in the militia of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1813.

Brevet lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of the First Brigade of artillery, in the militia of the State, by order dated September 21, 1814.

Lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment of artillery, in New York, on the 8th day of May, 1815.

Brigadier-general of the First Brigade of artillery of the State of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1817.

His resignation as brigadier-general was accepted on the 24th day of May, 1823, and he was honorably discharged at his own request.

The vessel measured 145 feet on deck, 55 feet breadth of beam, drew 8 feet of water, mounted thirty 32-pound carronades and two 100-pound columbiads.

It was a structure resting upon two boats and and keels separated from end to end by a channel fifteen feet wide and sixty-six feet long. One boat contained the copper boiler for generating steam, which was the motive power. The machinery occupied the other boat. The paddle wheel revolved in the space between them, similar to the horse boats of that day. The main or gun deck supported the armament and was protected by a parapet four feet ten inches thick of solid timber, pierced by embrasures. Through twenty-five port holes were as many thirty-two pounders intended to fire red-hot shot, which could be heated with great safety and convenience. Her upper or spar deck, upon which many hundred men might parade, was encompassed with a bulwark for safety. She was rigged with two stout masts, each of which supported a large lateen yard and sails. She had two bowsprits and jibs, and four rudders, one at each extremity of each boat, so that she might be steered with either end foremost. Her machinery was calculated for an additional engine, which might discharge an immense column of hot water, which it was intended to throw upon the decks and through the port holes of an enemy and thereby deluge her armament and ammunition.

A portion of the specifications is as follows :

" The boat is framed on an angle of about eighteen

degrees all around the vessel, when the top timbers elevate the balls and the lower timbers direct them under her. The top deck, which glances the ball, may be hung on a mass of hinges near the ports which are in the upper slant. Said deck is supported by knees and cross timbers on the lower sides, so that it may be sprung with powder, if required, when boarded by the enemy, to a perpendicular, when the said deck will be checked by stays, while the power of the powder will be exhausted in the open air, and then fall or spring to the centre of the deck again. The aforesaid deck will run up and down with the angle, which may be coppered or laid with iron. The gun deck may be bored at pleasure to give room, if required, as the men and guns are under said deck. The motive power is applied between her knees, where there is a concave formed to receive them from the bow to the stern, except a small distance to each end forming an eddy. The power may be reversed to propel her either way. Said power is connected to upright levers to make horizontal strokes alternately. The elevation of her timbers and gearing will be proportioned by her keel and tonnage."

The boiler was not put in until late in November. Talman & Ward, of Corlear's Hook, built the cylinder of the engine for her. It was four feet in diameter and weighed three tons. The power was one hundred and twenty horse.

It was said that Commodore Porter was to take command of this vessel when ready for service.

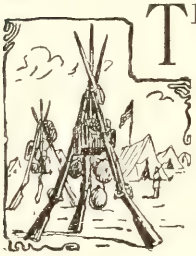
About that time there were many plans for sim-

ilar war vessels proposed. In December, 1814, Uriah Brown laid before Congress his plan for a system of defence by land or water by the use of an inflammable fluid, and it was favorably reported upon.

The vessel was to be iron clad, of long surface and propelled by steam at rate of five miles per hour, and the fluid was to be ejected upon the object by steam.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Militia Dissatisfied—Another Commander Wanted—Appeal for Workers on Fortifications—Removal of Major-General Lewis—His Farewell Address to his Soldiers—Governor Tompkins Placed in Command—Objection of Governor Pennington—Reply of Secretary of War.



THERE was much dissatisfaction among the soldiers at this time. They had been kept away from home during harvest time, and their crops had suffered waste, and more than all, they had not received pay, and their supplies were insufficient, because the government had not the means at hand to furnish them. Discontent and murmurs pervaded the camp.

The action of the Rockland County militia was most notable and ultra. Appeal after appeal was made to General Van Orden by his men for furloughs to go home and harvest their crops, but in vain. So one night two or three companies marched out of camp and went home. After getting in their crops and arranging as best they could for the

future, they quietly met, re-formed and marched back to camp. For such a breach of discipline what punishment could be devised? It would hardly do to march two companies of men out and shoot them for desertion. Nor could any leader be found among them. The action had been spontaneous on the part of all, and each and all were guilty alike. It was finally concluded to give them extra duty. So they were marched up and down the roads around Harlem for four hours at a time, then given a rest and then marched again. The news of this mammoth desertion coming to the ear of General Lewis, an investigation was ordered, and when the cause of the desertion was understood all the Rockland County militia were given a leave of absence, on condition that if called on they would immediately hasten to the front. They were never recalled.

It was thought that a change would make the men more hopeful and patient. Governor Tompkins, by his untiring industry and watchful care, and his frequent appearance among the soldiers, had become a great favorite with them. He was a much younger man than General Lewis, and this also had its effect. He was also very popular with the national administration, and was offered the position of Secretary of State. He declined this, undoubtedly more from patriotic motives than from personal ease and comfort. His choice was to be placed in command of the entire military forces for the defence of New York city, where his services and influence would be of the most avail.

About the middle of October it was authentically

reported that when the extraordinary session of the Legislature closed Governor Tompkins would immediately leave Albany for New York city to take command of the military district in place of Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis.

On October 24th the Recorder laid before the Common Council a letter from the Secretary of War relating to the removal of Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis.

What this communication was we have no means of ascertaining ; it was not set forth in the minutes, as it was secret and of a confidential nature. It was probably only the announcement of Governor Tompkins being selected as the commander in place of Major-General Lewis.

It has been repeatedly stated that Governor Tompkins was appointed a major-general in the United States army and as such took command at New York city in 1814.

This is not so. He never had any regular military appointment in the United States army nor in the New York State militia. Any military authority or power that he had was *ex-officio* as governor of the State of New York.

In Colonial times and during the war of the revolution and that of 1812–15 the governor of a colony or a State was *ex-officio* a major-general of militia—a commander of the division which comprised the colony or State over which he presided.

We have before seen (ante, Vol. I., pp. 91–94) the authority that Governor Tompkins exercised in assigning commands and in creating brevets, etc.

The records of the United States and the Tompkins papers, which are now in the New York State Library, show that the authority that Governor Tompkins had from the United States authorities for taking command at New York city was as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, October 14, 1814.

"SIR—The President commits the command of the Military District No. 3 to you, and requests that you will repair to the city of New York without a moment's delay to enter on its duty.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your Excellency's Ob't Serv't,

"JAS. MONROE.

"His Excellency,

"GOV. D. D. TOMPKINS."

The successful repulse of the invaders at the north, west and in the south had a tendency to make the inhabitants in New York city feel less fear of an attack, hence their voluntary labors upon the fortifications greatly diminished.

The Committee of Defence issued the following appeal to the people:

"The Committee of Defence, having reason to believe that this city is in great danger of an attack from the enemy, and that it may reasonably be expected to take place within a few weeks, deem it proper thus publicly to make it known to their fellow-citizens, at the same time they call on them for a renewal of their patriotic labors without delay for a completion of the defences at Harlem, being well convinced that the zeal and activity of their

fellow-citizens will, in a few days, place those works in such a formidable situation as to afford an effectual resistance to any force which may be brought against the city. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the citizens immediately form themselves into associations as heretofore, to carry this very essential object into effect.

"NICH. FISH, Chairman.

"October 20th, 1814."

The State Legislature at Albany adjourned on 24th, and Governor Tompkins started at once for New York city and arrived on the 26th, and immediately acquainted Major-General Lewis of the request of the President of the United States.

General Lewis issued the following address and order on retiring:

"THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

"NEW YORK, 27th Oct., 1814.

"The commanding general by order of the President of the United States this day transfers the command of the Third Military District to his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, who will to-morrow enter on his duties. In taking leave of the troops he has the honor to command he begs leave to assure them that the general tenor of their conduct has met his approbation; that their improvement in discipline, particularly some of the corps, affords an earnest of their future achievements when called on to defend their country's rights on the field of battle. He had hoped to have the honor of partaking with them in the glories of that day, and of leading them to victory, but those in

whose hands are placed the destinies of the country have determined otherwise. To the well-directed gallantry of his countrymen under the guidance of heaven, he fears not to commit the protection of his native city.

"By order of

"MAJ.-GENERAL LEWIS, Commanding.

"THOS. CHRISTIE,

"Asst. Adj.-Gen."

It is apparent that Major-General Lewis was much disappointed at being relieved at that time, although it was believed that the great crisis of the threatened attack of the city by the enemy during that campaign was over, and the citizens were relieved of much fear of immediate danger.*

The removal of Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis and the designation of Governor Tompkins to take command in his place caused much discussion at the time, particularly among the governors of other States. Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was particularly interested in this discussion and was constrained by popular feeling to address the Secretary of War on the subject at an early moment and to request a reply. The following letter was sent by him:

"TRENTON, N. J., October 29, 1814.

"SIR:—I am informed that Governor Tompkins, as governor of the State of New York, has taken

* On 27th February, 1813, the President sent to the Senate, among others to be appointed to the rank of major-general in United States Army, that of Morgan Lewis. His nomination was confirmed on 2d March by a vote of twenty yeas to seven nays. The New York Senators were divided, Senator German voted nay and Senator Smith yea.

command of the third military district of the United States. This district comprehends the principal part of New Jersey, and between two and three thousand Jersey militia are now in actual service in this district at Sandy Hook, in the State of New Jersey. It might certainly appear, on first view, novel at least, that the governor of a State, as such, should have the command of the militia of a neighboring State, within the actual territory of that State. I am far from entertaining a disposition, especially in the present state of our country, to throw the least obstruction in the way of the operations of the general government in any measure of defence which it may think proper to adopt, but I conceive it my duty to enquire as to the fact, and the view of the war department on the subject.

"I have the honor, &c.,

"WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON,
"Governor New Jersey.

"HON. WM. EUSTIS,
"Sec'y War."

On the 22d November, 1814, the Secretary of War replied: "That Governor Tompkins, of New York, was appointed commander of the Third Military District, by virtue of which his command extended to that part of New Jersey within the district and to such of her militia as had been called into the service of the United States within that limit. That it is a well-established principle that when any portion of the militia are called into the service of the United States the officers commanding it ought to retain their command and enter with it into that

service. On the same principle, when several divisions of the militia of any State are called into service of the United States the Governor of the State may be authorized to take the command of them, he being the highest officer of the militia in the State. In such case the Governor of a State is viewed in his military character only. He becomes, it is true, the military character by virtue of his office as Governor, but every other feature of that character is lost in the service of the United States. That the Constitution contemplates the exercise of the national authority in contradistinction to that of the State whenever the militia of a State are called into the service of the United States, but no such discrimination can be made to the exclusion of the Governor of a State commanding the militia of his State. Like other militia officers, he may march with the troops of his State into another State and retain there his appropriate command, either as commander of the district or acting under another Governor to whom the President has already given the command. That the objection to the command of the militia of a State by its Governor when called into the service of the United States does not apply except in cases in which the command of the military district of the United States is superseded."

The labors and efforts of Governor Tompkins in behalf of the men and his services in obtaining means to pay them will be more fully detailed in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER XLV.

Action of State Legislature—Governor Tompkins in Command at New York—Military Orders—Governor Tompkins Inspects the Fortifications—Reviews the Soldiers—Privateers Sail—Grand Parade on Evacuation Day—Orders to Muster Out of Service—Major-General Stevens' Farewell Address—Common Council Thanks Citizens and Soldiers for Services, etc.

WHILE the Legislature was in session Governor Tompkins' zeal for the protection of the State, and particularly the city of New York, was unabated.

The important laws before the Legislature for the protection of the State and for the further prosecution of the war, after long consideration, were enacted only a few days before the final adjournment, and are as follows:

October 17th. Appropriating $50,000 to complete fortifications on Staten Island.

October 21st. To encourage privateering association. This was vetoed by the Council of Revision, but was amended and became a law,

October 24th. To compel Bank of America and City Bank (located in New York city) to advance to

the State the amount they were bound to loan under their charters.

To authorize twelve thousand troops for defence of the State for two years.

To authorize twenty companies of Sea Fencibles for three years for defence of port and harbor of New York.

To prevent intercourse and trade with the enemy.

To compel private vessels in port of New York to be removed to any other place in this State or to the State of New Jersey when required by the corporation of New York on twenty-four hours' notice.

To repay money advanced by the city of New York to pay Sea Fencibles and to Richard Platt, State commissary of military stores, for army purchases for the State.

A law relating to court-martial of militia and who failed to report when ordered to rendezvous.

There were two new militia laws passed, but they were vetoed by the Council of Revision and did not become laws.

To pay the militia in State service the same as those in the United States service. For amount see Vol. I., p. 170.

On taking command at New York Governor Tompkins issued the following order :

"NEW YORK, 28th Oct., 1814.

"The President of the United States having committed the charge of the 3d Military District to the Commander of the State of New York, he this day assumes the command. The troops will be reviewed in the course of the ensuing week. In the mean-

time he enjoins upon them a perseverance in that attention to discipline and duty which has hitherto distinguished them.

"Headquarters will be kept for the present at the City Hall, where officers having charge of departments in this district will forthwith report the state of their respective commands.

"By order of His Excellency

"DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

"THOS. CHRISTIE,

"Assist. Adj.-Gen."

When Governor Tompkins became commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Third Military District it became necessary to appoint aids-de-camp again, for those formerly appointed by him when he was only in command of the State militia would not now be respected or obeyed by those mustered into United States service and in the regular United States Army. The following order reappointing his former aids was issued:

"DIVISION ORDERS.

"NEW YORK, November 10, 1814.

. . . . . .

"Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Lieut.-Col. Anthony Lamb, Robert McComb, John B. Yates and Washington Irving are acting as aids-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the district. They will accordingly be respected and obeyed as such. By order,

"J. R. FENWICK,

"Adj. Genl."

Governor Tompkins' absence for many weeks in

Albany attending the Legislature, prevented his having personal knowledge of the progress that had been made in building the defences about the city. Among the first matters he thought deserved his attention after his return to the city was to see personally the condition of the defences. This he at once proceeded to do without pomp or ceremony, accompanied only by some of his aids, and with no notice of his intended visit to the various points which he inspected at his convenience. His first visit was to see the fortifications at Harlem Heights. Then he proceeded to Brooklyn and visited Fort Green and the extensive lines and defences that extended to Gowanus Creek. After that he proceeded to visit the harbor de fences.

On the 9th of November, when he was inspecting the defences in the harbor, he named the two forts, one on Bedloe's Island, Fort Wood, and that on Ellis Island, Fort Gibson. They were then under command of Col. James House and Captain Swett, stationed at Governor's Island.

The men had been promised a parade and inspection by their new commander, and they were eager for it

On 10th November Governor Tompkins reviewed and inspected General Curtenius' brigade at Greenwich, which then consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Colden's artillery command and Lieutenant-Colonel Farrington's infantry. The review of General Morton's brigade on same day was at Gates' Grounds, between Kipp's Bay Road and Bellevue Hospital,

and had Governor's Guards, the City Guards and Iron Greys attached.

On the 11th Governor Tompkins reviewed General Hermance's brigade at Harlem Heights.

On the 12th, at Brooklyn, he reviewed General Haight's and General Johnson's brigades and Colonel Warner's cavalry, and then proceeded to Rockaway to inspect the defences there.

On Sunday, the 13th, General Boyd's brigade was reviewed at New Utrecht. It then consisted of the Colonels Bogardus', Denniston's, Forbes' and Fotteral's regiments and Albany and Troy Riflemen and Sea Fencibles. The firing of salutes for the Governor were heard in the city and caused inquiry as to the cause. Several of the city newspapers denounced this Sunday parade in bitter terms.

On the morning of the 15th the Governor started out for a day of grand reviews. He was accompanied by his aids and was escorted by Captain Craig's cavalry troop of Hussars. They first proceeded to review General Mapes' brigade on Stuyvesant field, near Waterbury's rope walk. Here the Governor was joined by Major-General Stevens and General Stedifford and General Mapes and their respective suites. General Mapes' brigade consisted of the regiments of Colonel Dodge and Colonel Van Hook's city regiments and Col. J. R. Van Rensselaer's battalion from Columbia County, New York. This brigade had the reputation of being the best drilled and equipped body of militia in the service at that time. It was then 1,800 strong.

After this review was over Governor Tompkins

and his aides and escort, and the three generals and their suites proceeded to review General Steddiford's brigade on General Gates' ground, on the road between Bellevue Hospital and Kipp's Bay, near Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

General Steddiford's brigade consisted of Colonel Ward's and Colonel Laight's city regiments, about 1,200 strong.

These reviews by the Governor were made in his military capacity of major general in command of the Third Military District and were very satisfactory to the men and their commanders.

The following letter from Col. Sol. Van Rensselaer to his wife, written at the time, is a valuable contribution to the history of that time :

"NEW YORK, 14th November, 1814.

"MY DEAR HARRIET :—The Governor is in his new quarters, with all his suite ; we have an elegant establishment ; live in perfect harmony, and in style ; much to do and attend strictly to all duties. 'Poney,' as you call him, got down safe, but was eight days on board, in all that storm ; he is the finest horse here, and much admired, as well as his rider ! I wish our poor little Mag's broken arm was well ; kiss her for me. If there is no attack on this place this Fall—and none is expected—I shall be with you in a few weeks, when the Governor will return to Albany.

"The militia are sickly and heartily tired of a military life ; desertions are frequent and furloughs asked for by dozens every day. We have visited

the fortifications at the Hook, Narrows, this Island; and on the 3d, while on this duty on Long Island, the Governor's horse fell with him in the ditch of Fort Green, a height of ten feet, without much injury. He dislocated his thumb and otherwise is a little bruised, but not so much as to prevent him from attending to duty, but he made a very narrow escape. He treats me very civilly and insisted that I should take up my quarters with him, which I did on the 5th, when he began to keep house. My horse too is to share with his, free of expense; he is entitled to keep sixteen, and intends to have only two; so you see mine will be at the public expense and the forage I am entitled to. All my time is taken up in my profession. I act as aid and not as Adjutant-General. All express their satisfaction at my being here, and much confidence is placed in me by the inhabitants. On the 6th I dined with Recorder Hoffman, with a large party. On the 5th with King, the son-in-law of Mr. Ray, and on the 7th with Colonel Colden (Caldwallader D.); in short, calls and cards in abundance. I must see so much company that I have laid down certain rules, from which I shall not depart; so fear nothing, my love.

"Gen. Giles, of this city, together with those I mentioned in my former letter to you, Charles King, son of my friend Rufus King, and many others of the first blood in the country wish for regiments on condition that I command their brigade. I have not asked for anything and I am determined not to do so. If it is offered and I can retain my office of Adjutant-general I shall accept.

The last, from the conduct of Democrats towards me, will be safe at all events. I am as civil as they are. Lewis has gone to Washington to beg to be retained. Last night we returned from again visiting the troops and fortifications on Long Island and the Narrows, a tour of three days I spent very pleasantly, in which time we reviewed three Brigades, and were received at the different posts with a tremendous roar of cannon. The review of General Boyd's Brigade of Regulars was very splendid, the troops performed well and looked like soldiers. On those occasions I am the right-hand man of the Governor, who, from my usefulness to him, grows daily more and more attached to me. I received a letter from General Wilkinson; he is again at Washington, and insists on his trial, which will take place the ensuing winter at Utica, on account of the witnesses being at the North. Wilkinson is in favor at Washington, and he will disgrace Armstrong more than he already is. I receive letters very frequently from Lovett; they are as much pleased there at my being in service as they are here. Next week, on the 25th, will be a splendid day for New York, the celebration of the Evacuation of this city by the British in the last war. I intend to send for Rensselaer from school and gratify him with the sight; his best clothes you can let John Berry bring down here. We are just now going out to review the troops. On the 9th we visited the forts in the Harbor; a grand salute was fired from each (three in number). Our Horses are at the door. Adieu, my Harriet, kiss our children, and love to all. "Yours truly,

"SOL. VAN RENSSELAER.

"MRS. VAN RENSSELAER, Albany."

Major General Macomb came down the Hudson River on, the steamboat *Fulton*, on the 15th, in eighteen hours from Albany and went to Bellville, N. J., to visit his family.

General Macomb had attached to him an excellent band of music, made up (like Commodore Decatur's) of natives of various countries enlisted, seduced and impressed into the British naval service.

An excursion by the steamboat *Fulton* was advertised to take place down the bay to the Narrows on the 17th. Among the attractions it was advertised that General Macomb's band would be on board and furnish music for the occasion. The day set was stormy, and the boat did not run. It was probably because there was lack of patronage, as it does not appear that it was attempted on another day.

There were various reasons that led to the change of regiments and battalions from one command to another. They were mostly trivial, but so long as it made the men more contented and relieved them somewhat of the monotony that remaining in one place might engender, it was quite frequent in the city posts. On the 5th November General Morton issued the order that "Captain Swartwout's company of Iron Greys is attached to Brigadier-General Morton's brigade of artillery—Major Dibblee's battalion is detached from General Morton's brigade and annexed to Lieut.-Col. C. D. Colden's regiment. The command of the garrison at Fort Gansevoort is transferred to Brigadier-General Curtenius. . . .

"The troops from Westchester County stationed

at Fort Gansevoort will continue at that post until further orders."

"FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. ARTILLERY,
NEW YORK, November 17, 1814.

. . . . . .

"Agreeable to general and division orders of this date, the companies under command of Captain Hyatt and Lieutenant Scribner are detailed to relieve the Sea Fencibles at Fort Green, under the command of Captain Robinson. By order,

"J. VANDERBILT,
"Brig.-Major."

. . . . . .

"GENERAL ORDERS, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
"NEW YORK, November 1 , 1814.

. . . . . .

"Gen. J. P. Boyd will command all troops from the East River to New Utrecht, including the garrison at the Narrows. By order,

"J. R. FENWICK,
"Adj.-Gen."

The Common Council of the city passed complimentary resolutions of thanks to General Brown and General Macomb, and requested and ordered that portraits of each be procured and placed in the gallery of portraits in the City Hall. Commodore Macdonough received the most heartfelt thanks. The recital and resolution to him was as follows :

"*Whereas*, The corporation of the city of New York feel that no exploit of the present war has more claims to the fullness and warmth of national gratitude than the victory of Commodore Macdon-

ough over a superior force on Lake Champlain, either from pride in the achievement or benefit from its consequences, they, therefore, tender to that officer their admiration and thanks, and as a memorial of the new lustre added by him to the brightness of our naval renown,

"*Resolved*, That the freedom of the city, in a gold box, be presented to Commodore Macdonough, and that his portrait be procured and set up in the gallery of portraits belonging to this city, and that the thanks of the corporation of this city be presented to his brave officers and crews."

The *Peacock*, in command of Captain Warrington, ran the blockade at Sandy Hook and came into port on October 30th. The *Tom Bowline*, of twelve guns and ninty men, came in about the same time.

Privateers had been dodging in and out of New York harbor from time to time. Their movements were not always reported in the newspapers, for obvious reasons. In the forepart of November there were three privateers that put to sea through the Narrows and eluded the enemy's cruisers: The new brig *Warrior*, built by A. & N. Brown, carrying a thirty-pounder pivot gun as "long tom" and eighteen long twelve-pounders and three smaller guns, and 170 men, commanded by Capt. Guy R. Champlin, formerly of the *General Armstrong;* the *Arrow*, Capt. E. Conklin, sixteen guns and about two hundred men; the *Whig*, of Baltimore, Captain Mix, eight guns and one hundred men. She arrived in New York in October with some goods and twenty-three prisoners. The sailing of

these privateers was noticed in the newspapers several days after they were safely at sea.

The enemy frequently appeared in the Sound in the vicinity of Pelham Bay, but were not formidable enough to cause any particular uneasiness. On the 17th November they were reported in sight in that vicinity, but not near enough to lure Commodore Lewis and his gunboats from their station in the lower bay.

The *Hornet*, Captain Biddle, left the port of New London in the early part of November, where she had been held by the enemy's blockading squadron since June, 1813, and reached the port of New York on November 18th through Hell Gate, without being disturbed by the enemy.

On Friday evening, November 18th, a new play was presented at the theater, entitled "The Glory of Columbia—Her Yeomanry, or What We Have Done We Can Do." To commence at 6:30 P.M.

After the play the interlude was "Champlain and Plattsburg, or the Army and Navy," concluded by a farce.

A large portion of the militia having been in service for three months, their term expired about December 1st. Preparatory to their discharge the following orders were issued :

"3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"NEW YORK, 21st Nov., 1814.

"The Inspector-general will cause the following militia corps in service in this district to be immediately mustered and inspected for pay :

"Hermance's, Haight's, Van Orden's and Colfax's brigade, including the New Jersey troops at the Hook and New Utrecht, Brunswick and Newark, Gen. Johnson's brigade, Gen. Curtenius' brigade, Gen. Swartwout's brigade, Gen. Stevens' division and the New York Hussars. The paymaster will cause these troops to be paid without a moment's delay and report to headquarters as each corps shall be paid, to the end that the discharges may be granted by general orders. If practicable the whole will be relieved by the 2d of December in the order above mentioned.

. . . . . .

"By order, J. R. FENWICK, Adj.-Gen.

"By order, WM. GRACIE, Vice-Aid-de-camp."

On 22d November, Major-General Stevens' division paraded at Stuyvesant field and were inspected and marched to the City Hall park and were dismissed.

Evacuation Day was near at hand and must receive due attention. The following orders were issued:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"NEW YORK, Nov. 23d, 1814.

"There will be a general parade on Friday next, the 25th inst., in the city of New York, of Gen. Stevens' division, Gen. Curtenius' brigade, New York Hussars, and such detachments from Gen. Boyd's command, from the islands in the harbor, and from Gen. Colfax's, Gen. Van Orden's and Lieut.-Col. Belknap's brigade, and from Lieut.-Col.

Warner's cavalry, as can be conveniently spared and transported.

"The Adjutant-general of the district will be the officer of the day, and may call to his assistance such officers as he may think proper.

"By order, JOHN R. FENWICK,

"Adj.-Gen."

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 24th, 1814.

"Extract from general orders of this day :

"The line will be formed to-morrow precisely at eleven o'clock. The right will rest on Sugar Loaf street and will extend to the Arsenal on Twenty third Street. The order of formation will be two deep. Gen. Boyd's brigade on the right, on its left Gen. Stevens' division, on its left the volunteers uniform companies from Haight's, Johnson's and Colfax's brigades, which will be formed into one corps commanded by Gen. Colfax. Gen. Curtenius' will form the left of the line."

Gen. Stevens' Division was as follows :

"DIVISION ORDERS.

"NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1814.

"The line of this division will be formed on Broadway at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; the right, consisting of Gen. Morton's brigade, will rest on Northwest corner of Grand street; Gen. Mapes' brigade will form on the left and Gen. Steddiford's on the left of Gen. Mapes'. The line of Gen. Mapes' brigade will be formed on Broadway, its right opposite Bleecker street. Col. Van Rensselaer

will form its right, Col. Van Hook the center and Col. Dodge the left."

On the morning of the 25th the Governor presented an elegant stand of colors to the battalion of Governor's Guards, who paraded for that purpose in front of headquarters, City Hall. In handing the flag to Major Dunscomb the Governor briefly made a very patriotic and complimentary address.

Major Dunscomb received it and delivered it in due form to the battalion, which had formed a hollow square, where a devotional exercise was afterwards performed in presence of the Governor by Rev. Dr. How, the chaplain to the corps, followed by three volleys and patriotic music by Captain Moffatt's band. The battalion afterwards escorted his excellency during the march and review of the troops.

The line extended from Sugar Loaf Street, now Franklin Street, up Broadway to Twenty-third Street.

The military that took part in the parade was about ten thousand strong. It was remarked at the time that this showed the efficiency of the steam and horse boats to carry troops, for each boat could carry from five hundred to eight hundred men at each trip.

The Mayor and Common Council had a dinner at City Hall, and among the invited guests was General MaComb.

Tammany Society celebrated the day by a dinner and toasts. There was nothing worthy of note in the sentiments of the regular toasts. They

were of the usual type which had preceded them during the year. The volunteer toast of the president of the society, Matthew L. Davis, Esq., was :

"Our country—execrated be the traitor who would surrender, as a peace-offering to the foe, any portion of those rights purchased by the blood of our fathers and hallowed by the tears of the widow and the long-suffering of the orphan."

The following letter gives some account of the celebration and of other matters of interest at that time :

COLONEL VAN RENSSELAER TO HIS WIFE.

"NEW YORK, 30th November, 1814.

"Yesterday, my dear Harriet, Rensselaer left in the steamboat for Poughkeepsie ; he took leave of the Governor, etc., like a man, much satisfied with what he had seen, and left this determined to attend closely to his studies, and has already progressed considerably in the French. The Governor and all in this house were much pleased with him ; he is a fine boy. Rensselaer arrived here on the 24th, and was delighted with the parade ; he staid with us at headquarters and on the 26th went down with the Governor and his son (who are very civil to him) to Staten Island to see the fortifications ; and I took him to see everything worth seeing on his return. On the 25th we had a splendid day ; ten thousand troops were under arms, marched through the city and were reviewed by the Governor, after which we dined in the City Hall by invitation from the corporation. I wrote you that in two or three weeks the militia would be discharged, all idea

of an attack from the enemy being given up ; after which Governor Tompkins would return to Albany, and should be made once more happy in the bosom of my Harriet and our little ones. You know I delight in a military life, but never can I be at ease without you—my wife and my sword must go hand in hand. Tompkins is friendly and sociable as ever, and although our separation is painful, much good will come out of it, I am sure. As the militia are now all discharged, I asked permission last night of the Governor to return home on Saturday, on the ground that there was not much to do. He told me if I had business of importance to attend to, he had no objections, but he preferred that I should stay until the following Saturday. He wished to consult as to future operations after his dinner parties (which are now three times a week) were over, and then we would go together. I, of course, acquiesced, as he is everything to me I could wish, and as the chain between him and Tyburn is broken, I am certain he will act a manly and independent part. Yesterday about twenty-two officers dined with us. Armstrong was one of the party. I designedly was the last in the room, and entered it after most of the company had taken their seats in military order to see if my place at the head of the table was kept vacant. The moment I entered the Governor asked me to take the head of the table. I had him and Armstrong on my right ; the latter old rascal and others stared, and all who knew how I had been treated by him were gratified.

"Our horses I fear will have a bad time of it in

this storm ; let me know when they reach you ; and I will thank you to let someone ride my horse morning and evening about the hill in view of the house, for I fear he will be stiff. Let them lead him out of the back stable door, as he may get injured in front, as it is high from the ground. Give directions that my horse is not brought out of the stable to water until my return ; as he is fond of play he may get hurt ; let them carry water to him, and they must not give him too much grain.

"This day J. R. V. Rensselaer and myself dined at Mr. Coles', and I have invitations for every day in the week, when the Governor has no company. All this would be pleasant if you were only with me. If I return in the Spring you must break up housekeeping, then you and the two girls accompany me, and the rest go to school. Tell Mag I have her Doll and other pretty things for her ; how happy I am to find by your letter that her broken arm is mending : kiss the dear children for me. Adieu, for a few days longer.

"Truly yours,

"Sol. Van Rensselaer.

"Mrs. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Mount Hope.

On the 29th November the flags were placed at half-mast, and half-hour guns fired during the day in respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Elbridge Gerry.

General Morton's brigade of artillery paraded for inspection by General Gray, of the United States Army, preparatory to their being discharged from United States service.

They consisted of Second, Third and Eleventh Regiments, Major Smith's battalion of Ninth Regiment, and Major Dunscomb's battalion of Governor's Guards (horse and foot), Major Forbes' battalion of City Guards, with the Veteran Corps and the Iron Greys. The Third Regiment comprised the horse or flying artillery, and Captain Crocker's and Lieutenant ——— companies of cavalry.

Major-General Stevens issued his farewell address as follows:

"DIVISION ORDERS.

"NEW YORK, Dec. 2d, 1814.

"The tour of three months' duty expires to-day. The troops are committed to the generals of their respective brigades, who will be governed by previous orders for their discharge.

"The Major-General, upon this separation, observes that the novel instance of *five thousand citizens*, called from the bosom of their families, transformed almost immediately into soldiers, who have entered the list of improvement with regular and veteran, and have lost no credit by the competition, is no less honorable to the skill of the officers and to the subordination of the men.

"After the various eloquent and well-deserved eulogiums upon the *officers* and *troops* of this division from higher sources, it were needless to express more than a concurrence in the applause which has been bestowed, yet so dear to the general is the reputation of his troops that he wishes not to conceal that tributes of admiration to them have been sources of honor and felicity to him.

Duly impressed with a sense of their past services, the Major-General tenders to each, individually, an affectionate *farewell*, in the full assurance that they will preserve and improve the military attainment so necessary to the safety and honor of their country.

"The officers of the division staff, from their confidential intercourse with the general, cannot have mistaken the high estimation in which he holds them, and for their services they are requested to accept the public acknowledgment of his thanks.

"By order,

"MAJOR-GENERAL STEVENS.*

"JAMES G. KING,

"Assnt. Adj.-Gen."

General Colfax's brigade of New Jersey militia were paid by the Corporation of New York city and were discharged about the same time. The following letter from Colonel Frelinghuysen to Governor Tompkins shows the kind feeling that prevailed at that time:

"CAMP JERSEY CITY, Dec. 9th, 1814.

"HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. TOMPKINS:

"About leaving the post which has been assigned me by my country, I cannot avoid, in behalf of the regiment under my command, testifying to your excellency the great satisfaction that has been expressed by all, at the conduct of the State of New York, through the individual exertions of her commander-in-chief in her behalf, and through me as

* See ante, p. 162, orders of July 20th, forming this division, and September 14th, p. 322.

their commander to return to your Excellency, for them and myself, our grateful acknowledgments for the favors conferred in visiting and comforting us, and in paying us our due; and I do not hesitate to declare, in behalf of all, that under every calamitous and dangerous situation in which your city may be placed, we shall feel a readiness to be among the number who shall act in her defence, and in the defence of our common country.

"I am, Sir, yours with esteem,

"J. W. FRELINGHUYSEN,

"Late under your command."

Although the militia were discharged from *service* for the defence of New York city, they were not regarded out of the service until they returned to their place of rendezvous when first called into the service; they were there "mustered out" of the service and were discharged.

On the 6th of December, 1814, the Common Council passed a resolution of thanks to the citizens and soldiers for their faithful services in and about the safety and defence of the city of New York.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Description of the Fortifications Around the City in 1814—Jamaica Bay—Brooklyn—Sandy Hook—Staten Island—Jersey City—Gen. Swift Reports—Safety of the City.

EARLY in November, about the time that Governor Tompkins made the inspections and reviews mentioned in a former chapter, the temporary fortifications were regarded as complete, although some work was from time to time being performed in alterations and repairs.

The last volunteer working party on the defences at Harlem was on the 12th day of November.

Some portions of the militia were detailed to work upon the defences from the time they first arrived in New York.

On every working day from September 10th two companies of General Hermance's brigade were detailed to work on the fortifications at Brooklyn, and continued to do so until about the middle of

November. They were allowed the extra pay provided for by the regulations before mentioned.

The line of entrenchments at Brooklyn was from Gowanus Creek to Wallabout Bay, extending eastward as far as Nevins street and De Kalb avenue, and completely enclosing the peninsula on which the village of Brooklyn was situated. This line was for defence from land forces in the rear, from Jamaica and Flatbush roads.

Fort Greene mounted twenty-three heavy cannon, and commanded the Navy Yard and the Wallabout.

From Fort Greene to Gowanus Creek were redoubts Cummings, Masonic, Washington Battery and Fort Fireman, upon which twelve-pounders were placed at intervals not exceeding half grape-shot distance, and also at the salient angles. On the right flank of these lines was a little redoubt open in the rear, calculated for three heavy guns to defend the mill dam and bridge at Wallabout Bay.

The parapet of Fort Greene was more than half a mile in length.

On a hill near the Wallabout was Fort Putnam of the revolution. Fort Swift was on a high conical hill called Ponkiesburg, and Cobble Hill occupied the space now bounded by Atlantic, Pacific, Court and Clinton streets, and was the site of Cork Screw Fort of the revolution.

Washington Battery was across Fulton street, near Court street.

Fort Fireman, on the site of Fort Box of the revolution, was on the slope of Boerum's Hill, west

of Smith street, not far from the termination of Hoyt and Carroll streets.

Fort Masonic, on the site of Fort Greene of the revolution, was near the intersection of Nevins and Dean streets, and was near the Jamaica road. Fort Cummings, an oblong redoubt, extended from Fort Masonic to Fort Greene, with a bastion on northwest corner of De Kalb avenue and Hudson street.

Within the lines, on a commmanding conical hill forming a part of Brooklyn Heights and nearly on the site of Fort Stirling of the revolution, was a strong redoubt called Fort Swift, commanding the whole extent of lines. Another, called Fort Lawrence, was constructed at the southwest extremity of the heights and commanding Gowanus Bay and Governor's Island.

Lieutenant Gadsden, of the United States Engineers, aid of General Swift, assisted by Messrs. Nicholls and Mercein, superintended the construction of these works.

But before the enemy could advance to make an attack upon these works there were many others to be encountered. There were blockhouses and some strong forts to be met with in any attempt to land.

Blockhouses and earthworks were scattered at many salient points far away, as we have seen in a former chapter.

In the Summer of 1814 there was a blockhouse at the Highlands of Navesink, at Sandy Hook, and at Spermaceti Cove, at Rockaway and on Jamaica Bay, and two at the Narrows, on the east side, and one on Denyse's Heights. There were several others

about these places and on Long Island Sound, but we now have no record of their location.

Two blockhouses and an earthwork called Fort Lewis were at Bath Beach, on the site where Fort Hamilton now stands, that mounted thirty pieces of cannon and commanded the site of Fort Diamond (now known as Fort Lafayette).

Fort Diamond was completed far enough in the Fall of 1814 to mount seventy-three guns in three tiers. It is built on Hendrix reef, five hundred feet from the Long Island shore, in the channel of the Narrows. It is completely surrounded by water.

There were a blockhouse and earthworks at Princess' Bay to prevent a landing in the rear of the works on Staten Island.

On the 17th October, 1814, the Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for the completion of the fortifications on Staten Island.

In 1815 official reports show that in the fortifications on Staten Island there were twenty-five thirty-two-pounders, forty-four twenty-fours, four eighteens, seven nine-pounders. Total, eighty pieces, belonging to New York State.

To continue the line of defence from the Wallabout to Hell Gate, the works were not so formidable.[a]

Newtown Creek was bordered by a morass, running eastward. On the south side of this, on the brink of East River, was a blockhouse with several cannon on top and loopholes for musketry in the lower portion to protect against an assault.

Fort Stevens, erected in 1814, was on east side of

East River, at Hallet's Point, and was mounted with twelve heavy guns.

On Lawrence Hill, to the southeast of Fort Stevens, and commanding it, was a strong stone tower, built with six sides and two stories of loopholes, and on the top were placed en barbette several heavy cannon. This was called Castle Bogardus, in honor of Gen. Robert Bogardus. General Swift called it a "devil tower" in his report.

On Ward's Island were extensive earthworks mounted with cannon.

On Mill Rock, in the middle of the East River, was a strong blockhouse, well mounted with cannon, and on the New York side, near Ninetieth street, was a redoubt to cover Hell Gate.

These works, in the aggregate, were of sufficient capacity to mount thirty large cannon, besides mortars so arranged that half of them might be concentrated at one time upon any object in the river.

Gracie's Point had been fortified since the Spring of 1813 (ante, Vol. I., p. 217), and with the works on the east side and on Mill Rock was deemed sufficient to render the river impassable by the enemy.

Rhinelander's Dock was at foot of Ninety-first street, and the point of land was known as Rhinelander's Point, and also as Gracie's Point.

In the revolutionary war, the works at foot of East Eighty-ninth street, then known as Horn's Hook, was called Thompson's Battery and mounted nine guns.

Gracie's Point was on the East River, on the line

of Eighty-ninth street, east of Avenue B. The family residence of Archibald Gracie was on the east line of Avenue B, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets. Henry Cruger's residence was nearer the river and was on middle of Eighty-fifth street. John Jacob Astor's residence was on Eighty-eighth street, between Avenues A and B. Robert Blackwell's was on north side of Eighty-ninth street, near the river and looking directly north up the river.

Rhinelander's house was on line of Avenue A, north of Ninety-first street.

Nathaniel Prince's house was between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, between First avenue and Avenue A.

The line of the river bank was then about the same as at the present writing.

Schermerhorn's residence was between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, east of Avenue B.

Other residences on the bank of the river, near Seventy-sixth street, were — Asten, Marston and General Van Zandt.

The line of defence at Harlem to Manhattanville and Hudson River was extensive. It commenced at Benson's Point and followed Harlem Heights westward.

At Benson's Point, nearly on a line with Second avenue and 106th street, at the mouth of Harlem Creek, was a redoubt to guard a mill dam and fording place on the Harlem Creek, which emptied into the river nearby, and was a wide marsh from Harlem Mere, in Central Park, to its outlet.

The battery at Benson's Point, south of Harlem Creek and Benson's tide mill dam, near the foot of East 105th street, on the line of Second avenue, was on the grounds afterwards known as the Red House Race Course.

At the head of Harlem Creek commenced a parapet and ditch, running to Fort Clinton on a high rock between 106th and 107th streets, in Central Park, about 410 feet west of the line of Fifth avenue.

Connected with Fort Clinton and extending westward like a bridge over McGowan's Pass was a blockhouse, with cannon on top, and called Nutter's Battery. It was at 107th street, 572 feet west of Fifth avenue, on a branch of the Eastern post road, leading to Kingsbridge road. These two forts were joined to and commanded by Fort Fish, which was between 105th and 106th streets, three hundred feet west of Fifth avenue.

Then a line of intrenchments, upon which were four blockhouses with first story of stone, with loopholes for musketry, and mounted on top were heavy cannon protected by timber breastworks. These towers were within supporting distance of each other. They were located as follows :

No. 1, about fourteen yards south of 109th street and seven yards east of Seventh avenue ; the first story of which is still standing in Central Park in a good state of preservation.

No. 2, between 113th and 114th streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

No. 3, on the south side of 121st street, about 330 feet east of Tenth avenue.

No. 4, on the south side of 123d street, about 162 feet east of Tenth avenue.

The Manhattanville pass in the Bloomingdale Road at 123d street, about one hundred feet west of Eleventh avenue, had a barrier gate similar to the one at McGowan's Pass. It was commanded by Fort Laight, which was of stone and twenty yards north of 124th street and 120 yards east of Eleventh avenue, and commanded Manhattanville and overlooked Harlem Plains.

From Fort Laight ran a line of intrenchments westwardly across Riverside Park, near the present tomb of General Grant, to the high, precipitous bank of the Hudson River. In this line on the westerly side of Manhattan Pass was a bastion which commanded it, called Fort Horn.

The line of redoubts and forts from Bussing's Point road, commencing near Eighth avenue and 145th street, extending to Kingsbridge, were built during the revolutionary war and consisted of embankments of earth. Some of them remained from six to eight feet in height, and could be used as a means of defence.

Major Horn superintended those constructed in the vicinity of Harlem.

The fortifications at Greenwich were in the vicinity of the yard and grounds of the then State Prison. The prison buildings and courts occupied about four acres of ground, having a front on west side of Washington street of two hundred and four feet,

with wings extending back towards the river. Besides the cells there was a chapel, dining hall, workshops and apartments for the officers of the prison. One of the workshops was two hundred feet long, twenty feet wide and two stories high. Another was one hundred and six feet in length, twenty feet in breadth and one hundred feet in the middle; part of it was three stories high.

The grounds and buildings were surrounded by a stone wall twenty-three feet high on the river side, fourteen feet high in front, on one side extending five hundred feet and on the other extending two hundred and seventy-nine feet. There were then about eight hundred prisoners confined in it.

It covered the grounds now lying between Christopher street on the south, and Henry street on the north, and Washington street on the east, extending to West street.

The fortifications and soldiers were back of the prison on the river side, where the wall, twenty-three feet high, was a very good protection, and could be quickly strengthened if need be against the attack of any war vessels in the river.

In September, 1814, Brig.-Gen. Peter Curtenius was stationed there with a force of 1,750 men.

In December, 1814, General Swift made a report for the inspection of the Committee of Defence, accompanied with views and plans of such fortifications as had been constructed for the defence of the city of New York.

This did not include the fortified camp at Jersey City Heights that had lately been occupied by

twenty-three companies of New Jersey militia under Colonel Frelinghuysen.

The surveys, maps and small views presented with the report of General Swift were furnished by Captain Renwick, of General Mapes' brigade, aided by Lieutenants Gadsden, Craig, Turner, DeRussy, Kemble and Oothout. The large views were drawn by Mr. Holland.

General Swift remarked that in the Spring it would be necessary to complete such of the exterior faces of the works as were left in a rough state.

General Swift's report, and the maps, plans and views accompanying it, are now in the library of the New York Historical Society in an excellent condition. (See Appendix.)

At many of the places mentioned were what were then called guns of heavy calibre—they were thirty-two-pounders, made of common iron, and weighed one and a half tons each. The round shot were of uneven surface, as was the bore of the gun, so that the ball would sometimes stick and the gun would burst. It took double the amount of powder for a gun of any calibre that is now required to give the same force to the ball.

The *Columbian* of November 15, 1814, contained the following:

"The number of garrison and battering cannon and mortars now mounted for the military defence of this post and city amounts to 570 pieces. The largest we have seen is the Columbiad of one hundred pounds. A number of the same pieces of fifty pounds calibre are mounted in Fort Greene. In

addition to these thirty more heavy carriages are nearly finished. And the handsome and formidable park of field artillery and battalion guns belonging to the brigades of militia are not included in the enumeration. We may count besides upon one or two hundred active and useful pieces on board the *President*, gun boats, and vessels of war in port, without including the steam battery *Fulton*."

At that time the *Peacock* and *Tom Bowline* and some privateers were in port. A careful estimate shows that there were then about nine hundred pieces of cannon to defend New York city and harbor.

There was only one gun in New York at any time during the war that carried a 110-pound round shot, and there is no record of its ever being mounted during the war.

The final report of the Committee of Defence of the city of New York was not made to the Common Council until after the peace. On November 6, 1815, it was approved by the Common Council and ordered to be published. (See Appendix.)

The enemy, we have every reason to believe, knew the military strength and determination of the inhabitants of New York city, and they proceeded to other places on the coast less guarded. Hence, a blow like that which fell on Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria was undoubtedly intended for us, but the promptness and efficient action of our citizens and officials saved the spilling of much blood on each side in any attempt to capture the city.

In the diary and letters of Gouverneur Morris, lately published, he said, in October, 1814, in a letter

to Rufus King: "I have never believed that the enemy intended to attack New York. If he should, he will, I think, carry it, and covering his flanks with his ships, the fortifications you have raised, and which he may avoid, will serve him much better than they can serve you. But *cui bono?* What will they gain by it? Or *cui damno?* What will we lose by it? The expedition, unless connected with a strong party in the Eastern States, would be, if successful, useless; if unsuccessful, pernicious to them; in all events, of little consequence to us, and therefore a piece of folly on their part. I have always supposed that their main effort would be in the Chesapeake, and not seriously commenced until the sickly season is over.

"The conquest of Louisiana, which will doubtless form a part of their plan, cannot require so great a force as that under Lord Hill. Moreover, an invasion of Virginia will operate effectually on the fate of Louisiana. An army of twenty thousand men landed at Annapolis will march without serious impediment to the Point of Florida, and oblige the country to maintain them."

The safety of New York city was assured—the battles of Lake Champlain and Plattsburgh had been fought and won in September. The enemy had retired to Canada and given up all hopes of capturing New York city and withdrew to other less fortified places. The State of New York was not severed by the invading army, as intended. No Eastern Confederacy was possible! The Union of States was preserved.

CHAPTER XLVII.

National Financial Condition—Loans Obtained at Great Discount on United States Securities—More United States Treasury Notes Issued—Paper Money Abundant—High Prices—Banks Loan the Government—National Direct Taxes Increased—Quota for New York City.

THE financial outlook for the continuance of the war was never more discouraging. The situation up to September, 1814, has already been shown in a previous chapter (ante, pp. 269–277).

The true financial situation was studiously kept from the people as much as possible. This led the people and capitalists to be all the more wary and cautious, and the Government had to pay dearly for it when loans were sought or its obligations offered.

No offers were made to take any part of the six million loan previous to the capture of Washington, as already stated in a previous chapter.

A part of this six million loan was subsequently offered to be taken at eighty per cent a few days before the suspension of specie payment, and afterwards some of it was taken in the depreciated paper

currency of the suspended banks, so that the Government realized much below eighty per cent in currency for the stock.

Specie was offered for the loan below sixty-five per cent after suspension of specie payment, but was rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

After the Cabinet ministers had returned to Washington, in September, they opened a new negotiation for the six million loan, and it was made by accepting the depreciated bank bills and Treasury notes which had also greatly depreciated, and from that time all loans were offered or accepted by specifying the particular locality of the bank whose bills were offered. It was called local currency, and the discount varied according to the locality of the banks; that is, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Western banks had each a price.* The

*Previous to the adoption of Federal money in 1785, money accounts in the United States were kept in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, English currency. Local currency differed from it.

At the time Federal currency was adopted the Colonial currency or bills of credits, issued by the colonies, had more or less depreciated in value: that is, a Colonial pound was worth less than a pound sterling; a Colonial shilling than a shilling sterling, etc.; this depreciation being greater in some colonies than in others gave rise to the different values of the State currencies.

A pound was nominally twenty shillings, but the shillings were of much less value than an English shilling. The number of Colonial pence that made a Colonial shilling also greatly varied. It then took more (New) York shillings to make an American

New England banks used exclusively the bills of the suspended banks and made loans in that currency only.

Some of the banks of New York city continued to make loans to the United States Government

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dollar and more (New) York pence to make a dollar than it did in many of the other colonies. Taking the Federal dollar as a standard it was as follows:

In New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Michigan eight shillings made one dollar, and as twenty shillings made a pound it was then worth only $2.50; while in English currency a pound was worth about five dollars, ($4.84).

A Federal cent, or one-hundredth part of a dollar, in New York currency was called a penny or pence because it took twelve and one-half of them to make a Colonial York shilling.

The fractional part of a shilling was called pence and penny as in English currency, while relatively it varied greatly in value from it and also in the different colonies.

A pound of twenty shillings in New England currency would be of more value than a (New) York pound because the shillings were of more value.

All arithmetics taught in American schools prior to the civil war and the adoption of the national bank currency in 1863 contained a part called "Reduction of Currencies," which specially treated of the differences of money. The following table is taken from Adams' Arithmetic, published in 1827:

In New England currency, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi, 6*s.* make $1.

In Pennsylvania currency, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, 7*s.* 6*d.* make $1.

In Georgia currency, and South Carolina, 4*s.* 8*d.* make $1.

In Canada currency and Nova Scotia, 5*s.* make $1.

and to others as usual, but in paper currency, after their suspension of specie payment.

It was on account of this six million loan that Mr. Jacob Barker subsequently claimed that he should be allowed a further discount, as a large part of that loan was afterwards taken at a much larger discount than he was allowed on the twenty-five million loan.

The rate of the parts of the $25,000,000 loan called the ten million and the sixteen million loan under act of 24th March, 1814, was as follows: $15,366,111.21, at 80 per cent; $165,658.82, at 85 per cent; $47,627.79, at 90¾ per cent, and $82,420.72, at 90½ per cent.

The following letter contained the proposal of Mr. Barker:

"WASHINGTON, 4th Mo., 30th, 1814.

"*Respected Friend:*—I will loan to the Government of the United States five millions of dollars, receiving one hundred dollars six per cent stock for each eighty-eight dollars paid; and will pay the money in the proportions and at the periods mentioned in thy advertisement of the 4th April, to their credit in such banks in the United States as may be agreeable to thee.

"On the payment of *each installment*, and satisfactory assurances for the payment of the others, funded stock to be issued. It being understood and agreed that if terms more favorable to the *loaners* be allowed for any part of the twenty-five millions authorized to be borrowed the present year, *the same terms are to be extended to this contract.* The

commission of one-quarter of one per cent mentioned in thy advertisement to be allowed me on the amount loaned.

"With great respect and esteem,

"I am thy assured friend,

"JACOB BARKER.

"To Hon. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

This offer of Mr. Barker was accepted in writing on 2d May, 1814. He had made several other offers and propositions, and had various schemes and plans that he thought would help the Government in obtaining the loan and be to its financial advantage, but he never neglected to look out for his own advantage and profit in them all.

The sums offered for the ten millions loan amounted to $11,900,806, of which $2,671,750 were at rates less than eighty-eight per cent, and $1,183,400 at rates less than eighty-five per cent. The market price of Government stock in New York at that time was eighty-five per cent.

The following offers by residents of New York City were rejected as being too low :

Henry Escher (at seventy-six), $150,000.

Joseph Dederer (at eighty-five), $25,000.

Whitehead Fish (at eighty), $25,000.

The rate of interest in New York State at that time (May) was seven per cent.

The whole subject of Mr. Barker's claim came up before Congress from time to time, and the last was not until February 25, 1855, when a report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of a bill for the

relief of Jacob Barker's assignees, Messrs. R. R. Ward, Fitz-Green Halleck and Jacob Little, was authorized to be prepared, when a law was passed by Congress establishing the Court of Claims, under which this claim and many others before the House were transferred to it by resolution of the House.

This claim was subsequently reported adversely, ten per cent having been given to Mr. Barker in 1814.*

The loan of May, 1814, having been made at the rate of one hundred dollars in stock for eighty-eight dollars in money, and the loan of August, 1814, having been made at the rate of one hundred dollars in stock for eighty dollars in money, the amount of additional stocks which the holders of the stock of the May loan were entitled to and did receive ten dollars in every hundred dollars of stock they held. This additional bore interest from the date of the original stock.

The accounts of the Treasury Department showed that there was outstanding $10,649,800 Treasury notes on September 30, 1814, nearly one-half of which would become due before January 1, 1815, and the balance before July, 1815.

These notes were all issued under the act of 24th March for the twenty-five million loan.†

*See Report on Claim of R. R. Ward et al. (Jacob Barker's claim), December 18th, 1860. No. 258, 36th Congress, 2d Session, Vol. I, pp. 372, 377, 390, 414, 456.

† On 1st January, 1811, the banking operations within the States were as follows :

	CAPITAL.	BILLS.	SPECIE.
Bank of United States...	$10,000,000	$5,400,000	$5,800,000
88 State Banks.....	42,610,601	22,700,000	9,600,000

Few banks at that time were obliged to make any report of their condition, and it is, therefore, almost impossible to ascertain the amount of bills in circulation at any given period. Many of the State banks, particularly in the Middle States, made large loans to the Government, and this was done principally in bills of their own in exchange for United States stocks and Treasury notes. This greatly augmented the currency. The issues of these banks must have greatly increased from that cause.

Mr. Crawford, while Secretary of the Treasury in 1820, estimated the paper circulation in 1813 at about $62,000,000, and the specie circulation at about $8,000,000, exclusive of United States Treasury notes. In 1816 the former at $90,000,000 and specie at $11,000,000. In November, 1813, Mr. Jefferson estimated the circulation at $200,000,000.

Mr. Gallatin gives the circulation of 208 State banks in 1815 at $45,500,000 in bills and $17,000,000 in specie in bank vaults.

The amount of Treasury notes in circulation in March, 1815, was $18,452,000.

Many banks had refused from the first to receive, credit, re-issue or circulate the United States Treasury notes in deposits or in payments to and from the bank. Among them were the following named banks in New York city: Bank of New York, New York Manufacturing Co. (Phœnix Bank), Bank of America, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank.

Bank bills were received for dues to the Government.

On 15th June, 1815, the Treasury Department

issued a notice "that on the 1st day of August next instructions would be issued forbidding the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues the bank notes of any bank which does not on demand pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time, refuses to receive, credit, re-issue and circulate the Treasury notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States in deposits or in payments to or from the bank in the same manner and with the like effect as cash or its own bank notes."

The said banks in New York city refused to accede to the proposition of the Treasury Department, and their notes were prohibited from being received for any dues to the United States.

Instead of continuing to borrow under the twenty-five million law (not one-half of the loan had been taken) a new law was passed by Congress on 15th November, 1814, authorizing a loan of three million dollars, limiting it to the precise purposes of the twenty-five million loan, with authority to receive in payment Treasury notes or approved bank notes, and authorizing the banks of the District of Columbia to lend any part of this sum.

The law also required the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress an account of all the moneys obtained by the sale of the United States stock, with the statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold.

This was called temporary loans.

Temporary loans in local currency made to the United States Government under act of 15th November, 1814, by New York banks:

Manhattan Company	$200,000,	7 per cent
Mechanics' Bank	200,000,	7 " "
City Bank	200,000,	7 " "
City Bank	75,000,	6 " "
Mechanics' Bank	75,000,	6 " "
Manhattan Company	75,000,	6 " "
Bank of America	75,000,	6 " "
Total	$900,000	

On 26th December, 1814, an act was passed authorizing the issuing of $7,500,000 of Treasury notes in place of portions of the loans authorized on 24th March and 15th November of that year, not already placed, and $3,000,000 more for expenses of the War Department. These notes were similar to those under the act of 1813, and a portion were of denominations of twenties and fifties, and none for a less sum. Under this act $8,318,400 were issued.

It had long been the custom of banks not to issue bills for less than five dollars. The withdrawal of specie for small change had induced the issuing of fractional parts of a dollar for convenience. In December the banks in New York issued bills of $1, $1.12 1-2, $1.25, $1.50, etc., for convenience of trade, but had no bills for less than one dollar.

One of the features of the times was the advertisement of G. & R. Waite, booksellers and stationers, at 64 Maiden lane, New York, that United States Treasury notes would be taken at par in ex-

change for lottery tickets. Lotteries were not illegal in New York State at that time.

The great volume of paper currency caused high prices for all kinds of merchandise. In his "Recollections of a Lifetime," Mr. S. G. Goodrich says:

"At this period all kinds of British merchandise had become very scarce, and many had entirely vanished from the market. There was a small supply of certain articles, from time to time, furnished by the vessels captured by our ships and privateers, and some convenient and necessary goods were smuggled in from Canada. There was, in fact, a large amount of money, and this was all specie, sent to the British Provinces for pins, needles, jewelry, laces, muslins, cambrics, chintzes, silks, sewing silks, buttons, etc. These merchandises were so costly that a man would frequently carry the value of a thousand dollars in a pair of saddlebags, sometimes on his shoulder, sometimes on horseback. The life of the smuggler along the line at this period was one of danger and adventure.

"In some instances persons laid the foundations of future fortunes in this illicit traffic. I recollect very well the prices at which we sold some of these articles. Calico, now (1856) twelve and one-half cents, readily brought seventy-five cents the yard; cotton cambrics, now twenty cents, then a dollar; linen handkerchiefs, now fifty cents, then two dollars; fine broadcloth, now five dollars, then twelve or fifteen dollars. The average prices of British goods at retail were about four times what they are now (1856).

"Domestic products were enormously dear; flour at one time eighteen dollars a barrel in Boston.

. . . . . .

"I remember perfectly well the universal state of anxiety and depression which prevailed in New England at this time. The acts of government, the movements of fleets and armies, furnish no idea of the condition of society in its daily life. Let me give you a few items as indications of the embarrassments, vexations and privations which the war had brought unto every man's house and home. Such a thing as silver or gold money was almost unknown. The chief circulation consisted of bills of suspended banks or what were called 'facilities,' that is, bank notes authorized by the Legislature of Connecticut, redeemable in three years after the war. These were at fifteen to twenty-five per cent discount compared with specie. Banks issued notes of fifty, twenty-five and twelve and a half cents. Barbers put out bills payable in shaving, and various institutions adopted a similar course. The whole mass acquired the title of 'rag money,' 'shinplasters,' etc. A large portion of it was notoriously worthless, either as being counterfeit or issued by irresponsible parties, yet it generally passed without scrutiny. I recollect a person at a turnpike gate offered a five-dollar bank note and received in change a large greasy wad of bills of various names, hues and designs. He glanced at it, and said to the keeper: 'Why, half of this is counterfeit!' 'I know it,' was the reply, 'but it passes just as well as any other.'

"A specie bank bill was almost an object of worship. The New England banks continued to pay specie, but their notes were rare. The bills of suspended banks of the Middle States and 'facilities' constituted the chief money in circulation. An anecdote will illustrate this. In our city of H—— there was a shrewd man and a greedy man, who had some dealings with each other about these days, when the following scene occurred:

"Shrewd Man—Do you recollect giving me a ten-dollar bill in change yesterday, Mr. C.?

"Greedy Man—No, I don't; why do you ask?

"S. M.—Well, I found a specie bill of ten dollars in my purse, and I thought perhaps I might have received it of you. You remember I was only entitled to a facility and not to a specie bill?

"G. M.—Well, I dare say you had it of me—let me see it.

"S. M.—There it is.

"G. M.—Oh, yes; I recollect it perfectly. I'll take it and give you a facility. There!

"S. M.—Are you sure, Mr. C., that you gave me that specie bill?

"G. M.—Certainly, certainly! I recollect it distinctly.

"S. M.—Well, I am glad you are sure, for *they tell me the specie bill is counterfeit!*"

On the 22d December, 1814, Congress passed an act laying a direct tax of six millions, apportioned among the States, upon the same property as that of 1813. The quota for New York State was $860,-282; of this, $177,410.68 was upon the city of New York.

By the valuation of lands, lots with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves for the year 1815, as revised and settled by the State Board of United States Assessors, New York City and County was valued at $56,320,852, and the City quota of United States direct tax, viz., $177,410.68, was at the rate of $3.15 on each thousand dollars of valuation. The State quota under the law of 1813 was $420,141.

The city quota for 1813 was $109,230 for the three million direct tax.

Personal property was not taxed by the United States direct tax. This induced many rich men to invest in Government stocks and other personal property. The city tax, however, was upon real and personal property, and all stocks, etc., were taxable in the hands of the holders. The names of all persons in the city of New York, in 1815, that were assessed for $5,000 and over on personal property can be found in the appendix to this volume.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

State and City Financial Condition—Loan by the City to United States on Treasury Notes Guaranteed by Governor Tompkins—State Militia Paid Off—City Banks Loan to Pay New Jersey Militia—Governor Tompkins' Patriotic Action—Martin Van Buren on Governor Tompkins—Government Suit Against Him—His Vindication by a Jury and by Congress—Repaid by the National Government—What New York city should do.

THE State and city finances were in much better condition than were those of the nation.

The State had obtained no loans for the purpose of defence, but only made appropriations of specific sums for specific purposes.

On the 22d October, 1814, a State law was passed compelling the Bank of America and the City Bank in New York city to advance to the order of the State Comptroller the amount they were bound to loan under their charter.

On the 24th October a State law was passed authorizing the State to repay the money advanced for purchase of arms for the defence of New York city.

No appropriation had been made for the payment

of the militia that served in the defence of New York city during the Summer and Fall of 1814. How was this to be done? Their term of service had expired and they were in need of their pay.

The corporation had obtained a loan of one million dollars for the defence of the city (Ante, p. 239), and placed it in the hands of the Committee of Defence, and it was in the hands of T. R. Mercein, treasurer of the committee. An application was made to obtain some of this money from the city for that purpose. It came up before the Common Council. On the 23d December a resolution to loan the United States $400,000 on United States Treasury notes for six months was passed by eleven yeas. There were seven nays and three members not voting (absent).

This loan was also guaranteed by the personal liability of Governor Tompkins. The sum of $400,000 was advanced by the city.

In a speech in the New York State Senate in 1820 by Martin Van Buren (afterwards President of the United States) it appears that Governor Tompkins had obtained loans for the use of the State militia upon United States Treasury notes by making himself expressly personally liable for the loans as follows:

Manhattan Company, Bank of America, New York State Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany, City Bank of New York; Corporation of New York, in 1814, one of $400,000, and another of $100,000, with a certificate of T. R. Smith, secretary of the Committee of Defence, that said loans were

made upon the promise and that Governor Tompkins had made himself personally responsible by indorsing the Treasury notes which were given for said loans. This last loan was for the payment of the New Jersey militia in service in the defence of New York.

The Bank of America loaned in December, 1814, $150,000 to Governor Tompkins for public purposes, on $165,000 United States Treasury notes, which the bank was authorized to sell at par. The Treasury notes were sold in 1815 and the proceeds were deposited to the credit of the United States Government. The bank received one-eighth per cent on the loan and other great advantages from the Government. At least one third of the deposits of the United States were made there.

In regard to the loans in New York city, Mr. Van Buren said :

"Look sir, at the state of the country and of the city of New York in particular, when the loans from the Bank of America and the other public bodies in that city were obtained, and reflect on the uses to which they were appropriated! The capitol of the nation had been laid in ashes by a ruthless foe, and the heads of our government driven from their occupations by his victorious arms ; Baltimore had been saved by a providential interposition ; your frontiers were threatened in all directions ; large hostile armaments were known to be on the ocean, and New York believed by every one to be the destined scene of their operations ; the invasion of that was hourly expected. To meet this perilous crisis,

Governor Tompkins had declined the honor and the comparative ease of the Department of State, tendered to him by the President. He called from various and remote parts of the State its best blood and its noblest spirits for the defence of New York. He contributed the advantage of his well-deserved popularity and favor with the militia, and took upon himself the actual command. But to give the deepest shade to the gloomy aspect of our affairs, and add to the difficulty of their redemption, the National Government was literally penniless. Kept without pay and deprived even of the means to obtain supplies, discontent and murmurs pervaded the camp—discontents which even the warmth of their attachment to their chief could not subdue. At this critical moment he applied for these loans, and offered to deposit with these banks the most valuable securities of the Government to amounts larger than the loans which were asked—securities which would only fail with the Government itself, but "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon," that under such circumstances like these, when the city of their fathers was threatened with destruction, and the ashes of these fathers exposed to indignity—when the venerable institutions, the monuments of the arts and the proud improvements of ages were exposed to the hand of violence and the torch of the incendiary—when the excesses of Hampton and of Havre de Grace were staring them in the face and their wives and daughters were to be protected from pollution,—at such a time, sir, so eminently calculated to rouse

into action the strongest feelings of their nature, *these loans were refused,* unless this individual, who was as it were a stranger in their city, *would bind his body and his estate for their payment?* They would not trust the Government of their country *unless he would give his bond for its solvency!* He did it, and the danger passed by."

The money obtained from the two Albany banks was for the supplies of the army at Sackett's Harbor.

In referring to this loan to pay the New Jersey militia Mr. Van Buren said:

"At a moment when the city of New York was menaced with destruction, when the alarm for its safety was at its height, the attention of our brethren of New Jersey was directed to our protection, and notwithstanding the danger to which their own coast was exposed, she sent a gallant and patriotic band of her citizen soldiers for the defence of New York. In common with the militia of our State, they were kept out of their pay, and subjected to the greatest embarrassments in obtaining supplies, through the inability of the general Government to furnish the means. To afford relief in the pressing emergency and guard against the disastrous consequences which might have resulted from it to the service, Governor Tompkins on his own responsibility raised these moneys and expended them as I have stated."

The money obtained by Governor Tompkins giving his own notes and depositing United States Treasury notes for a much larger sum as collatera

security amounted in the aggregate to more than one million dollars ($1,150,000). Imprisonment for debt was then in force, so that, in fact, Governor Tompkins pledged his liberty, his fortune and his sacred honor for the payment of that amount by the nation.

The Government account to reimburse the city of New York for the million loan was settled on 15th June, 1815. The account to the credit of the city was $1,028,183.75, for which it received :

United States six per cent stock.....	$1,100,009 87
Interest.....	10,816 25
Treasury notes.....	53,000 00
Cash expended.....	9,173 85
Total.....	$1,172,999 97

Balance gained by city, $162,000.

In the early part of the year 1820 General Morton went to Washington and succeeded in procuring the balance of $37,000 due the city on account of lands occupied for fortifications, damages, etc., during the war.

Governor Tompkins was very watchful of the payment of the militia. He issued the following order :

"STATE OF NEW YORK.

"General Orders.

"HEADQUARTERS, ALBANY, January 14, 1815.

"The paymasters of the militia and volunteers of the State of New York are strictly charged and required to pay to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, in person where it be practi-

cable, the full amount of pay due him either from the United States or State of New York, and to use every precaution in their power to defeat speculation or imposition upon the volunteers or militia by purchases of their pay.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

"ANTHONY LAMB,

"Aid-de-Camp."

Besides borrowing money for the Government, a large amount was entrusted to Governor Tompkins for disbursement in connection with the war. He disbursed $1,982,000 for the general Government. He also disbursed a large amount for the State in connection with the militia.

In distributing this vast amount of money or trusting others to do so was the cause of the financial ruin of Governor Tompkins. The lack of vouchers for disbursements made it appear that he was a large defaulter to the Government, of which his political opponents took every advantage.

The last advances made by the Government to Gov. Tompkins was by warrant for $400,000, dated February 3, 1816.

The State made a claim against him which was subsequently abandoned. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1817 and again in 1821. An action was commenced in behalf of the Government against him in the United States Circuit Court in New York city to recover several hundred thousand dollars. Thomas Addis Emmet and Josiah Ogden Hoffman were counsel for the defendant, and Robert Tillotson was counsel for the Government.

The case was tried in June, 1822, before Judge William P. Van Ness and a jury. The trial occupied four days. Governor Tompkins personally addressed the jury. The verdict was for the defendant. The jury gave the following certificate:

"We, the jurors in this cause, having found a verdict for the defendant, do also find and certify that there is, moreover, now due from the United States of America to the defendant, Daniel D. Tompkins, the sum of $136,799.97.

"Dated June 6, 1822."*

This statement on the part of the jury was of no avail to Governor Tompkins, only as a vindication of his action. There was no United States Court of Claims at that time before which he could appear and urge an adjustment of his accounts. He claimed among other things that he should be allowed five per cent on the receiving, advancing and disbursing of money for the Government. The amount of money he received on Government stock was $287,500 less than the stock.

His several demands against the Government, a part of which were opposed not because they were unjust, but because they were not considered as coming within the rules of office, and could only be allowed under a law of Congress authorizing the departments to audit and settle them.

* See: "Report of Proceedings in the District Court of the United States for the District of New York, in a suit brought by the United States against Daniel D. Tompkins, June 3, 1822, containing the testimony at large, the speeches of the defendant and of the counsel on both sides, together with the judge's charge. By One of the Jury. Pp. 54, New York, Printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 1822.

On February 8, 1823, the House committee appointed to inquire whether any legislative provision is necessary for the settlement of the accounts of Governor Tompkins, reported, and among other things the report stated :

"The committee find from the exhibits, as admitted on each side, that the Governor did disburse $1,982,000 for the Government in the course of the late war, for which he was held responsible and required to account at various bureaus of the Treasury and War departments. . . . .

"The committee is satisfied, that he made advances to the Government ; that he borrowed about $1,382,827 from various corporations to aid the national treasury and promote the public service. That those loans were procured by him at the earnest entreaties of the President and the Acting Secretary of War. That, to aid him in procuring loans immediately, the Government proposed to send him Treasury notes in thirty or forty days, which he was directed to pledge at $110,000 for $100,000. That between December 1, 1814, and January 17, 1815, he found means to borrow $1,098,500 (part of the foregoing sum) from several corporations, including a loan of $400,000 from the corporation of the city of New York : for all which appears that he had to make himself personally responsible by contracts, relying, on his part, upon the promise of the Government to advance the Treasury notes and take up his obligations. That part only of the notes (say $850,000) were sent in proper time to relieve him. That the city corporation pressed him for the prom-

ised deposits and for repayment, and that he was held up as a defaulter. That the failure of the Government put it out of his power to sustain his credit in the banks for such large sums; that his previous attention to public affairs had compelled him to neglect his own, and that the heavy pressure of these loans produced a derangement in his private concerns, which brought upon him, as he contends, an actual and specific loss of *sixty thousand dollars.*

"The peculiar and complicated duties which were devolved upon the Governor as civil and military chief of the State and district referred to, and the special circumstances under which he was called upon to raise and disburse funds for the Federal Government, entitle him to expect an exact and prompt performance of its promises and a speedy reimbursement to relieve him from his embarrassment.

"It is admitted that public moneys sent to him or raised by him have been faithfully applied to the public service or kept in deposits in banks, or with public agents, ready to be used at any moment. That he served his country faithfully and effectually is known to all. That he ran imminent risks to serve it is beyond a doubt. That the Treasury *failed to fulfill* its engagements with him is no less certain, and it is manifest that no citizen could sustain himself without loss against the heavy pressure of such large sums. That he foresaw the perils which afterwards assailed him is proven by the Honorable Rufus King, who conversed with him in the Autumn

of 1814, about 'the condition of the public treasury, the unprotected state of the city of New York, and the inability of the general Government to protect it, and urged, from the peculiar situation in which Providence had placed him, that it was his solemn duty to make great exertions and to assume great responsibilities. That the State, in a great measure, looked to him for its protection, and that he must call out the militia and find resources to pay them. That the Governor had stated in reply, that he was already committed very deeply, and that if he should go further in pecuniary responsibilities *he must do it at the risk of ruin*, in which Mr. King solemnly urged him to go on and do his duty, and if ruin was the consequence, to consent to endure it and look to the honor and gratitude of his country.'

"He did so; he performed all that was required and more than was promised or expected from him. This is known alike to the committee and the country and is recorded in the annals of the day.

"Your committee must repeat that the Governor foresaw the hazard he was running, that he took the hazard, fearlessly and generously as became a patriot, trusting to the honor and justice of his country.

"On an examination and consideration of the accounts and claims, with all the attending circumstances, it appears to your committee:

"*First*—That it is no more than an act of justice to allow interest on all moneys advanced by Mr. Tompkins on account of the public, from the time

of his making such advances to the time of his being reimbursed.

"*Second*—That it would be just and equitable to allow a reasonable commission on all moneys disbursed by him during the late war.

"*Third*—That he should be indemnified for losses sustained by him in consequence of any failure on the part of Government to fulfill its engagements to send him money and Treasury notes within the time specified, to be deposited in certain banks as collateral security for loans procured by him, at the request of and on the account of Government.

"*Fourth*—That he ought not to be held responsible for losses incurred by any frauds or failures of subagents, to whom moneys were advanced through his hands.

"With this view of the subject a bill accompanying this report is respectfully submitted."

The bill provided that the proper accounting officers of the United States Treasury be and are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision of the President of the United States, and that the second section of the act of April 20, 1822, shall not be construed to extend to or apply to the said Daniel D. Tompkins. The bill was passed on 20th February, 1823, with only two or three dissenting votes in the Senate.

The matters were finally settled some months

afterwards by the Government paying Governor Tompkins fifty thousand dollars in full.*

What further has been done by the Government and by the State, and by the City of New York, to commemorate the great services of Governor Tompkins in the war of 1812? Nothing! We know what the City of New York should do—erect an appropriate statue of him in Central Park.

* Some newspapers stated that thirty or forty thousand dollars only was paid. The writer was told by a man who saw the warrant or order that it was for fifty thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Financial Standing of New York City—Annual Expenditures—City Debt—Revenue and Taxation—Valuation of Real and Personal Property—State Taxes—City Fractional Currency—Charitable Aid to Soldiers and to Sufferers on Niagara Frontier—Charter Election.

HEN doubt and mistrust were over all in 1814, the financial standing of the city was of the highest order. The city debt, represented by six per cent stock, was only $700,000.

In June, 1812, by permission of the Legislature, $700,000 city stock was issued, although $900,000 was authorized, at six per cent, payable in 1826. This was the first permanent debt of New York city.

In April, 1813, this was three per cent above par. It was then that the measure to establish a sinking fund for the redemption of the stock when it became due in 1826 was adopted. The ordinance of August 9, 1813, set apart certain sources of the city revenue for that purpose; it then amounted to about thirty thousand dollars a year.

The ordinary expenditures for carrying on the city government were about $230,000 a year. In

course of the year 1814 over $200,000 were expended for improvements of a permanent nature. The ordinary receipts from revenue were about $125,000 for that year. The sale of corporate property and other sources of revenue greatly reduced the amount raised by taxation that year.

The amount borrowed by the city for defence loan in 1814 does not enter into this account of city finances, as the matter was principally arranged by the State and the general Government.

The expenditures for the city and county government, for ordinary purposes, were: In 1814, $224,371.89; 1815, $209,479.08; 1816, $199,884.28.

This was mainly upon the following interests: Almshouse and Bridewell, city watch, county contingencies, fire department, lamps.

The amount raised by taxation for city and county purposes was as follows: 1814, $214,225.09; 1815, $197,613.38; 1816, $180,653.94.

There was no State tax in the city prior to 1815. The amount of State tax in the city was: In 1815, $163,372.08; 1816, $164,148.50.

The valuation of real and personal property in the city and county of New York for city and State taxes, according to City Comptrollers' reports, was as follows: 1813, $27,650,230; 1814, $28,091,487; 1815, $31,636,042; 1816, $82,074,200.*

The state board of United States assessors for the apportionment of the United States direct tax val-

* The names of each person in New York city assessed on personal property to the value of five thousand dollars and over in 1815 can be found in the appendix to this volume.

ued the lands and lots with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves in New York city and vicinity at $56,320,852. The city quota of this direct tax was $177,410.68, being at the rate of $3.15 in each thousand of valuation.

The total amount of city and State tax in each year was as follows:

		RATE.
1815	$361,285 45	$4 15
1816	344,802 54	4 20

The rate given is dollars and cents per thousand of valuation.

It will be observed that the valuation of real and personal property, including United States Government stock, in January, 1815, was about three times what it was in the years 1813 and 1814 previous. The valuation in 1815 was at the rate of $833 per capita of population estimated at 98,000.*

On December 26, 1814, the City Comptroller, Thomas R. Mercein, Esq., reported on the city

* In 1894 the valuation of real and personal property for taxation in New York city was $2,023,332,000. This did not include United States Government bonds or the stocks of corporations (excepting bank stocks) held by residents, but it claimed to include the value of the capital of private corporations located in the city.

The valuation per capita in 1894, based on an estimated population of 1,800,000, is about $1,100.

In 1894 the tax in the city for State purposes was $4,112,266. The amount raised for city purposes was $34,551,991. The revenue from general fund was $3,600,000. The interest on the city debt and sinking fund for redemption of city debt, exclusive of the amount by law chargeable to the sinking fund and exclusive of amount provided for the sinking fund, was $7,000,200, included in above.

fractional currency already issued, and proposed that a fund be created to redeem them, and that when said bills were issued, the amount thereof should be paid for some kind of stock which might thereafter be disposed of to redeem the bills when called in. The plan was adopted.

In May, 1815, $20,000 more of this fractional currency was authorized, and on July 3, 1815, $30,000 more.

The various denominations were in cents, as follows: One, four, six, nine, twelve and one-half, twenty-five, fifty.

The total amount issued was $245,356.

This currency continued in general circulation until specie payment was resumed by the banks on July 1, 1817, on the establishment of the National Bank with a capital of $35,000,000, and then it was gradually withdrawn.

The citizens of New York, in all their anxiety and danger, did not forget the sufferings and needs of their neighbors. Danger seemed to make them more sympathetic. The incursions of the enemy on the Niagara frontier had caused much suffering in families for the necessaries of life in the Autumn. In October, 1814, the Common Council of the city voted an appropriation of $3,000 for the Niagara sufferers, and the private subscriptions in the city were $3,023 more, and the donations from collections in churches in the city were $1,286 more for the same purpose.

A ladies' association, composed of many of the most prominent in social position in the city, was

formed in October, 1814. Their object was to assist the soldiers of the United States and those on military duty (particularly those on the lakes) with cloth hoods, moccasins, socks and mittens. The managers solicited contributions for that purpose. They were: Mrs. General Lewis, Headquarters; Mrs. Wm. Few, Greenwich; Mrs. David Gelston, Greenwich; Mrs. Philip Livingston, Park place; Mrs. Col. E. W. Laight, 340 Broadway; Mrs. Thomas Morris, 84 Chamber st.; Mrs. Marinus Willett, Corlear's Hook; Mrs. Wm. Ross, 208 Broadway; Mrs. Nathan Sanford, 25 Pine st.; Mrs. Daniel Smith, 62 Broad st.; Mrs. L. Bradish, 9 Pearl st.; Miss M. Bleecker, Broadway; Miss H. Lewis, Whitehall st.; Mrs. H. E. C. Bradish, secretary.

Many donations were made for this benevolent object, and substantial benefits were derived from it by the distributions made by the officers of the army and navy on the Northern and Western borders of the United States.

The charter election commenced on third Tuesday of November and continued for three days. The result of the election was, however, less favorable to the Democrats than in the year previous, as the Federalists regained the Sixth Ward, which they lost in the previous election; thus the Federalists had six wards to the Democrats' four.

The aldermen in each ward were re-elected excepting in Third Ward, A. H. Lawrence, Federalist, in place of Charles Dickenson, Federalist, and in Eighth Ward William Few in place of Peter H. Wendover, both Democrats. More personal changes

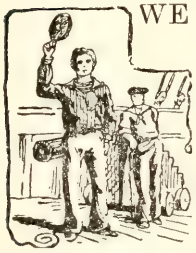
were made in the assistant aldermen. See names in Vol. I., p. 425, appendix. The Committee of Defence, from December 13, 1814, until December, 1815, were the same aldermen as the previous year, but among the assistant aldermen General Mapes took the place of John Nitchie, and Tucker of Brackett, all Federalists.*

This Committee of Defence did not make the final report to the Common Council until November 6th, 1815. See appendix to this volume.

*A law was passed on April 11, 1815, requiring that the time of charter election should be on last Tuesday in April of each year, but that those already elected should remain in office during the period for which they were elected, to wit, until January, 1816.

CHAPTER L.

Holiday Season of 1814–15—Numerous Dinners to Prominent Men—Arrival of Cartel Ship *Jenny*—Rigorous Blockade of the Atlantic Coast—Vigilance of Military Authorities—General Boyd Placed in Command at New York by Governor Tompkins—Commodore Decatur Runs the Blockade—Skirmish With the Enemy and is Captured—Other War Vessels Run the Blockade.



WE have before seen that there were numerous private dinners that were largely made up of notable men.

The large number of prominent military and naval officers present in the city, together with the Governor and his staff and some Federal and State judges and other high officials, made the Winter season in the city more attractive for them than ever before. The invitations to the public men to attend private dinners so crowded them that they were compelled to decline many and choose from other more prominent and select gatherings. Probably not an afternoon passed from December 1st until the fore part of March without several prominent dinner parties being given, or a theatre party in the evening. The Lenten season was not regarded by society generally at that time so as to have any marked effect upon the

social pursuits of the populace. New York city was then the social as well as the commercial metropolis of the United States.

The notable dinners given during the entire season were marked by the prevalence of political feeling shown by those who led on the occasion as well as the place of the entertainment. Those at Tammany Hall were Democrats and in favor of the war. Those at Washington Hall were Federalists and opposed to the war and the policy of the national administration.

The port of New York and many others on the Atlantic Coast were now vigorously blockaded by a powerful and vigilant squadron of war vessels.

Cartel ships were arriving from time to time in the harbor. The most notable one about this time was on 3d December, when the *Jenny* arrived in thirty-two days from Dartmouth, England, with twenty-six passengers on board, eight of whom were New Yorkers and the remainder belonged to Boston and Philadelphia.

The Narrows was the course taken by all outgoing and incoming vessels of any size. This was carefully guarded by the vigilance of the military authorities of both nations.

Privateers were running the blockade to get into port and again running it to get to sea.

The United States military authorities issued the following order:

"NEW YORK, December 21st, 1814.

"Privateers or armed vessels proceeding to sea will be permitted to pass Fort Gates without being

brought to, but all vessels coming in and all unarmed private vessels going out will be brought to as usual. The commanding officer of the forts on Staten Island will bring to and examine all outward-bound privateers and armed vessels.

"By order

"THOMAS CHRISTIE,

"Ast. Adj.-Gen."

When Governor Tompkins left New York city to attend to his duties at Albany as Governor of the State he placed Gen. J. P. Boyd as chief in command of the Third Military District of the United States.

A letter of Governor Tompkins to the Mayor and read in Common Council December 26, 1814, is as follows :

"NEW YORK, December 25, 1814.

"SIR—On Monday next the command of this district will devolve on Brig.-Gen. J. P. Boyd in consequence of my temporary absence.

"I cannot, sir, leave the city without expressing my acknowledgment of the liberality and patriotism of the corporation, of the Committee of Defence, and of the citizens of New York, as regards the defence of this important position, and of the attention, confidence and support with which I have been honored during my command.

"I pray you, sir, to convey this acknowledgment to the respectable body over which you preside, and to accept for yourself the assurance of my consideration. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

"The HON. DE WITT CLINTON,

"Mayor, etc."

On the 27th December, 1814, the following order was issued :

"Brigadier-General Boyd has the honor of assuming by order of yesterday the command of Third Military District."

Commodore Decatur was placed in command of a squadron consisting of the *President*, the *Peacock* and the *Hornet*, and the store ship *Tom Bowline*, of twelve guns and ninety men. The three latter had run the blockade a few weeks before and were in New York harbor (ante, pp. 378, 379). This squadron was intended to cruise in the East Indies.

The blockading squadron off New York in January then consisted of the fifty-six-gun razee *Majestic*, Captain Hayes ; twenty-four-pounder frigate *Pomona*, 38 Captain Lumly, and eighteen-pounder frigate 38 *Tenedos*, Captain Parker. On 14th a severe snow storm came on and blew the blockading squadron off the coast. This was considered a favorable opportunity to pass the blockade.

Commodore Decatur had been very anxious to get to sea with his vessel, the *President*, of forty-four guns. Many of the officers and men on board were from New York city. Many of them shipped mostly for the novelty and excitement of the naval warfare in prospect and for a share in the glory that had been won by the American vessels. If the blockade could be safely passed all after that seemed smooth and tranquil, and the sails of many British merchantmen that would appear in the horizon would soon be furled on demand with only the firing of a single gun, and the valuable prizes on board

would belong to the captors. The only way to run the blockade was to start out secretly at some opportune moment when wind and tide were favorable and hope that the enemy would not see them. The *President* had about four hundred and twenty-five men on board. The time chosen was on Saturday evening, January 14th, and they hoped to be out of sight of the enemy before daylight, or to be safely ahead of them.

The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur, published at that time, giving an account of the start and capture :

"The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunders of our pilots, we struck on the bar and there remained thumping for two hours until the tide rose. At daylight we fell in with the British squadron, consisting of the *Majestic*, *Endymion*, *Pomona*, *Tenedos* and *Despatch* brig. My ship, owing to her getting aground, lost her sailing. I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The *Endymion*, mounting 24-pounders on her gun deck, was the leading ship of the enemy. She got close under my quarters and was cutting my rigging without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her. To suffer this was making my capture certain, and that, too, without injury to my enemy. I therefore bore up for the *Endymion* and engaged her for two hours, when we silenced and beat her off. At this time the rest of the ships had got within two miles of us. We made all the sail we could from them, but it was in vain. In three hours the *Pomona* and *Tenedos* were along-

side, and the *Majestic* and *Endymion* close to us. All that was now left for me to do was to receive the fire of the nearest ship and surrender; for it was in vain to contend with the whole squadron. My loss has been severe, the precise number I do not know, but I believe it to be between 80 and 90; of this number 25 are killed. Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell are among the slain."

* * * * * * * * *

The firing was distinctly heard at Stonington and Newport.

The loss on the *President* was twenty-four killed and fifty-six wounded. That of the enemy was eleven killed and fourteen wounded.

The captured vessel and the prisoners were immediately taken to Bermuda. The prisoners were paroled and left to make their way to the United States or elsewhere, as they might choose.

It was thought by many that traitorous information of the sailing of the *President* had been given within twelve hours after her sailing, which led to her capture. It appeared that before sunrise on Sunday morning the British ship *Majestic*, which lay near Plumb Island, got under way in great haste and proceeded to sea, leaving her water casks principally on shore. A remarkable circumstance, said the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which leads to the suspicion that information had been given to the enemy of the sailing of the *President*.

Among the young men on board from New York city who were captured and taken to Bermuda as prisoners was Ogden Hoffman, son of Recorder

Josiah Ogden Hoffman, who afterwards became an eminent lawyer and member of Congress and United States District Attorney and Attorney General of the State. At that time he was a midshipman.

The remainder of the squadron sailed from New York and passed the blockade on January 22d and proceeded to the East Indies, and did not return to the United States until after the termination of the war.

The last battle at sea was by the *Hornet*, that captured the *Penquin* on 23d March, 1815. The last hostile gun fired in the war was from the *Peacock* when the *Nautilus* surrendered to her on the 30th June, 1815.

CHAPTER LI.

Prospects of the Campaign of 1815—Feeling in New York—Prospects of Peace—The Negotiations at Ghent—The Congress of Vienna—A National Day of Fasting and Prayer—Longing for Peace.

NOW the campaign of 1814 was over and it had been favorable to American arms, our national pride and feeling had been aroused for continued exertion. Although peace was desired by all, yet there was a more united feeling for exertion and effort to repel invasion, and confidence in the conditions to do so.

The prospects for the campaign of 1815 were more encouraging than that of 1814 at the beginning of the latter year. The thorough awakening of the nation to its danger from experiences of 1814, as well as of its victories and rallying of means of defence were encouraging, as well as a modification of the offer for terms of peace, which, for some months, had seemed almost certain of acceptance.

The American people had more confidence in themselves and in their military leaders than they had at any previous time during the two preceding

years of the war. This feeling showed itself among all classes, and now that all plans of the conquest of Canada were abandoned, and self-defence and self-respect were the common object, the discussions of the causes of the war were idle, and the invader must be bravely met, if need be, at the homes and firesides of the American people.

During the winter of 1814–15 the Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., pastor of the Reformed Scotch Presbyterian Church, located on the north side of Chamber street, back of City Hall Park, preached a series of sermons on "A Scriptural View of the Character, Causes and Ends of the Present War." He was one of the most eminent and talented clergymen of that time, and I may add of modern times, of which we have any record. Among other remarks made in the closing sermon in 1815, before the treaty of peace was known, he said:

"Fourth. As another effect of the contest, the American name, respected abroad, will communicate at home the impulse of patriotism. The love of country, weakened by familiarity with its enemies, and destroyed by the love of wealth, shortly after the war which established the independence of America, will be revived by *this second war of independence;* and the several moneyed interests which are set in operation independently of British commerce, as well as the growing influence of domestic literature and arts, will serve to cherish that passion in the breasts of the rising generation."

On the other hand, Great Britain was better prepared and more able to continue the war than in the

two previous years, particularly with the naval aid now available.

From a report in March, 1815, the number of vessels in the British navy was 829; of these 523 were in commission, 270 subject to orders and 36 were building.

Four of these of forty guns each and one of fifty guns were fitted out for the American service in the fore part of the year 1814.

There was no fear of invasion by a winter campaign on land by the enemy on the northern border. The example of Napoleon's winter campaign in Russia settled the policy and probable result of such an undertaking. The northern seaboard also felt safe from any attack during the winter. Admirals Cochrane and Malcolm departed from the Atlantic coast in October, and went to Jamaica to await further reinforcements from Europe, probably for the purpose of a winter campaign against Louisiana and the Floridas. The arrival of Admiral Cochrane and his reinforcements, consisting of a total of more than fifty vessels and seven thousand land troops, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, in the fore part of December, left no doubt of the intention of the enemy to attempt the conquest of Louisiana. This was not known in New York until near the middle of January.

General Jackson had command of the Southern department, but very little was known of his forces and the facilities he had to resist an attack upon New Orleans. The news from that quarter was vague and scattered, but something more definite

was anxiously looked for by many as days and weeks rolled on. The capture of New Orleans would mean the conquest of the newly-acquired State and vast territory of Louisiana, while a victory there would add to our national pride, and give further courage to all, and tend to a sooner termination of the war.

The prospects of peace were not encouraging from the action on the part of the enemy in the negotiations.

About the middle of October intelligence of the commencement and progress of the negotiations at Ghent had been published, and the offers of the new terms were well understood by the people at large.

The British commissioners did not arrive at Ghent until 6th August, and a meeting was held on 8th, at which time the claims of Great Britain were fully presented. On the evening of that day the United States commissioners received the instructions of June 25th and 27th. A meeting was held next day and the negotiations proceeded on the terms and demands offered by the United States.

On the 19th August the British commissioners proposed another conference, and as preliminary thereto asked further concessions on the part of the United States. These documents from the commissioners were received at Washington on October 10th, and in a few days were before the country. No citizens of the United States wished the Government to make any further concessions than the

instructions already given and stated in a former chapter (ante, p. 290).

Making public these negotiations caused much complaint on all sides, so much so that nothing further could be found out about their progress from that time, only from rumors and private sources and conjectures.

About December 1, 1814, a Wilmington (Del.) newspaper published the substance of letters from Mr. Bayard, one of the negotiators, dated Ghent, October 26th, in which he stated that the negotiations on part of Great Britain were exclusively to her own purpose, and not with any direct intention of making peace between the two countries, and Great Britain was disposed to wait the issues of the congress at Vienna before she would close the negotiation one way or the other.

The congress at Vienna originated in the thirty-second article of the treaty of Paris, dated May 30, 1814, the professed object of which was to restore European powers as nearly as possible to the condition in which they stood previous to the French Revolution in 1792.

This treaty was well known in the United States, having been published in full in some of the New York newspapers and elsewhere in the summer of 1814.

The thirty-second article provided "In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna to regulate in general congress the arrangements which

are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty."

It was claimed on the part of the United States commissioners that under this the United States should have a formal representative. This the congress would not allow. But the exclusion of a formal representative could not prevent the consideration of the facts and existing conditions. It was seen that no better or abler advocate of American interests could be had than M. Talleyrand, who represented France in the congress. He had always been, and still was the friend of America, and a skilled diplomat, as well as one of the most active and leading members of the congress of Vienna. Albert Gallatin, one of the American Commissioners, was his friend and an old acquaintance. In this way American interests and desires could be considered in the action of the congress.

Other influences in favor of France and America against undue British supremacy were the Russian representatives in the Congress of Vienna.

It was published in the United States about 1st December that the congress had adjourned to November 1st, and that M. Talleyrand had presented a memorial to the envoys of the congress of Vienna protesting against the aggrandizement of other powers, particularly Great Britain, and claiming that they should return to the possessions of 1792, the same as France under the treaty of Paris of April 23, 1814.

It was apparent, if this condition was to be observed, that the negotiations at Ghent must fol-

low them as to America, because so many European powers were interested in colonial possessions on the North American continent and the islands contiguous.

We have before seen (ante, Vol. I., p. 397) that Great Britain had claimed with much authority that under the law of nations the United States was an ally of France. Upon the surrender of Napoleon and the treaty of Paris on 23d April, 1814, to suspend hostilities against France, a different view was taken of the position of the United States.

On 6th May, 1814, the prince regent, in the name of the king, issued a proclamation which, among other things, provided: "We do hereby strictly charge and command all his majesty's officers, both at sea and land, and all other of his majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, *her allies*, her vessels or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his majesty's displeasure."

It was apparent to all that if Great Britain now continued the war against the United States that it was for the purpose of her own aggrandizement and power, and the acquisition of more territory on the American continent, and this meant a maritime power which would be a menace to the peace and freedom of other European powers.

Again, if Great Britain was allowed to retain the extensive territory of the United States already obtained by conquest in the war, the same condition would confront European nations. The thoughtful American people had this in view. It therefore

remained for the congress at Vienna to say whether Great Britain must accept the terms of peace offered by the United States and surrender the conquered territory and cease hostilities and stop any further attempt to acquire any more territory or power over sea or land.

Another confirmation of this view was that Lord Hill, who was to take command of the British forces against America in the latter part of 1814, still remained in England, and it was reported and fully understood there as well as elsewhere that he was awaiting the action of the congress at Vienna in regard to the terms of peace between European nations.

Thus the American people were kept in hope of peace and in calm suspense and subdued determination to bravely meet the worst if it should come.

The Hartford convention commenced its session on the 15th December, composed of twenty-six delegates, representing the discontented portion of those in the New England States. It was regarded as a traitorous conclave opposed to the action of the Government in the conduct of the war. It sat with closed doors for three weeks, and caused much alarm at Washington. On the 4th January the convention adjourned, and a report and the resolutions adopted by them were announced. Their proceedings were still kept secret. It was all a source of great apprehension of trouble to the general Government and to the inhabitants in New York, and more than anything else caused an earnest desire for peace.

The desire for peace was universal in America as well as in Europe. In November the two houses of Congress, by a joint resolution, expressed a desire "that in the present time of public calamity and war a day be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of public humiliation and fasting, and of prayer to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace." The President issued a proclamation, dated 16th November, 1814, by which he recommended "that Thursday, January 12, 1815, be set apart as a day on which all would have an opportunity of voluntarily offering at the same time, in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adorations to the Great Sovereign of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their vows of repentance and amendment" The proclamation further continued: "They will be invited by the same solemn occasion to call to mind the distinguished favors conferred on the American people in the general health which has been enjoyed; in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts instrumental to their comforts; their prosperity and their security, and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and protection of our country; a devout thankfulness for all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the Beneficent Parent of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the

discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the previous advantages flowing from political institutions so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad, to their tranquility at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that He would, in a special manner, preside over their nation in its public councils and constituted authorities, giving wisdom to its measures and success to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile designs and attempts against it; and finally, that by inspiring the enemy with dispositions favorable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored."

This proclamation and request by the President was dated 16th November, and was given out long before the day appointed, for it then took three or four weeks to reach the most remote portions of the United States.

The Common Council of New York officially "recommended that all citizens abstain on that day from all secular employments and devote themselves to those duties which the solemnity of the occasion demands."

On the 12th January the day was universally observed by all persons in every class and condition by refraining from amusement, business and work as on a Sunday. No newspapers were issued on that day in the United States.

In some parts of New England many stores and places of business were kept open, but the churches held the service. In some instances the clergy took occasion to denounce the war.

The devotion, supplication and thankfulness expressed on that day were wonderfully impressive, more so, perhaps, than on any other similar occasion before or since that time. The long fast was broken by a dinner at the close of the day, after sunset.

There was an oppressive feeling and longing for peace that could not be thrown off.

CHAPTER LII.

Colonel Bogardus in Command at New York—Presentation to General Brown by the City—Salutes for Victory at New Orleans—Treaty of Peace Arrives—Demonstrations of Joy in New York—Salutes From the Forts—Action of the Common Council—Preparations for a Grand Celebration.

WHEN Gen. J. P. Boyd took his departure from New York on 24th January to serve on court-martial of General Wilkinson, at Utica, Governor Tompkins designated Col. Robert Bogardus, of the Forty-first United States Infantry, to act as commander of Third Military District of New York.*

The news of the capture of the *President* arrived in the city on the 28th January. A movement was at once set on foot to build another frigate for Commodore Decatur. In a few days it was announced that the ship carpenters of the Brooklyn Navy Yard

* Col. Robert Bogardus, of the Forty-first United States Infantry, and nearly all his regiment, were residents of New York city. He afterwards became a general of militia and a prominent lawyer in New York city. He died September 12, 1841, from a cold contracted while he was attending the inauguration of Gen. William Henry Harrison as President of the United States.

volunteered upwards of sixteen hundred days' work towards building a frigate for the Commodore.

The following from the *Gazette* shows how well New York city was prepared for war at that time :

"We yesterday visited the arsenal near the Collect, and wish every citizen of this metropolis would embrace an early opportunity of inspecting this Tower of London in miniature. There we behold in perfect order, most fancifully displayed, from 12,000 to 15,000 stands of arms which were used during the last campaign, together with every requisite appendage so admirably arranged that one thousand men can, without the least confusion, be completely equipped in an hour, and 15,000 men may be accoutred for the field of battle in fifteen hours."

Gen. Jacob Brown, the hero of Fort Erie and of the battles on the Niagara frontier, had been officially invited to visit the city of New York and sit for his portrait, and have a gold box and the freedom of the city presented to him. He arrived in the city on the 26th January, 1815. On the 4th February the ceremony of presentation took place in the City Hall, in the Common Council chamber. It was the same in manner and form as was usual in such cases, which have already been described (Vol. I., pp. 128, 131, 319, 371).

His portrait was subsequently painted at the expense of the city and placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

This is notable as being the last presentation of the kind during the war. General Macomb and

Commodore Macdonough had each been similarly honored a few weeks previous.*

On Monday, 6th February, in the forenoon, news from New Orleans was received that the enemy had been repulsed with great loss on the 8th January. The *Commercial Advertiser* issued a hand bill, as it was called, containing an account of the battle. The *Gazette* issued an extra containing some letters dated January 13th, with more detail of the battle.

The *Columbian* published both of the above accounts, and added some more information from other sources.

It was expected that the official account from General Jackson would arrive in a day or two.

A national salute was immediately fired from the forts on Governor's Island in honor of the victory at New Orleans.† In the evening Tammany Hall building and the front of the theater were brilliantly illuminated.

The official account of the battle arrived about noon on the 7th, and was published in an extra by the New York *Gazette.* New Orleans was not then deemed safe from any further attack by the enemy.

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* The portraits of the heroes of the war of 1812–15 in the Governor's Room in the City Hall were by the following-named painters: Commodore Perry, by Jarvis; Commodore Bainbridge, by Jarvis; Captain Hull, by Jarvis; Commodore Macdonough, by Jarvis; Commodore Decatur, by Sully; General Williams, by Trumbull; General Swift, by Jarvis; General Morton, by Jarvis; General Macomb, by Jarvis; General Brown, by Jarvis,

† A national salute was eighteen guns. The guns used at the forts and posts for salutes were from six to twelve pounders, and of no higher calibre. This was prescribed by the army regulations.

It was several days later before news arrived that New Orleans was safe from any further attack.

The winter was very severe about this time. The Hudson was frozen across to Jersey City, and the Sound was frozen across from the mainland to Sands Point. For many days at a time no vessels arrived in the port of New York.

On the afternoon of February 11th the British sloop of war *Favorite* spoke the *Endymion* and *Tenedos* of the blockading squadron off Sandy Hook, and informed them that she was the bearer of special messengers with the treaty of peace. She then learned of the capture of the *President*. She was permitted to approach Sandy Hook under a flag of truce.

It was there ascertained that she desired to sail up to the city. In order to safely pass the forts a permit must be obtained from the military authorities, whose headquarters were in the city. This was done as soon as circumstances would permit, which took several hours from the time of the arrival off Sandy Hook and the return from New York city with the permit to pass the forts.

The military district headquarters were then at No. 16 Broadway, but the pass of this kind must be by authority of the Commander personally, and authenticated by the Adjutant-General. Colonel Bogardus was not at headquarters and had to be sought for elsewhere. He then resided at 56 Cherry street, and his law office was next door to his residence. After some delay he was found, and signed the following permit :

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT.

"NEW YORK, 11th February 1815.

"*After Orders.*

"The commandants of the several forts within the harbor of New York will permit his Britannic Majesty's ship *Favorite*, commanded by the honorable James A. Maude, under a flag of truce with Anthony St. John Baker, Esquire, bearer of a treaty of peace between Great Britain and the U. S., to pass up to the city to such anchorage as may be deemed desirable to the commander of said ship.

"Mr. Baker and suite will be permitted to land at such place as he may deem proper, and pass to Washington city, the seat of government The honorable Captain Maude is requested to report his arrival in the harbor to the commanding officer of the district.

"By command of Col. R. Bogardus, commanding 3d Military District.

"Signed THOS. CHRYSTIE,

"Assistant Adj. Gen."

Mr. Baker had formerly been the secretary of the British legation at Washington before the war.

The news that the *Favorite* had a treaty of peace on board was brought to the city by the persons who came for the military permit for her to come into the harbor. It was nearly eight o'clock in the evening when this news arrived. It was first announced in the *Gazette* office.

The editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*,

in 1846, tells how the news was received in the *Gazette* office, as follows :

"Years ago the office of the old *Gazette* was in Hanover square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 11, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman were left with father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment, so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. 'He has great news!' exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly, '*Peace! peace!*' The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say : 'An English sloop-of-war is below with news of a treaty of peace.' They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before or after.

"All hands rushed into Hanover square, crying—'Peace! *peace!* PEACE!' The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of 'Peace! *peace!* PEACE!' spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about 'free trade and sailors' rights.' No one inquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matters by which politicians had irritated the nation into the war had lost all their importance.—It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man in Broadway, attracted

by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down a placard, 'To let,' which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after, there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace."

An extra was issued from the *Gazette* office Saturday evening announcing the news of the treaty.

On Monday the following appeared:

"The editors of this *Gazette* return their unfeigned thanks to Mr. David Mitchell, pilot in the boat *Erie*, for the announcing first at the *Gazette* office the most glorious news of peace. Mr. Mitchell brought up Mr. Carroll and the king's messenger from the Hook."

A "hand-bill" was issued from the *Mercantile Advertiser*, printed on a slip of paper five by six inches in size, and was posted and distributed among the public places in the city. It read as follows:

"NEW YORK, Saturday evening, 9 o'clock,
"February 11, 1815.
"*Peace*!

"The great and joyful news of PEACE between the United States and Great Britain reached the city this evening by the British sloop-of-war *Favorite*, the Hon. J. N. Mowatt, Esq., commander, in forty-two days from Plymouth. Henry Carroll, Esq., secretary of the American Legation at Ghent, is the welcome bearer of the treaty, which was

signed at Ghent on the 24th December by the respective commissioners, and ratified by the British Government on the 28th December. Mr. Baker, late secretary to the British Legation at Washington, has also arrived in the sloop-of-war with a copy of the treaty ratified by the British Government."

In 1846 the venerable Francis Hall, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, tells how the news of peace was received by that journal, as follows:

"The news of peace was received on Saturday evening, the *eleventh* of February, 1815, and at an early hour on that evening. We distinctly recollect the events of that evening and of the night and day that followed. It had been our practice for some years to be at the office on Saturday evenings, for the purpose of sending off marine and other intelligence that might be received after the paper was put to press in the afternoon and previous to the closing of the mails for the next morning. On the evening in question we were at the office, with one of the clerks, and at *about eight o'clock* one of the Hook pilots came into the office in great haste, and almost breathless, saying: '*There is peace*,—I have brought up the messenger, who is now at the City Hotel.'

"In a few minutes all the printers' candlesticks were put in requisition, and from the windows of our office, then No. 60 Wall street, we showed as good a blaze of light as, on the spur of the moment, our means would allow. The office was speedily crowded with visitors, who went forth proclaiming the welcome tidings, and the whole city soon par-

took of the general joy. We ascertained from the pilot that the only newspapers brought by the ship were in the possession of the messenger, and on him we waited. We learned that he had a file of papers, but that they were intended for Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, and it required a good deal of entreaty to obtain the loan of them. We finally prevailed and took them to the office, with strict injunctions that they were 'not to be cut,' and must be returned by five o'clock the next morning. It was no small task to copy the several columns which were put in type that night—but it was done, and before the appointed hour we returned the papers."

On Monday the *Commercial Advertiser* said:

"In the course of an hour the heart-cheering intelligence was probably known to every individual in the city. A great portion of the houses were illuminated; cannon were fired from the forts; the bells of Trinity were chimed. The principal streets (notwithstanding the severity of the weather, accompanied with a slight fall of snow) were thronged with citizens of both sexes, and huzzas for the return of peace were echoed and re-echoed throughout our city from eight o'clock until midnight."

On Sunday forenoon, 12th, the *Commercial Advertiser* issued an extra on half sheet, printed only on one side, announcing the arrival of the treaty, and contained articles from London newspapers up to December 31st, which were loaned to the *Advertiser* by some of those that arrived on the

Favorite. The extra was republished in Monday's issue.

The *Columbian* on Monday, 13th, said:

"On Saturday evening the actual and sudden reception of a ratified treaty from England threw the city almost into an universal convulsion of joy; and the ringing of bells, firing of guns, illuminations, music, and every demonstration of gladness, welcomed the grateful information. All parties, classes and conditions joined in the joyful enthusiasm, and greeted the harbinger of peace and prosperity to the country." *

Mr. S. G. Goodrich, in his "Recollections of a Lifetime," thus describes what he then saw and experienced:

"It was about eight o'clock on Saturday evening that the tidings circulated through the city. I had gone in the evening to a concert at the City Hotel. While listening to the music there was a murmur in the streets. Soon the door of the concert room was thown open, and in rushed a man all breathless with excitement. He mounted on a table, and, swinging a white handkerchief aloft, cried out, 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' The music ceased; the hall was speedily vacated. I rushed into the street, and oh, what a scene! Broadway was one living sea of

* There were then six daily newspapers printed in the city. The *National Advocate,* Henry Wheaton, editor; the *Gazette and General Advertiser,* John Lang, editor; the *Mercantile Advertiser,* John Crookes, editor, were morning papers. The evening papers were: *Evening Post,* William Coleman, editor; *Columbian,* Charles Holt, editor; *Commercial Advertiser,* Zachariah Lewis, editor. No Sunday papers were issued in these days.

shouting, rejoicing people. Peace! Peace! Peace! was the deep, harmonious, universal anthem. The whole spectacle was enlivened by a sudden inspiration. Somebody came with a torch; the bright idea passed into a thousand brains. In a few minutes thousands and tens of thousands of people were marching about with candles, lamps, torches, making the jubilant street appear like a gay and gorgeous procession. The whole night Broadway sang its song of peace. We were all Democrats, all Federalists; old enemies rushed into each other's arms; every house was in a revel; every heart seemed melted by a joy which banished all evil thought and feeling.

"Nobody asked, that happy night, what were the *terms* of the treaty; *we had got peace*—that was enough! I moved about for hours in the ebbing and flowing tide of people, not being aware that I had opened my lips. The next morning I found that I was hoarse from having joined in the exulting cry of Peace! Peace! The next day, Sunday, all the churches sent up hymns of thanksgiving for the joyous tidings."

The concert alluded to by Mr. Goodrich was Miss Dellinger's concert and ball at the assembly rooms of the City Hotel. It was in progress when the news arrived. The leader of the orchestra was Mr. Gilfest. Mr. Biert was manager of the ball. The concert commenced at half-past six o'clock. The ball was to take place after the concert.

Some of the songs were: "Death of Lawrence,"

"Columbia's Soil," "With Well-earned Laurels," etc. Miss Dellinger was the chief singer.

The ball was to "take place after the concert was over." It is almost needless to add that it did not take place that night; the news of peace and the outside commotion and revelry prevented any inclination in that direction.

At that time all places of business were kept open until nine o'clock each evening, and all mechanics and indoor workmen worked evenings until nine o'clock, excepting Saturday evenings (ante, Vol. I., p. 35). On that evening they all proceeded to the streets to see and learn all about the good news.

The following news item was at once dispatched to many of the large cities:

"New York, February 11, 1815.—The British sloop-of-war *Favorite*, James A. Maude, commander, arrived in New York this evening under flag of truce, and Mr. Henry Carroll, one of the secretaries to our ministers at Ghent, and Mr. A. St. J. Baker, secretary to the British legation to the United States. Mr. Carroll has the treaty of peace concluded and signed by the British commissioners at Ghent on the 24th December, and the latter, with the same ratified by the Prince Regent, and which, when approved by the President and United States Senate, will be effectual, and is to be immediately communicated by Mr. Baker to the British fleet and armies."

A special express on horseback was at once dispatched to inform Governor Tompkins at Albany of the news. The expenses of this express were paid by Mr. Jacob Barker. The Governor received the

news on the 13th, but awaited the ratification of the treaty by the authorities at Washington before further action.

A horseback express, carrying the news of the treaty, was sent to Boston at the expense of Mr. J. Goodhue, of New York, at a cost of $225, which was immediately repaid to Mr. Goodhue by subscription there. The express arrived in Boston on Tuesday morning, 14th.

The Common Council met on the 13th and made the following official announcement :

"The Common Council, in common with their fellow citizens, appreciating the important blessings which will result to our country from the restoration of peace, and sincerely congratulating them on the auspicious intelligence which has been received on that subject, inform them that arrangements have been made for suitable demonstrations of joy whenever intelligence of the ratification of the treaty shall be received, and particularly that due notice of a time for a general illumination of the city will be given. They also suggest that any partial exhibition of joy is incompatible with the solemnity of the occasion, and may produce irregularity and disorder. They further inform their fellow citizens that a committee of the board have been appointed to superintend the requisite arrangements."

Aldermen George Buckmaster, A. H. Lawrence and Peter Mesier were appointed such committee. The two latter were Federalists and were on the

Committee of Defence. Alderman Buckmaster was a Democrat.

The *Favorite* came past Sandy Hook on Monday and anchored in the lower bay, and proceeded to make some necessary repairs preparatory to her return to England.

A movement was set on foot by many organizations and associations to have a dinner in honor of the event. It was said by some of the newspapers that Tammany Society and the Washington Benevolent Society and other organizations should do this.

The following announcement was made by some of the most prominent Federalists :

"Those gentlemen who are disposed to attend a public dinner in celebration of the return of *Peace*, to be given at Washington Hall on Wednesday, the 22d February, the birthday of Washington, the founder of the liberties of our country, are requested to call on either of the undersigned committee for tickets.

" Isaac Sebring,	Philip Hone,
Aug. H. Lawrence,	Dominick Lynch, Jr.,
John A. King,	Geo. Brinkerhoff,
Jonathan Goodhue,	Wm. Neilson, Jr.

"Dinner will be on the table at three o'clock."

The 22d was the anniversary of the Washington Benevolent Society and the day for annually installing its officers.

When General Boyd, at Utica, heard of the news of peace he at once hastened to New York, and arrived there on the 16th and resumed command on the 17th. Colonel Bogardus then resumed his command on Long Island.

NEW YORK, February 18th, 1815.

Yesterday Brigadier-General Boyd, the commanding officer at New York, received a letter from James Monroe, the Secretary of War, announcing that the President had received and examined the treaty lately concluded at Ghent, and that there was no doubt it would be ratified, and directed him to give notice of the fact to the commander of the British squadron off New York. General Boyd immediately wrote to the British officer commanding, and enclosed a copy of Mr. Monroe's letter. These letters were taken down to the squadron off Sandy Hook by Major Spencer in the revenue cutter commanded by Captain Brewster.

The following is a copy of the letter and the enclosure.

"HEADQUARTERS, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
"NEW YORK, Feb'y 17th, 1815.

"SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, by Major Spencer of the U. S. army, a copy of a letter I have this morning received from the honorable James Monroe, Secretary of War, to congratulate you on the return of peace between Great Britain and the U. S., and to offer you such refreshments as your ships may require.

"I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"J. P. BOYD,
"Brig.-Gen. Commanding 3d Military Dist.

"Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's ships of war off New York."

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

"WASHINGTON, Feb'y 14th, 1815.

"SIR :—It is with great satisfaction that I have to inform you that a treaty of peace was concluded between the U. S. and Great Britain at Ghent on the 24th December last.

"A copy of this treaty was received to-day by Mr. Carroll. It has been examined by the President and will (I have no doubt) be ratified.

"I give you this information that hostilities may cease immediately between our troops and those of Great Britain.

"It will be proper for you to notify this to the British commander in your vicinity.

"I have the honor to be respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"JAMES MONROE.

"To the Officer Commanding at New York."

Major Spencer cruised outside Sandy Hook, looking for some British vessel to whom he could deliver the papers. His search proved fruitless, and he returned to the city without delivering his message.

A few days after this Captain Brewster, of the United States revenue cutter *Active*, went in search of the blockading squadron to offer them supplies, but returned on the 20th without seeing anything of them.

The public were still ignorant of the terms of the treaty, and must wait until it was placed before the world by the constituted authorities.

CHAPTER LIII.

The Treaty and President's Proclamation Arrives—Newspaper Enterprise—Common Council Designates 22d February for the Celebration—Political Prejudices Prevail—Washington Benevolent Society Dinner and Toasts—City Celebration Postponed—Celebration in the Suburbs—Military Celebration—Governor Tompkins' Announcement to the Militia—Commodore Decatur is Paroled—Grand Celebration Expected.

IT was desirable that the ratified treaty and its contents should be before the people as soon as possible. Four of the city papers, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Gazette*, the *Evening Post* and the *Mercantile Advertiser* agreed to share the expense of a special express from Washington with the treaty, and jointly put it in type, and to issue it at same hour by carriers from each office. It was not expected to arrive on a Sunday, however.

The treaty was laid before the United States Senate by the President on the 15th, in the afternoon, in secret session. It was ratified and returned to the President for his signature on Friday, 17th. The injunction of secrecy of its contents was removed about four o'clock on Saturday, and the treaty was published in the afternoon in the *Na-*

tional Intelligencer, with the President's proclamation of that date announcing it.

The special express for New York started at Washington with the ratified treaty, and the President's proclamation announcing it, at twenty-one minutes past six o'clock on Saturday evening, 18th, and it was delivered to the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in Broad street, New York, at 12:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The news of the ratification and arrival of the treaty was soon known all over the city.

The city church bells were rung from half-past one until three o'clock by order of the Mayor, and flags were hoisted on the public buildings.

The newspapers hastily summoned their men and set them at work to have the news issued as soon as practicable.

There were no steam printing presses in those days. The hand press, printing off only one side of a newspaper at a time, seems slow to us, but the city circulation of each newspaper was small at that time; probably none exceeded two thousand on the most extraordinary occasion, but it would take four or five hours to "work off" such a number in that manner.

The extras of the four newspapers containing the treaty and proclamation were issued Sunday evening by the four newspapers as agreed and was sold at twenty-five cents each. It was republished by all the papers on Monday.

On Monday, the 20th, in the afternoon, the Common Council met and the committee appointed to

report suitable public demonstrations of joy at the restoration of peace reported the following, which was unaminously adopted :

"The Common Council, participating with the feeling of their fellow-citizens on the restoration of the blessings of *peace* to our country ; and desirous that the public expression of joy on this auspicious event should be uniform, recommend that in celebration thereof a general illumination of all inhabited dwellings take place on Wednesday next, the 22d instant.

"The committee, on the part of the Common Council, have directed the City Hall to be illuminated, and have ordered several appropriate transparencies to be prepared for that building. They have also ordered a handsome display of fireworks to be got up, and to be exhibited in front of the Government House at Bowling Green.

"They further recommend that the flags from the forts and from the vessels in the harbor be displayed during the day. That a salute be fired at noon under the direction of the commanding officer of artillery, and that the bells of the city be rung at that time for the space of one hour.

"That the illumination commence at seven o'clock in the evening, and continue until ten o'clock, when the lights are to be extinguished. The signal for the illumination to be three guns fired in succession from the Battery and Arsenal, and the flight of three rockets.

"That no horses or carriages appear in any part of the streets of the city south of the line of Cham-

ber street between the hours of seven and ten o'clock of that evening.

"And, as many of our most worthy fellow citizens from religious scruples, from sickness and other causes cannot conveniently unite with their fellow citizens in testifying their joy on this occasion by illumination, the corporation earnestly recommend that no violation of the rights of individuals take place in consequence of any omission to join in such illumination. And they further give notice that they have taken the most efficacious measures to punish any violations of the public peace. That the peace officers and city watch be directed to assemble at the Hall at six o'clock, where they will receive instructions as to the duties required of them.

"And it having been suggested by a number of the reverend the clergy of this city that this event is one of those interpositions of Providence which calls for national gratitude and thanksgiving, and that it would be highly agreeable to them that it should be recommended by the Common Council to the citizens to attend divine service on that day, it is, therefore, recommended that the citizens of this place assemble in their respective churches on that day at the usual hour of morning service, there to offer up to the Great Ruler of nations their sincere thanksgivings for the restoration of peace to our country, and humbly to implore His blessings upon it.

"To prevent jostling and confusion the committee request that all persons passing through the

streets on the evening of the illumination will keep on their right-hand side of the way, and to prevent as much as possible every accident. They further notify that every trespass in throwing among the crowd or elsewhere on that evening any squibs, crackers or other combustibles, will be strictly noticed and severely punished."

Major-General Stevens issued division orders that a national salute be fired at the battery by the field artillery on the 21st. General Morton issued the following order on the morning of that day:

"First Brigade New York State Artillery.

"Brigade Orders.

"New York, February 21, 1815.

"In compliance of division orders a national salute will be fired at the battery this day at twelve o'clock in celebration of the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Great Britain. For this purpose the Third Regiment will furnish a detachment with eight pieces of cannon. They will be under command of Major Hunter.

"P. S.—Major Hunter will direct the firing of three cannon at seven o'clock P.M of that day (22d), and the discharge of three rockets at the battery and State arsenal as signals for the commencement of the illumination.

"By order of Brig.-Gen.

"Jacob Morton."

The first meeting held was that by the Hamilton Society, held at Washington Hall on the evening of the 21st to celebrate the peace. The exercises com-

menced at half-past eight o'clock. It consisted of music; then prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark; music; reading of extract from Washington's Farewell Address by Mr. Tobias H. Gates; music; oration by James W. Gerard;* music.

Members of Washington Benevolent Society were

* JAMES W. GERARD was graduated at Columbia in class of 1811, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1814, and as a counsellor-at-law in 1816. He read law in George Giffin's office, an eminent lawyer at that time in New York. He served in the "Iron Greys" in the fall of 1814 in defence of New York city, and was the leader of the call for the younger members of the bar to volunteer work on the defences in Brooklyn, in the summer of 1814, and worked in the trenches with them. Was one of the most eminent and successful jury lawyers for more than fifty years. Was a local philanthropist for the young. Founded the House of Refuge, and had much to do with the public schools of the city. Since 1867 had given silver medals to the two boys and two girls in each of the highest grammar school classes in his inspection district, which comprised several of the largest public schools in the city. In his will he made these prizes a perpetuity. He retired from the practice at the bar in 1868. A public dinner was given him by the bar in January, 1869. Died February 7, 1874.

The Board of Education adopted resolutions of respect and recommended that the day of his funeral, between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M., be observed by such memorial services and appropriate exercises as the trustees and principals might provide. The Board of Education attended his funeral at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in a body, and many of the schools were represented by children with floral offerings, that were affectionately placed upon the coffin by them.

At the memorial meeting of the bar William M. Evarts concluded his address as follows: "From Homer's times until now, cheers and feasts in a life, tears and funeral trains after their death, are all that human nature can furnish as testimony of its regard. And those who have attended the genial course of Mr. Gerard until death struck him at last, and then at the touching scene at the funeral, will see that he has missed no form of popular affection and regard."

invited to attend. The meeting was well atttended and was regarded with satisfaction.

In the evening Handel's Oratorio of the Creation was given in Dr. Romeyn's church, in Cedar street, by the Handelian Society of New York, with the assistance of the Euterpean and St. Cecilia Societies. It was requested that all carriages and sleighs enter Cedar street from Broadway in going to the church, and after the performance to enter Cedar street from William street, and in leaving the church to drive toward Broadway.

When the terms of the treaty were before the people the Federalists began to rejoice and boast that the war had been a failure and was now proved to have been needless ; that nothing had been gained by it ; that none of the objects for which it had been commenced had been obtained ; that the questions in dispute between the two countries had not been mentioned in the treaty ; that the only concession by Great Britain was to return to the United States the territory which she had taken possession of in the war.

Much dissatisfaction was now expressed because the Common Council appointed the 22d February as the day for the celebration. It was on that anniversary that the Federalists always celebrated, and the Washington Benevolent Society had appointed, as usual, a dinner for that day without knowing the terms of the treaty. Many refused to honor that day in celebrating the peace. On the other hand, many were determined to celebrate it on that day. Popular feeling was so strong against the

day that the Common Council was glad of an excuse for postponement. It had been designated by them as an appropriate day without any knowledge of the terms of the treaty or any thought of awakening partisan feeling.

The fore part of the 22d was stormy. The committee of arrangements issued a notice at one o'clock on the 22d, which was published in some of the afternoon papers, "that in consequence of the severity of the storm it is impossible to exhibit the fireworks at the Bowling Green, or any of the transparencies intended to be placed in front of the City Hall this evening without having them immediately destroyed. They therefore, respectfully request that all illuminations intended for this evening be suspended, and inform them that the public exhibition will take place on Monday evening next, if the weather will permit, of which due notice will be given by the ringing of the bells at eight o'clock in the morning."

The Protestant Episcopal churches in the city held service at the usual hour of morning prayer in accordance with the recommendation of the Common Council on the 22d.

In consequence of the storm the Washington Benevolent Society dispensed with their usual street parade on that anniversary. They assembled at Washington Hall at nine o'clock. The band played Washington's March. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rowan, and at ten o'clock the society proceeded in the usual manner to instal its officers. First Vice-President Zachariah Lewis delivered an extempora-

neous address to the audience. The oration was by Henry S. Dodge, Esq.

The reading of Washington's Farewell Address was omitted, because of the length of the proceedings.

The music was by the *Macedonian* band.

The members of the Hamilton Society were invited to attend. The wearing of their badge was sufficient to admit them to the hall.

The officers installed were elected on February 1st for the ensuing year, as follows: Isaac Sebring, president; Zachariah Lewis, first vice-president; David B. Ogden, second vice-president; Leonard Fisher, treasurer; James B. Murray, secretary; Anthony Woodward, assistant secretary; John P. Groshon, John Baker, Charles Stewart and Lewis Hartman, standing committee; Isaac M. Ely and Robert Sedgwick, counsellors; William Stillwell and Casper W. Eddy, physicians.

In the afternoon the storm cleared away and some Federalists issued a burlesque notice contra to that of the Common Council, that the storm had been postponed and the illumination would take place.

It was of great satisfaction to some that the storm was so severe that it prevented the usual street parade of the Washington Benevolent Society.

The dinner took place at three o'clock and was well attended. Gen. Matthew Clarkson presided, supported by Amasa Jackson and William Henderson, Esqs., as vice-presidents.

The following toasts were drunk:

1. *Peace*—In the enjoyment of its blessings may

the American people never forget the sufferings and privations of war.

2. *The Memory of Washington*—Revered by the just, honored by the brave and consecrated in the affections of every friend to his country.

3. *The Navy*—It has enlightened its opposers in the blaze of its glory.

4. *The Army*—It has torn laurels from the brows of conquerors.

5. *The Memory of Hamilton*—The gallant soldier, the profound statesman, the incorruptible patriot.

6. *The President of the United States.*

7. *The Governor of the State of New York.*

8. *Perry and Macdonough*—The heroes of the lakes, by their gallantry they conquered, by their humanity they triumphed.

9 *The Treaty*—The seal of peace, may its duration be commensurate with its price.

10. *Commerce*—We hail the return of the "*Golden* days of its prosperity."

11. *The People of America*—Faithful to themselves, formidable to invaders.

12. *The Nations of the World Relieved From Anarchy and Tyranny*—May they long enjoy the blessings of national liberty.

13. *General Jackson*—The defender of the South, his wisdom in council and energy in action have erected to American valor an imperishable monument of fame.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By General Clarkson—The people of America and Great Britain, may they learn to know and to love

each other and henceforth strive to multiply the blessings and not the miseries of mankind.

By His Honor the Mayor—As little political connection and as much beneficial commerce as possible with foreign nations the true policy of America.

By Rev. Dr. Mason—The two late belligerents; no more family quarrels.

By Amasa Jackson, Esq. (after the Mayor had retired)—The Mayor of the City of New York.

By William Henderson, Esq.—The seamen of the United States, freed from the *bonds* of the *restrictive system* of visionary statesmen; may they never be *fettered* again by non-intercourse, embargo, or enforcing laws.

By Isaac Sebring, Esq.—Our Navy; may the cannon of *Independence* soon proclaim to the barbarians of Algiers the watchword of our Constitution, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute."

By Mr. Brinkerhoff (after the President had retired)—Our worthy President, General Clarkson, the distinguished merchant and the accomplished gentleman.

The toasts were interspersed by music rendered by the band of the *Macedonian*.

The *Columbian* of the 23d gives the following account of that day and evening:

"The illumination intended for last evening was postponed until Monday next by the committee of arrangements on account of the snowstorm, which prevented the completion of the preparations for transparencies and fireworks making by order of the Common Council. At sunset, however, the storm

(according to a handbill issued on the occasion) was postponed until Monday on account of the celebration; and a pleasant evening and the readiness and desire of the citizens generally to enjoy and finish the scene induced a commencement of the illumination at seven o'clock, and the example was followed until nearly half the houses in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards were brightened with a lustre that almost eclipsed the flood of light from the unclouded rays of the full-orbed moon. Much taste, labor and genius were displayed in different streets, but we have not the means and will not attempt to give a particular account of all that attracted attention.

"Transparencies, emblematic devices, inscrip tions and mottoes, pacific, sentimental, amicable, commercial and patriotic, were exhibited in different places, the most conspicuous of which were at the theatre, Washington Hall, Coleman's, Hodgkinson's and Wells' taverns, at Parkhurst's, the dentist, in Liberty street, whose front was covered with the effusions of genius; Crochran's, carver and gilder, in Maiden Lane; Bloodgood & Lawrence's livery stable in John street; Childs, the painter, in Water street, and perhaps some others not recollected. Turcot, the upholsterer, displayed the most elegance and taste of a private family. Some large and high buildings glittered both in front and rear, and several uniform ranges made a splendid and beautiful appearance.

"The streets were thronged with people, a great number from the country, and the evening closed

in general good humor without material accident or disturbance."

The celebration in the outer suburbs had previously taken place.

Jersey City was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 20th, and a federal salute fired from field pieces.

Brooklyn was handsomely illuminated on the evening of the 21st, as also Governor's Island and around to Williamsburg. The houses on Brooklyn Heights exhibited a romantic and picturesque appearance, and a row of bonfires on Governor's Island, with music from the garrison and rockets from Castle Williams, had a pleasing effect.

Hoboken was also handsomely illuminated on the 21st.

The *Favorite* sailed from New York for Portsmouth, England, about one o'clock A.M. on the 23d with the ratified treaty.

The news of the ratification of the treaty was conveyed to Governor Tompkins, which he received on 19th February, in the evening. He immediately directed that an order be issued to the men under his command, which was accordingly done on the morning of February 20th, as follows:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILITARY DISTRICT,

"NEW YORK, 20th Feby, 1815.

"*General Orders.*

"The commanding General has the honor to announce to the troops of the 3d Military District that a treaty of Peace between the U. S. of America and

Great Britain was ratified at Washington on the 17th inst.

"In consequence of this important event the troops will parade on the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, and a national salute will be fired, to commence at 12 o'clock, from Governor's Island, and followed in succession from Bedlow's, the West Battery, Fort Richmond, Fort Diamond, Fort Green, Fort Stevens, and the lines at Harlem. When the firing ceases at the Narrows the salute will commence at Fort Gates, Sandy Hook.

"The salutes from the Forts will be followed by a *feu dejoie* from the infantry under arms. An extra ration of liquor will be issued to the troop to drink the glorious termination of an honorable war.

"By command,

"THOS. CHRYSTIE,

"Asnt. Adj.-Gen."

Garrison orders were issued accordingly. The following is a copy of the order issued by the garrison on Governor's Island, which was regarded as the most important and leading military quarters of the regular United States army in the Third Military District:

"*Garrison Orders.*

"FORT COLUMBUS, Feby 25, 1815.

"This day being appointed by the commanding general of the Third Military District for the celebration of the glorious termination of the war, the day will be passed by the troops of this garrison who are not on duty in festivity and rejoicing, and in the evening an illumination of the officers'

quarters and barracks occupied by the troops and the guard house will take place, to commence at dusk and to continue until nine o'clock, when the lights will be extinguished.

"The joy which every patriotic heart must feel on this occasion, it is hoped, will be tempered with decorum and sobriety. The officer of the day will be particularly attentive in preventing any accident by fire in consequence of the illumination.

"At half past 7 o'clock in the evening 18 rockets will be discharged from the Castle under the direction of the Artillery Quarter Master.

"By order."

Governor Tompkins issued the following order to the militia of the State :

"STATE OF NEW YORK.

"*General Orders.*

"HEAD QUARTERS, ALBANY, 22 February, 1815.

"The Commander in chief announces, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, to the militia of the State of New York, the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. In congratulating them on this auspicious event he cannot withold an expression of his praise and gratitude, for the promptitude and fidelity with which they have on all occasions obeyed those various calls of service in defence of the State, which its safety compelled him to make. While he applauds their soldier-like deportment in arms and their fortitude, which they have evinced under the sufferings and privations of war, he cannot but hope

that the accomplishment of an honorable peace, the smiles of an approving conscience and the gratitude of a virtuous and patriotic people will be regarded by them as an ample reward for their many sacrifices.

"The Commander in chief is especially charged by the President of the United States to convey to the Militia of this State his thanks for the patriotism, zeal and perseverance so eminently displayed by them in defence of the rights of their country.

"By Order of the Commander in chief.

"SOLO. VAN RENSSELAER,
"Adjutant General."

Commodore Decatur, at Bermuda, on February 3d received a parole for his return to the United States. He arrived at New London on 22d February on British frigate *Narcissus* in fourteen days from Bermuda, and then learned of the treaty of peace.

Robert Fulton's funeral took place in New York on February 25th.

The enthusiasm for a great celebration had reached a very high degree, and it was claimed that it was much better to have the time extended so that individuals as well as the city authorities could show their feelings and make more extensive preparations for it than could be possible in a few days. The postponement until the 27th was welcomed by all, and elaborate preparations were designed for the occasion.

CHAPTER LIV.

City Celebration of Peace—Public and Private Illuminations—Grand Display of Fireworks—Statements of Eye Witnesses—Transparencies Emblematic, Allegorical and Patriotic—Those at City Hall—Fireworks at the Government House—Transparencies and Paintings Upon All Kinds of Buildings, Public and Private.

ON Monday, the 27th, early in the morning, the weather prospects seeming favorable, the church bells rang the signal at eight o'clock to prepare for the celebration in the evening as had been announced.

There was considerable snow on the ground, but the weather had so moderated by noon that it was not cold. A thaw had made the streets sloppy and wet, and they might be icy in the evening.

The Committee of Arrangements issued the following order in the forenoon :

"To render the walking as comfortable as possible to the citizens who may be disposed to view the exhibition of the evening, it is requested that early and punctual attention be observed in clearing of the walks and gutters. And, also, to give as much brilliancy as possible to the fireworks, it is requested that the lights in the neighborhood of the

Government House be extinguished about nine o'clock."

The transparencies were placed in position during the afternoon, and preparations were completed for illuminating windows by wax candles. As the darkness of evening approached and seven o'clock drew near, the inhabitants stood ready with wax tapers in hand (there were no friction matches in those days) to begin the illumination when the signal was given. At seven o'clock precisely three guns were alternately fired at Battery Park and at the State arsenal, corner White and Elm streets, by a detachment from Second Regiment under Major Hunter, and three rockets were sent up, and the illumination commenced.

The celebration was confined to illuminations and transparencies until nine o'clock.

Those at *City Hall*, from every point of view, were the most conspicuous. From Chatham street you saw a transparency of the American eagle proudly bearing in one talon the thunderbolts of war, in the other the olive branch of peace. A similar transparency was seen as you approached the building from Murray street. In the front each wing was adorned by a large transparency: one representing Columbia and Britannia uniting their hands in friendship, behind them the colors of the two nations crossed in peace, and borne by the seamen of the respective countries, holding a scroll conjointly, with the following inscription: "Rejoice! Rejoice!! Rejoice!!! Bury in oblivion all past animosities, and as citizens of the world at large let

concord be the universal sentiment." Above was seen the dove descending with the olive branch from a bright sky, while clouds rolled away from the harbinger of peace. On the other wing was a representation of the Temple of Concord, at the portal of which stood Minerva, who received Literature and the Arts, pointing to the Temple, in which stood the figure of Fame, in her hand a trumpet, from which was suspended a scroll with the motto : "Peace ! Peace ! ! Peace ! ! ! With Commerce unfettered, Industry encouraged, and the Arts revived —may both nations be ever prosperous." Behind was a sailor waving the flag of the United States over bales and barrels of merchandise. Each of these pictures was surmounted by smaller pictures, indicative of agriculture and art.

The body of the building was adorned by a very large transparency, in the center of which appeared the genius of America crowned with laurels, seated on clouds and resting on the globe ; in her right hand she displayed the signal of peace, with her left she pointed to the words "United States" on the globe ; behind her is thrown the trophies of war ; her sword, shield and helmet are beside her. At the lifting of the olive branch the god of commerce, Mercury, springs forward to visit foreign climes. The genius of Plenty pours from the cornucopia riches and abundance at the feet of America. On the highest part of the centre of the hall was an elegant transparency representing the city coat-of-arms.

The whole of these paintings were executed by

Messrs. Holland, Smith, Robertson and Dunlap in five days, and were ready at noon on the 22d.

The *Columbian* said of it: "The City Hall presented a complete fabric of paintings and illumination, and appeared a perfect edifice of living light from the foundation to the roof of the cupolas, the revolving lamps having a beautiful effect, and the whole seeming more like the magical palace of an Eastern romance than the real production of the mechanical and fine arts. The figures and devices of the transparencies were classical, patriotic, significant and appropriate."

There were no fireworks at City Hall.

Government House, at foot of Broadway, opposite Bowling Green. In front was a stage one hundred feet long, the rear representing the Temple of Peace, on the cornices of which were seven transparencies, with mottoes: Union, Hope, Charity, Amity, Commerce, Peace, Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! The temple was one hundred feet front and thirty feet high, representing a perspective view, in the centre of which was the Seat of Peace, composed of four large brilliant columns, entwined with garlands and gildings, on the top of which were four vases, handsomely gilt, and full of garlands of flowers. In the centre of the Seat of Peace was seen the motto "Temple of Peace," with two branches of olive fastened together. On the top was placed the figure of Fame, holding in one hand a trumpet, with the motto "Peace," and bearing with the other a branch of olive, with the motto "Happy News;" under its feet an eagle, holding a branch of olive encircled

with a trophy in his beak, with two garlands of roses without thorns.

The stage was surrounded by forty columns, four feet high, in which was placed a balustrade in fireworks, consisting of pieces, when set on fire, represented the following: The first one set on fire was at nine o'clock, and showed the motto, "17th February—Peace—1815," encircled with a glory in fireworks of twenty feet diameter.

On the balustrade of the Temple, 120 feet in length and ten feet in height, appeared the following allegorical representations, and were set off in turn:

The Joy of the Two Nations.
Two Caprices.
Two stands of colors brilliantly illuminated.
Ladies' Fancy.
Drum of Peace; or, The Recall of the Army.
Caduceus of Mercury.
Rose of Cincinnati.
Wheel of Commerce.
Two wheels meeting.
Whirlwind over.
The Two Nations.
Blessings of Peace.
A country mill-wheel moving.
A cornet.
A fixed sun.
A screw revolving.
Wishes Accomplished.
Medal of merit.
Horizontal sun.
Brilliant sun.

Wheel representing letter A.
The Hemisphere in Joy.
Egyptian pyramid.
Chinese umbrella.
Joyful.
The Stars of America.
Double sun.
Death and Life.
The English bouquet.
The American bouquet.
The Wheel of Fortune.
The Strength of Amity.
Feu de joie.

The whole was concluded by the illumination of the Temple of Peace, composed of more than four thousand brilliant lights.

Rockets were constantly flying during this exhibition.

These works were got up under the superintendence of Mr. Delacroix, of Vauxhall Garden, who, it was said, on that night exceeded all his former exhibitions.

Sky rockets were sent up from Bowling Green at short intervals from seven o'clock until ten o'clock.

There were no other fireworks in any other part of the city.

The windows of the houses and buildings were illuminated by a lighted wax candle at each glass that could be seen from the street.

It should be remembered that at that time Tammany Hall was kept as a hotel by Martling & Cozzens, and that Washington Hall was a hotel kept

by P. McIntyre. The name of each hotel was derived from the society that had its meetings in the assembly rooms of the hotel.

Washington Hall was handsomely illuminated and adorned with the transparency annually exhi ited on front of the building on 22d February.

This was a permanent transparent picture exhibited in front of Washington Hall on the 22d, and it was left and used on the 27th. It had two side pieces: one on the north was a female figure with the olive branch and trumpet; on the south Mercury returning to Columbia.

Tammany Hall. Many large and beautiful transparencies. The heroic figure of Columbia advancing from between History and Fame, in the act of bidding farewell to Mars, who, having deposited at her feet the colors and shield of America, is just mounting his chariot, at which the goddess Bellona presides as charioteer, impatient to be gone where her services may be wanted. Two cupids amusing themselves with the colors and shield, when the eagle alights and joins in their gambols. A genii surmounts Columbia, bearing the olive and a crown of laurels, indicative of peace and glory; Neptune, leaving his element to survey the group, being pleased with the present order of things. The whole riding on the clouds in the face of the rising sun, as an emblem of the growing prosperity of our country. Over the large picture a small one, representing an angel giving to the American eagle the olive branch, and bearing a trumpet, upon which was a scroll with the motto:

"America, it is enough!
The laurels thou hast gained
Have immortalized thy name."

Park Theatre was decorated inside with the flags of various nations. The front of the building was brilliantly illuminated and an emblematic transparency descriptive of the meeting of Columbia and Britannia.

One of the three plays on that evening was "The Festival of Peace; or, Commerce Restored," written by a gentleman of this city.

It was announced that, in consequence of the celebration, the performance would commence at eight o'clock.

Naval Panorama was brilliantly illuminated and decorated in an appropriate manner. Two bands of music.

Scudder's Museum was also illuminated and had two bands of music.

New York Hospital was fully and very brilliantly illuminated on all sides, from the cupola to the ground windows.

City Hotel. A beautiful figure representing Peace; in her right hand an olive branch, in her left a scroll with the words, "Glory to God on High! on Earth Peace and Goodwill to Men!"

Some shown at other taverns and hotels surpassed that in beauty and extensive design, but none surpassed it in sentiment.

Shakespeare Tavern, kept by Hodgkinson. Columbia and Britannia shaking hands, with the words "Forgive and Forget," the olive branch between.

The eagle partially covered by the United States shield, the lion by the shield of Great Britain. Above all the names of our commissioners, Adams, Bayard, Gallatin, Clay, Russell. On each side of Columbia and Britannia the flag of each nation —beneath all the word "Peace."

The Shakespeare Tavern was on southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets and was quite famous at that time. The veteran corps of artillery usually had their holiday dinners there.

The newspaper offices, as well as the residences of the editors, were illuminated by candles at the windows, while some of them had also special transparencies.

The banks and some of the most prominent insurance companies had special transparencies as well as candles at the windows. The many special transparencies that were shown at the private residences were numerous and costly.

John Jacob Astor's house on Broadway was illuminated with a variety of elegant transparencies emblematic of the happy return of Peace. The door represented the entrance of a temple; right and left were two elegant marble pillars decorated with garlands of roses (painted); above, the word Peace in large letters (of roses), under which was eighteen stars, representing the States, forming an arch in the centre; above the pillars two large lamps around which was entwined the United States flag. On each side of the door two oval wreaths of laurel, containing the names of American heroes. Immediately over the entrance was the American eagle

letting fall the sword, viewing with exultation the word Peace which appears in the clouds. On one side the goddess of Peace holding the treaty in one hand, in the other a palm leaf. On the other side the goddess of Plenty. Over the eagle the American shield, with the name of the President, "17th February, 1815," the day the treaty was signed, encircled with branches of olive. On one side of this were the names of Bayard, Adams, Gallatin, Clay, Russell, the United States negotiators at Ghent; on the other the names of many of the American heroes of the day.

Each side of the house was decorated with transparencies of various colors.

The whole presented the most brilliant and striking appearance of any private residence in the city. It was designed and arranged by Mr. Alexander Gasselain.

In the gunsmith shop of Mr. Finch, in Greenwich street, the inscriptions displayed by the rows of muskets with lighted candles in their muzzles was as follows:

"At length the clang of arms is o'er,
War's dread shout is heard no more;
Our hopes, our fears, our sorrows cease,
Each murmur hushed and all is peace!"

Immediately back of the muskets was the following:

"Lo! War with rage and fury burned,
Now Peace so mild is conqueror turned,
Her magic wand displays such tricks,
E'en muskets changed to candlesticks."

It was all over by half-past ten o'clock.

An account of the manner of illumination at that time and the cost of it to the city is given in Vol. I., p. 320, note.

The fireworks and decorations of the Government House and the City Hall cost the city ten thousand dollars, said the *Advocate* reprovingly.

It was stated that there were five thousand strangers present in the city to view the display.

The windows of the almshouse and the Bridewell and the debtors' prison were illuminated by candles and showed that all joined in the feeling of gladness at the peace.

The *Evening Post* said of the celebration :

"Last evening this city, in celebration of the long-desired peace, exhibited with uncommon splendor the joyful appearance of an almost general illumination. The streets, although extremely wet under foot, were thronged with countless multitudes of ladies and gentlemen and all sorts and classes of people, without distinction, to gratify a laudable curiosity to testify their boundless joy at the occasion and join in exclamations of admiration and applause.

"We would fain attempt a description of the most striking emblematic devices which so splendidly adorned our public buildings, and the more modest but not less beautiful embellishments which here and there were so tastefully displayed in private windows. But the means are not at hand to enable us to do justice to either, and memory can but supply a partial and imperfect recollection."

The celebration at Greenwich, that part of the city near Christopher street, which could then only be reached from the lower part of the city by crossing a bridge over Canal street at Broadway, took place on the evening of 28th. The *Commercial Advertiser* said of it :

"The illumination at Greenwich last night was splendid, though not general. Hammond street is considered to have displayed more taste than any other. Several elegant transparencies were exhibited. The houses of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Burral and the Messrs. Gilbert were conspicuous."

It all passed off without giving offence to anyone excepting that by Dr. Mac Neven, who exhibited an elegant transparency in which a Tennessee volunteer was introduced as a negotiator of peace. He was represented on the glacis of a field work in front of the camp near New Orleans, leaning on his rifle and casting a piercing view over the field, as if to be assured all was safe. At his feet lay two soldiers in scarlet uniform, supposed to have died with the parole countersign, "Beauty and booty," upon their lips. This gave great offence to the Englishmen in New York, and they showed their feeling by their grumbling in the city newspapers. Several of the newspapers deprecated Dr. Mac Neven's action and excused it by saying that he was not a native-born American.

The prevailing desire in all was to forgive and forget.

It was without doubt the grandest and most extensive illumination and celebration that has ever occurred in America.

CHAPTER LV.

Terms of the Treaty—Negotiations at Ghent—Congress at Vienna—European Diplomacy—Effect of the Treaty in Europe and America—Origin of Monroe Doctrine—Last Hostile Gun Fired in the War—Last Capture at Sea—President's Address on Disbanding the Army—Dramatic Part by New York City in the War—Concluding Remarks.

THE treaty of peace and the further papers of the negotiation of the treaty were laid before the Senate on February 15th. Up to this time no other official papers relating to the subject had been received from the American commissioners since those that were announced on December 1st, and the contents of them had not yet been made public. The latest negotiations that had been made public were down to date of August 19th, and were publicly announced on October 10th.

The treaty and the negotiations that led to it were considered by the Senate in secret session. When it was ratified by the Senate and announced by the President it was decided that the negotiations that led to it should still be kept secret. They were not made public until several years afterwards.

The terms of the treaty were agreed upon, and it was signed in triplicate by the respective commis-

sioners of the two nations, at Ghent, on 24th December, 1814. It was immediately forwarded to London in the hands of Mr. Baker, secretary to Lord Gambier, and Mr. Carroll, one of the secretaries of the United States commissioners. It was ratified on the 28th December, in London, in the name of the king of England, by the Prince Regent. It was then taken by the same messengers to Portsmouth, England, and they sailed for New York in the British sloop-of-war *Favorite*, on the 2d January, 1815, and after a passage of forty days arrived in New York, as before stated.

After the publication of the treaty, the *Columbian*, the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser* had a series of lengthy articles on the terms of the treaty and the results of the war. The subject was ably and thoroughly handled by them, and show that the causes and results of the war and the treaty were not considered at that time the same as is now usually historically stated and accepted without question by popular assent both in America and in Great Britain.

In this connection should be read "An Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War," by A. J. Dallas, Acting Secretary of War, issued on February 10, 1815, before any account had been received in the United States of the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent.

The *Evening Post* said it was a disgraceful peace. The *Advocate* observed and commented upon this remark. The editor of the *Post* replied that "He never did say the peace was a disgraceful peace to

the nation, but he did say it was so to the *administration.*

The reception of the treaty in each country at that time shows how the popular feelings prevailed about its terms and effect.

The ratified treaty from the United States arrived at London on 13th March. The king's proclamation announcing the peace was dated March 17th.

The peace was announced in Canada by proclamation by Governor Provost and a day of thanksgiving ordered.

The Montreal *Herald*, in speaking of the rejoicings throughout the United States at the return of peace, observed, "What a contrast is exhibited in this country; you scarcely meet a cheerful countenance from one end of the province to the other when you speak of peace."

Great Britain undoubtedly was very much disappointed that the treaty was not more favorable to them. As an example, this may be inferred from the manner in which the peace was officially announced. The usual way the cessation of war was proclaimed, such as the Peace of Amiens and the Treaty at Paris of April 23, 1814, was by heralds in costume starting from St. James' Palace and going into the city of London through the old gateway, carrying a grand display of armorial ensigns and accompanied by a military escort in gay attire of scarlet, black and gold, and bands of music, stopping from time to time on the way at Whitehall, Westminster, Charing Cross, Temple Bar and Guild Hall, to read the king's proclamation of the peace.

After this there were firing of cannon and ringing of bells and grand illuminations of public buildings at night.

Not so in announcing this peace with the United States. All that was done was the reading the king's proclamation at the door of the War Office in Whitehall. Even this was noticed by only one newspaper, the *Courier*. The people scarcely knew of the peace. There was no other ceremony—no firing of cannon, no ringing of bells, no illumination at night or any other demonstration of joy which were shown when a British victory at sea or land occurred in the war. (See ante, Vol. I., p. 320, note.)

It was in fact and effect a mere withdrawal of hostilities on the part of the United States, and Great Britain was to surrender all the conquered territory, and the contending nations were to be restored as near as possible to the condition they were in at the time of the declaration of war.

The possessions and rights of the Indian tribes in America were to be restored by each party as they existed in 1811, prior to hostilities, and they were to cease hostilities.

On the 22d July, 1814, a treaty of peace between the United States and the several tribes of Indians called the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawanees, Senecas and Miamis, and on the 9th August, 1814, another with the Creek nation of Indians had been made. These treaties were not ratified by the United States until after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent.

It may be said here, in passing, that the terms of peace as to the restoration of all territory taken by either party during the war could only apply to the territory of the United States which was then in possession of the enemy. The United States did not then have possession of any British territory. No allusion was made in the treaty to maritime matters, hence they stood same as before the war.

This part of the treaty of Ghent was the same rule that was applied to European nations by the settlement by the congress at Vienna. This action of the congress was principally due to the treaty by the allies at Paris, dated April 23, 1814, and the application of this rule to the American continent and to the war was undoubtedly due to Talleyrand in bringing it up, and was backed by Russia and other powers.

Lord Castlereagh, the British representative, could not do otherwise than accept it as to America. The financial condition of England at that time also had much to do with the desire for peace.

The shipping laws of the United States that had been enacted during the war, particularly that of March 3, 1813, relating to the employment of citizens of the United States on board of the public or private vessels of the United States (ante, Vol. I., p. 411, 412), were now such, with the naturalization laws, that would prevent many of the questions of right of search and nationality of a vessel of the United States, which caused so much trouble previous to the war.

The commissioners said in regard to Talleyrand's movement, before referred to :

" We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which Great Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance."

There were many secret alliances, treaties and agreements made between some of the countries represented in the congress at Vienna. The most important one to the United States was that between England, France and Austria to check Russian aggressions and power. Prussia sided with Russia in the congress.

Russia was the friend of the United States. Great Britain had refused to accept the offer of the United States to allow the Emperor of Russia to act as a mediator to settle the questions between the two countries (ante, p. 94).

Some of the English newspapers gave as a reason for making a peace that as Russia and Prussia appeared at the congress at Vienna to be sticklers for maritime rights, it would be advisable and prudent to detach America from joining that contest.

In a news item from London, dated October 28, 1814, it appeared that a select committee was about to be moved for in the British Parliament to investigate the British marine condition and prospects. The despatch stated : " Particularly in the present political state of the world, when, in addition to the

rising transatlantic navy, such marked and direct jealousy of our maritime ascendancy is evidently evincing itself in *every cabinet of the continent of Europe*, and when, under our very eyes, the various maritime powers of the globe are at this moment ardently straining every nerve to *re-establish their marine*, in order to dispute with us the trident of the ocean, and to force on us their own construction of public maritime law."

Maritime law as construed by Great Britain gave rise to the armed alliance of the Northern powers of Europe against Great Britain in 1780 and in 1800, and was the same as claimed by the United States against Great Britain as one of the causes of the war of 1812 (Wheaton's History Law of Nations, p. 585).

Some of the smaller kingdoms in Europe and the Swiss and Genoese Republics were not admitted to the conference in the congress at Vienna, but were in attendance at Vienna, and had their interests attended to by such of their more successful neighbors as were disposed to support them.

The United States had the sympathy of every cabinet in Europe. While the congress at Vienna may have been mainly instrumental in the result of the war in America, the events in 1814 had much to do in the matter.

Mr. Carroll stated that the negotiations lagged until the news of the great victory of Macdonough, which gave a spur to the ministers of England. Mr. Carroll said that the destruction of Washington was a happy event for this country. It united the

whole continent in expressing their abhorrence of such savage warfare. A Paris newspaper went so far as to say that each of their capitals had been in turn in possession of an enemy, but all therein was respected; that Paris was not burnt, because England had not the sole control.

In a speech made by Henry Clay, at Lexington, Ky., on his return to his home, in regard to the treaty, he said: "Had it been made immediately after the treaty of Paris, we should have retired from the contest, believing that we had escaped the severe chastisement with which we were threatened, and that we owed to the generosity and magnanimity of the enemy what we were incapable of commanding by our arms."

When the news of the repulse of the British at Fort Erie and Plattsburg and at Baltimore arrived at Ghent, in October, it had considerable effect upon the negotiations. The British had possession of the district of Maine east of the Penobscot and offered to conclude the treaty on the *uti possidetis.* All the other demands on the part of the British commissioners had been waived, and all the claims on part of the United States had been waived. This was the last and only one upon which the negotiation hung.

The United States commissioners at last stated on 24th October:

"The undersigned can now only repeat those declarations and decline treating upon the basis of *uti possidetis,* or upon any other principle involving a cession of any part of the territory of the United

States. As they have uniformly stated, they can only treat upon the principle of mutual restoration of whatever territory may have been taken by either party. From this principle they cannot recede, and the undersigned, after the repeated declarations of the British plenipotentiaries that Great Britain had no view to acquisition of territory in this negotiation, deem it necessary to add that the utility of its continuance depends on their adherence to this principle."

On the 31st October the British commissioners replied, requesting that the commissioners of the United States submit those specific propositions upon which they were empowered to sign a treaty of peace between the two countries. After a few weeks a proposed treaty was submitted and was formally signed.

It was understood that in case this treaty of Ghent was not satisfactory to both parties, and the boundaries could not be agreed upon, that Austria was to be the umpire to decide upon any differences between the two nations.

Much between the two countries was left open to be further negotiated by a treaty of commerce and navigation and our relations with Canada, which was agreed to be negotiated by the same commissioners at London. It commenced on April 16, 1815. A detail of the negotiations are summarized by the report of the American commissioners accompanying the treaty which was completed and signed by the Prince Regent in London on July 2, 1815, and transmitted to the United States for approval. It

was ratified, and announced by the President's proclamation dated December 22, 1815.

The articles of settlement of European nations was adopted by the congress at Vienna, and is dated June 9, 1815. It was undoubtedly precipitated by the return of Napoleon to France. It was not necessary to allude to the American war in them, as it had terminated by the treaty at Ghent and settled the British possessions on the American continent. The British feeling on this subject prominently appears in their negotiations at Ghent, by note dated September 4, 1814, to the American commissioners.

The proceedings in the congress at Vienna were secret, and have never yet been published in English. It was the era of secret treaties and secret conclaves, in Europe as well as in America. Much diplomacy that effected its action was done outside of it.

The "balance of power" was in Europe, but the European possessions in America were of enough weight to turn the *scale* for peace or war in Europe.

Negotiations with Spain as to the disposition and relations of the territory of the Floridas to the United States had been in progress from time to time previous to the treaty of Ghent, and was not fully disposed of in favor of the United States until it was ceded by Spain several years afterwards. During the war Great Britain laid claim to some of it as against the United States, that claimed it under the Louisiana purchase from France.

It was the treaty at Ghent and the congress at Vienna that firmly planted the roots from which

grew the "Monroe doctrine" as to the limitation of the possessions of European powers upon the American continent. [Monroe's Message, December. 2, 1823.]

The Louisiana purchase had rendered such a stand by the United States a possibility. The congress at Vienna and the treaty of Ghent assured it.

The question as to the boundary line between Canada and the United States under the treaty cannot properly be considered in that connection.

The international conferences at Vienna continued for more than a year, with hundreds of thousands of soldiers under arms, ready to march at command. Fortunate for Europe that it was so up to the agreement of the conference in June, 1815. A few days later they were called upon to fight the last great battle of the wars of the French revolution on the field of Waterloo to enforce the wisdom of that conference. The last hostile gun in those wars heard in Europe was on that battlefield. That battle was the result and the termination of the greatest political convulsion that the world has ever seen.

The congress at Vienna, in the conferences of kingdoms, principalities and powers, will have an effect upon civilization that will endure as long as the world stands.

After the treaty of Ghent had been ratified and proclamation made, there were ships at sea that had yet to fire the last hostile gun in the American war. The last battle at sea was by the *Hornet*, that captured the British man-of-war *Penguin* on 23d March, 1815, and the last hostile gun fired in the war was

from the *Peacock*, when the British vessel *Nautilus* surrendered to her on the 30th June, 1815.

The *Tom Boline* was used by the *Hornet* as a cartel to take the prisoners captured on the *Penguin* into the neutral port of Rio de Janeiro.

These three vessels sailed from New York in January on their last hostile cruise, as stated in a former chapter.

Those who enlisted in United States service during the war were not formally discharged until June 15, 1815, at which time the officers and men were disbanded under general orders dated May 17, 1815, pursuant to act of Congress of 3d March, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. The report of A. J. Dallas, the Acting Secretary of War, to the President of the United States is dated May 12, 1815, relating thereto.

The address to the army by the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, dated May 17th, concludes as follows :

"The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life ; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society in the prosecution of various arts and professions, and all of them, as well as the veteran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the

objects of grateful recollection and constant regard. It is for the American army, now dissolved, to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward. The hope may be respectfully indulged, that the beneficence of the legislative authority will beam upon suffering merit ; an admiring nation will unite the civic with the martial honors which adorn its heroes ; and posterity, in its theme of gratitude, will indiscriminately praise the *protectors* and the *founders* of *American independence.*"

Let us now recall the dramatic incidents that related to New York city in the war. It was here that the *first orders for the ships of war to sail* against the enemy were promulgated. This was the *first port from which they sailed* and these dogs of war were let loose against the enemy. The *first gun fired in that war* was from the *President*, that then sailed from New York city, where she was built in Bergh's shipyard.

The *first private armed British vessel that was captured* in the war was the brig *Dolphin*, captured by the *Essex* on the 9th of July, *that sailed from this port.*

The *first war vessel captured by either side* was the *Alert*, captured by the *Essex* on August 10th.

The *first British flag captured* was carried by the *Alert*, and was *brought into this port and sent from New York* to Washington, where it still remains.

The *last United States war vessel captured* by the enemy was the *President*, in her attempt to run the enemy's blockade of the port of New York.

The *last American flag* that was taken down at the demand of an enemy in that war was on the same occasion.

The *last battle* at sea was by the *Hornet*, that captured the *Penguin*, and the *last hostile gun* fired in the war was by the *Peacock*, when the *Nautilus* surrendered to her on 30th June, 1815. The *Hornet* and the *Peacock* sailed from New York on their last cruise in the war, as before stated.

The British vessel, the *Favorite*, with the flag of truce bearing the British and American envoys, with the *treaty of peace*, first appeared off Sandy Hook, and was permitted to pass the forts in New York Harbor by Gen. Robert Bogardus, a soldier and citizen of New York, and permitted *to land* in New York.

The *news of the treaty of peace* first arrived in New York city, and was known here thirty hours before it was known in Washington.

The *Favorite*, with the treaty ratified by the United States, sailed from New York with it for England.

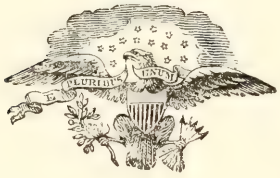
It became the home of Albert Gallatin, one of the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent.

Mr. John L. Lawrence, a lawyer in New York city, was for a time one of the secretaries to the United States negotiators at Ghent. He was city comptroller in 1849.

It was the home of many of the men that took prominent part in that war, the deeds of whom can never be forgotten. It is now consecrated by the graves of many of them.

The narrative of the part taken by New York city in these great events shows that the city then was what she has always been since this continent became inhabited by white men—prominent in everything that pertains to national life and glory in the western hemisphere, with an individuality ever changing, yet ever the same, which custom cannot destroy, but will add lustre to her as time rolls on.

The writer feels a personal gratification in being able to accomplish the foregoing work with so much detail, commenced so long ago, and offers it as a devotional contribution to this attractive city, and the State and nation of which she is a portion.



APPENDIX TO VOLUME II.

NOTE I.

List of City Officers, 1814–1815.

Mayor—De Witt Clinton, to March 20, 1815.

Recorder—Josiah Ogden Hoffman, to April 3, 1815.

Clerk of Common Council—Jacob Morton.

Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Already stated in Vol. I., ante, pp. 424, 425.

Common Council Committee of Defence, from December 13, 1813, to December 13, 1814:

Aldermen Fish, Smith, Mesier and Buckmaster.

Assistant Aldermen Nitchie, Brackett and Tucker.

From December 13, 1814, to December, 1815:

Aldermen, same as previous year.

Assistant Aldermen Mapes, Tucker and Douglass.

(See ante, p. 432.)

City Chamberlain, from 1809 to 1816—Whitehead Fish.

City Comptroller, from 1813 to 1816—Thomas R. Mercein.

NOTE II.

List of Banks and Bank Officers in New York City, 1812–1815.

Bank of New York, July, 1812. Incorporated March, 1791. Renewed in 1811 until 1820. Capital, $950,000. Mathew Clarkson, president; Herman Leroy, Joshua Waddington, John B. Coles, Wynant Van Zandt, Jr., George Turnbull, Robert Bowne, Isaac Lawrence, Rufus King, William Deming, James Lenox, Nehemiah Rogers, Peter P. Goelet, directors; Charles Wilkes, cashier; Gurdon S. Mumford and S. A. Lawrence, directors on part of the State.

July, 1813—Charles King, in place of Rufus King.

July, 1814—Wynant Van Zandt, Jr., out; John Mason, Peter Schermerhorn, Jr., added.

Manhattan Company, July, 1812. Incorporated 1799. Capital, $2,000,000. Henry Remsen, president; Henry Rutgers, William Edgar, De Witt Clinton, George Lewis, Walter Bowne, Isaac Clason, James Fairlie, William Few, Thomas Farmar, John G. Costar, David Gelston, Recorder of City of New York, ex-officio, directors; Samuel Flewwelling, cashier.

July, 1813—Same.

July, 1814—De Witt Clinton out; John Smith, Isaac Clason, Abram R. Lawrence, in.

Merchants' Bank, July, 1812. Incorporated 1805. Capital, $1,400,000. Richard Varick, president; Peter Remsen, John Kane, John Hone, Henry T. Wyckoff, John Taylor, Henry A. Costar, David Lydig, Thomas Storm, Benj. G. Minturn, James

Roosevelt, Peter J. Munroe, the Tre rer of the State -officio, directors; Lynde Catli , cashier.

Ju 1813—Same.

July, 1814—Same.

Mechanics' Bank, July, 1812. Incorporated 1810. Capital, $1,500,000; in 1811 increased to $2,000,000. John Slidel, president; Anthony Steenback, Francis Cooper, Gabriel Furman, George Warner, Stephen Allen, Jacob Sherrid, John R. Murray, Jonathan Lawrence, Jr., Samuel Hicks, Jacob Lorillard, ex-officio John S. Roulet, Andrew Morris and Divie Bethune, directors; Hector Craig and John Van Beuren, on part of the State; Whitehead Fish, cashier.

July, 1813—Same.

July, 1814—Same.

Union Bank, July, 1812. Incorporated 1811. Capital, $1,800,000. Amasa Jackson, president; Elias Kane, James Heard, John B. Murray, Corns. Dubois, Andrew Foster, Joseph Strong, Sylvester Robinson, Allen Shepherd, James Thomson, David Dunham, directors; John Low, cashier.

July, 1813—John B. Murray, Corns. Dubois, out; William Osborn, Louis Lorne, Nath. Richards, in their place.

July, 1814—Same.

New York Manufacturing Co. (*Phœnix Bank*), July, 1813. Incorporated 1812. Capital, $1,200,000. Ebenezer Burrill, president; David T. Green, cashier; Abraham Bussing, Reuben Crump, Noyes Darling, George Fitch, David S. Jones, John King, Jr., Isaac Marquand, Silvanus Miller, Anthony Post, John L. Van Kleeck, Thaddeus B. Wakeman,

Samuel Whittemore, Eliphalet Williams, directors; William Smith, on part of the State.

July, 1814—Same.

City Bank, July, 1813. Incorporated 1812. Capital, $2,000,000. Samuel Osgood, president; G. B. Vroom, cashier; Abraham Bloodgood, William Cutting, Benjamin Bailey, Isaac Pierson, Henry Fanning, William Furman, Samuel Tooker, Grove Wright, Ichabod Prall, John Swartwout, Peter Stagg, William Irving, John L. Norton, Jasper Ward, directors.

July, 1814—William Few, president; G. B. Vroom, cashier; directors, same.

Bank of America. Incorporated 1812. Capital, nominal, $6,000,000; reduced to $4,000,000 March, 1813. Oliver Wolcott, president; Jonathan Burrall, cashier; Theodorus Bailey, Oliver Wolcott, Steven Whitney, W. Bayard, J. T. Lawrence, A. Gracie, A. Smith, J. T. Champlin, P. G. Hildreth, G. Griswold, J. De Peyster, G. Newbold, Q. Buckley, P. Hone, John O. Hoffman, A. Barker, P. Fish, H. Post, Jr., directors.

July, 1814—William Bayard, president.

NOTE III.

(Ante, p. 428.)

LIST OF CITY TAXPAYERS UPON PERSONAL PROPERTY ON $5,000 AND OVER IN VALUE, IN 1815 AND IN 1820.

The following are the names of the residents in New York city that were assessed on $5,000 and over for local taxation upon personal property, in Janu-

ary, 1815, after deducting their debts. The property consisted of all State and Government stock and bonds and shares in private corporations, and were taxed accordingly (see ante, p. 429):

NAME.	VALUATION.		NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.		1815.	1820.
A			Baldwin, Jessie. ..	$10,000	
Abbot, Robert.	$10,000		Baneker, Widow..	5,000	
Abeel. Garret B... .	30,000		Banks, George T...		$7,000
Abrams, Jacob (Estate of)		$12.000	Bardin, Edward....	10.000	
Adams, John.....	70,000	20,000	Barhen, James	13,000	
Adee, David.....	20,000	25,000	Barker, Benjamin G	5,000	
Adee, William.....	14,000	12,000	Barker, Jacob.....	150,000	
Agnew, John.....	6,000		Barker, James		12,000
Aird, John.....		8,000	Barker, Stephen....	6,000	
Allen, Capt. F.....		10,000	Barker, William...	5,000	
Allen, Stephen.....	15,000		Barkhorne, William.		5,000
Allen, Thomas.....		5,000	Barton, E		
Allin, Moses.....		10,000	Bassett, Widow.....	8,700	
Alley, Saul		10,000	Bates, Frederick G.		50,000
Ames, Charles.....	8,000		Bayard, Robert.....		30,000
Amos, Richard.....	5 500		Bayard, William ...	100,000	70,000
Anderson, Elbert....	20,000		Bayard, William, Jr.		10,000
Andrews, David.....		5,000	Bazen, Thomas. .		6,000
Anthon, John	8,000	10 000	Beekman, Henry...	25,000	18,000
Anthony, Widow....		15,000	Beekman, James..		10,000
Arcularius, George	8.000	25,000	Beekman, John.....	8,000	
Arcularius, Philip G.	7 000	7,000	Beekman, Step'n D.	30,000	25 000
Arden, James.....	10,000		Bers. J. D.....		10,000
Arden, Susan.....		10,000	Bell, James L.....		10,000
Arden, Thomas.....	10,000		Bell, William.....	10,000	
Ashfield, John.....	6,000		Belson, Richard....	6,000	
Ashfield, Widow....		5,000	Benedict, James....	7,000	10,000
Aspinwall, Gulian...	30,000		Bennett, James.....	8,500	
Aspinwall, John.....	19,000	12,000	Benson, Lawrence..	10,000	5,000
Aspinwall, John M.		5,000	Benson, Robert.....	15,000	12,000
Asten, John.....	8,000	6.000	Benson, Robert, Jr.		6,000
Astor, John Jacob...	150,000	400,000	Benson, Sampson ..	15,000	17,000
Auchincloss, H	5,000	5,000	Benson, Sampson, Jr.....	45,000	
Austin, Archibald...	10,000		Berger, Doctor.....		5,000
Austin, Daniel.....		6,000	Betts, Samuel.....		5,500
Austin, David	20,000		Bethune, Divie.....		30,000
Austin, George.....	30,000		Bingham, John.....	6,000	
Avery, John S.....	10,000	12,000	Bininger, Abraham	10,000	10,000
B			Bininger, Jacob....		5,000
			Bishop, Ezekial	5,700	
Backus, W. G.....		10,000	Black, Richard.....	20,000	
Baher, David	6,000		Black, Mrs.....		8,000
Bailey, Benjamin....	37,000	25,000	Blackwell, Joseph.	40,000	20,000
Bailey, Floyd S.....	8.000	5,000	Blackwell, Wm. D..	10,000	
Bailey, James.....	11,000	5,000	Blake, Robert.....	5,000	
Bailey, John (Estate of)	20,000		Bloodgood, Abra'm.	10,000	9,000
Bailey, Theodorus...		5,000	Bloodgood, John...	5,000	10,000
Bailey, Thomas	10.000		Bloodgood, Thos.	5.000	10,000
Bailey, William.....	15.000		Blossom, Benjamin.	5,000	
Baldwin, Charles....	10,000	10.000	Boardman, Daniel..	15,000	50,000
			Boarrum, Henry...	8.000	

NAME.	VALUATION.		NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.		1815.	1820.
Bogardus, Robert...	$10,000	$5,000	Bryan William.....	$15,000	$10,000
Bogart, Jacobus (estate of).....	80,000		Buchanan, George..	10,000	20,000
Bogart, James.....	20,000	40,000	Buchanan, Thomas.	50,000	
Bogart, John.....	25,000		Buchanan, Mrs. Thomas.		20,000
Bogart, John G.....	5,000		Buck, Gurdon.....	30,000	20 000
Bogert, James.....	31,000	15,000	Buckley, James.....	6,000	6,000
Boggs, James.....	8,000	20,000	Buckley. Thomas...	20,000	
Bolton, Curtis.....		55,000	Buckmaster, George	5,000	
Bolton. John.....		15,000	Bulkley, Horace W.	5.000	
Bond, Royal.....	15,000		Bulkley, John.....	10,000	
Bonnett, Peter.....	10,000	9,000	Bull, Frederick.....		5,000
Bonsoll, John.....	7,000		Bull, William.....		5,000
Bool, Henry W.....	12,000	8,000	Bullus, Doctor J.....	10,000	
Boorman, James....	5,000	20,000	Buloid, Robert.....	10,000	15,000
Bosregard, Fidell....	5,000		Bun, Isaac.....	5,000	
Bostwick, Charles...	6,000		Burger, Ely.....	5,000	
Bouchard, J.....		10,000	Burgess, William....		5,000
Bowen, George.....	6,000		Burrowes, Jeremiah	5,000	
Bowen, John.....	8,000		Burtus, James A....		6,500
Bowie, Daniel.....	5,000	5,000	Butler, Amos.....		5,000
Bowne, Walter.....	10,000	10,000	Butler. Benjamin...	10,000	
Boyd, David H.....	10,000		Byers, James.....		20,000
Boyd, James.....	12,000		Byers. John.....	10,000	
Boyd, James R.....	10,000	9,000	Byrnes, Thomas L..	15,000	30,000
Boyd, William.....	6,000	8,000			
Bradford, Jacob.....	5,000		C		
Bradford, William..	10,000	5,000	Cairns, William.....	50,000	30,000
Bradhurst, John M..	25,000		Callender, Thomas..	10,000	10,000
Bradish, L.....	20,000		Cambreleng, Step'n.		5,000
Brasier, Philip.....	10,000		Campbell, Samuel...	30,000	15,000
Breath, John.....	10,000		Canove.....	5,000	
Bremner, Benjamin.	15,000		Cargill, David.....	10,000	10,000
Brevoort, Henry....		10,000	Cavmeion, Joseph..		8,000
Brinckerhoff, Abraham.....	5 ,000	60,000	Carow, Isaac.....	35,000	20,000
Brinckerhoff, Abraham.....	25,000	17,000	Carter, George.....	8,000	
Brinckerhoff, Elbert		5,000	Carter, Robert.....	6,000	
Brinckerhoff, George	10,000		Carter. Samuel.....	5,000	5,000
Brinckerhoff, James L.....	5,000	5,000	Cary, Henry.....	5,000	10,000
Brinckerhoff, Widow	10,000		Case, Joseph..	40,000	
Brittain, Stephen T.	5.000	5.000	Catlin, Lynde.....	36,000	10,000
Bronson, Isaac.....	50,000	50.000	Cauldwell. John.....	6,000	
Broom, Mrs.....	10,000	10,000	Chambers, John....	5,000	5,000
Brown, Adam.....	15,000		Chapman, William..	10,000	
Brown, John.....	10,000		Charlton, Mary.....	10,000	
Brown, Noah.....	15,000		Charter, George.....	5,000	
Brown, Richard M..	10,000		Chase, Borden.....	10,000	10,000
Brown, Robert.....	20,000	20,000	Chatterton, Thomas	5,000	
Brown, Thomas.....	7,000		Chauncey, Commodore.....		30,000
Browne, Charles.....	7,000		Cheesboro, Robert..	20,000	
Bruce, Archibald....	5,000		Chester, Thomas L.		5,000
Bruen, J.....	30,000		Chester, William....		10,000
Bruen, Mathias.....	20,000		Chesterman, James.	5,500	
Brunelle, Frederick.	10 000		Cheviot, Henry.....	5,000	
Brunn, Andrew.....	5,000		Chew, R. (Mechanics' Hall).....		5,000
Bryan. James.....	10.000	10,000	Child, Evander.....	5,000	
			Child, Francis.....	12,000	9,000

NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.
Childs, Abraham....	$12,000	
Chrystie, James.....	5,000	
Chrystie, James M..	5,000	
Chrystie, Thomas...	5,000	
Clapp, John.....	25,000	$16,000
Clapp, William.....	10,000	
Clark, Alexander....	5,000	5,000
Clark, Jacob B.....		5,000
Clark, John.....	20,000	25,000
Clarke, Thomas L...	7,000	
Clarkson, David M. (Estate of).....	5,000	
Clarkson, Matthew..	30,000	15,000
Clarkson, Sylvanus.	12,000	12,000
Clarkson, Thomas L.	25,000	20,000
Clarkson, Widow....	10,000	8,000
Clendening, John...	120,000	100,000
Clendening, John L.		5,000
Clinton, DeWitt...	5,000	
Clynch, Jacob.....	11,000	5,000
Cochran, Philip.....	7,000	
Cock, Dr. Thomas...		10,000
Cock, Townsend.....	5,000	
Coddington, John J.	20,000	15,000
Coe, Aaron.....	10,000	
Coit, Elisha.....	14,000	
Coit, Leonard.....	5,000	
Coit, Levi.....	5,000	
Colden, C. D.....	15,000	15,000
Coles, Benjamin A..	20,000	20 000
Coles, Francis M....	15,000	
Coles, John B.....	25,000	10,000
Coles, William F....		7,000
Collins, Isaac.....	15,000	
Collins, Joshua.....		5,000
Collins, Stacy.....		5,000
Collins, Thomas.....	6,000	
Collister, Thomas...	6,000	7,000
Colton, Widow.....	7,000	
Colvill, Cornelius....	8,000	
Colvill, James.....	30,000	
Colvill, John.....	100,000	25,000
Comstock, Job.....		5,000
Comstock, Nathan..	5,000	5,000
Comte, Bruno.....	7,000	
Concklin, James....	15,000	
Cooper, Francis.....	15,000	15,000
Corlies, Benjamin...	14,000	15,000
Corlies, Jacob.....		10,000
Cornell, Elijah.....	10,000	
Cornell, Joseph.....	6,000	
Cornell, Robert C...	20,000	7,500
Cromwell, James...		8,000
Corse, Israel.....	35,000	18,000
Coster, Henry A. (Estate of).....	200,000	500,000
Coster, John G.....	180,000	300,000
Cotheal, Henry.....	5,000	
Couch, William.....		10,000
Craft, John P.....	$16,000	
Craig, John.....	5,000	$5,000
Craig, William.....	5,000	5,000
Crane, Benjamin....	5,000	
Cranston, Alexander	15,000	
Crany, Edward.....		5,000
Crany, John S.....	10,000	7,000
Crany, Peter.....	20,000	15,000
Cr cheron, Jacob...	12,000	7,000
Cruger, Henry W...	5,000	
Cruger, Peter.....	10,000	
Cunningham, Richard	10,000	5,000
Curtenius, Peter....	30,000	
Curtis, Lewis.....		5,000
D		
Dally, Philip.....	5,000	
Darling, Thomas....	8,000	8,000
Dash, Daniel B.....		5,000
Dash, John B.....	30,000	25,000
Dauberry, L. S.....	5,000	
Davis, George.....	5,000	
Davis, Matthew L...	30,000	
Davis, William.....	5,000	
Day, John.....		5,000
Dean, William.....	5,000	
De Forest, Benjamin	40,000	20,000
De Forest, L.....		5,000
De Groot, H.....		5,000
Delaney, John.....	5,000	
Delapierre, D.....	5,000	5,000
Delaplaine, John F..	15,000	6,000
Delongarmain, L....	15,000	
Delongarmain, N. F.	15,000	
De Milt, Benjamin..		10,000
Denning, William...	20 000	
De Peyster, Frederick	40,000	6,000
De Peyster, Widow..	5,000	5,000
De Rham, H. C.....		50.000
De Russy, Thomas..		5,000
De Wolf, James.....		15,000
Dey, Anthony.....	24,000	
Deyas, Jo L.....		5,000
Dickinson, Charles..	30,000	10,000
Dickey, Robert.....	20.000	10,000
Diederick, George...	8.000	
Diederick, John F...	5,000	
Disbrow, John.....		6,000
Disosway, Mark.....	6,000	5,000
Dobbin, James.....	6.500	
Dodge, William.....	6,000	
Douglass, Mrs. M....	60.000	100,000
Doyle, Dennis H....	6,000	
Drake, Jacob.....	20,000	10,000
Drake, John.....	15,000	
Drake, Widow.....	19,000	6,000
Dret, Joshua.....		10,000
Du Bois, Cornelius..	30,000	25,000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Duffee, Hosea	$8,000	
Dummer, George	7,500	$9 000
Dunham, David	45,000	50,000
Dunlap, James	15,000	
Durand, James B	30,000	
Durand, John B	20,000	
Duvall, Joseph	10,000	5.000
Duvall, William	10,000	5,000
Duyckinck, Evert	14,000	15,000
E		
Eagle, Henry		5,000
Ebbetts, John	10,000	
Eckford, Henry	30,000	50,000
Eddy, Thomas		8.000
Edgar, William	200,000	140.000
Edgar, William N	20,000	30,000
Ellison, Thomas		30,000
Ellison, William	10,000	
Elmendorph. Edmond		5,000
Elsworth, Erastus		5,000
Ely, Elisha	15,000	5.000
Emmett, Thomas A.	5.000	10,000
Engelhart, George		5,000
Englis, John		10,000
Everingham, Gilbert	10,000	10,000
F		
Fairly, James	8.000	
Falls, Alexander	12,000	
Fardon, Abraham	5,000	
Farmer, Thomas	25,000	12,000
Farquar, James		8,000
Farrier, Widow	10,000	7,000
Ferris, Benjamin	6,000	
Ferris, Samuel	5,000	
Ferris, Mrs		5,000
Few, Col		13,000
Field, Moses	16,000	
Fields. Hickson W	5,000	
Fields, Richard T	5,000	
Fillott, William	15,000	
Fish, Nicholas	7,500	7,500
Fish, Preserved	10.000	10,000
Fish, Whitehead	6,000	
Flack, John		25,000
Flandin, P	5,000	
Floyd, Samuel		10,000
Foster, Andrew	30,000	20,000
Foulkes, Joseph		15,000
Fowler, Theodore	20,000	
Fox, Daniel		12,000
Fox, George		5,000
Fox, William W	30,000	
Frost, Leonard	5,000	
Fulton, Harriet	30,000	6,000
Furman, Gabel	10.000	
Furman, Howard	8.000	5.000
Furman, Richard	$5,000	
Furman, William J.	8,000	
G		
Gaillard, Joseph	9,000	
Gallagher, George	10,000	
Gamage, Amory	10,000	
Gantley, Daniel	20,000	$25,000
Gardner, David	5,000	
Gardner, John	45,000	
Gardner, J. (executor)		40,000
Gardner, Thomas	60,000	
Garner, Frederick	10,000	
Garniss, Thomas W.		5,000
Gassner, John	10,000	16,000
Gebbard, Frederick	30,000	30,000
Gedney, Samuel	25,000	
Gelston, David	40,000	40,000
Gelston, Maltby	10,000	15,000
Gerardt, Mrs		5,000
Giel, John Q	5,000	
Gilbert, Garret	5,000	
Gilford, Samuel	20,000	15,000
Gilford, Samuel Q	15 000	15,000
Gill, Robert	10,000	7,000
Gillender, James	5,000	
Gillespie, David		8,000
Gillespie, George	10,000	
Gillies, D. G	15,000	
Giraud, Jacob P	30,000	20,000
Givin, Robert		5,000
Glass, Alexander S	5.000	
Glover, John I	150,000	
Glover, John Q		5,000
Goelet, Peter P	50,000	60,000
Goelet, Robert R	10.000	
Goelet, Stephen	5,000	
Goelet, Thomas B	7,000	
Goodhue, Jonathan	10,000	12,000
Goodman, John A		8,000
Goodwin, Sauvin	20.000	
Goodwin, Thomas	10,000	
Gordon, Charles W	5.000	
Gottsberger, H. P	10,000	
Gouverneur, Mrs		15,000
Gouverneur, Nicholas	5,000	
Gouverneur, William	15,000	
Goyon	30,000	
Gracie, Archibald	60.000	20,000
Gracie, J	10,000	
Gracie, William		5,000
Graham, John	50,000	20.000
Grant, John	8,000	
Graves, John B	20,000	10,000
Graydon, Mrs. L		5,000
Green, Mary	10,000	
Greenleaf, Ann		10,000

NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.
Greenway, Edward.		$5,000
Greenwood, John...	$5,000	
Griffin, George.....		5,000
Griffith, Nathaniel C.	20 000	10,000
Grigg, John.....	7,000	
Grim, David.....	5,000	5,000
Griscom, John.....	6 000	
Griswold, George...	40,000	22.000
Griswold, John.....	6,000	
Griswold, Nathaniel L.....	60,000	10,000
Guion, John J.....	5,000	
H		
Hadden, David.....	10,000	20,000
Haggerty, John.....	40,000	25,000
Haight, B. & H.....	40.000	20,000
Haight, David L....	35,000	
Haines, Edmund		10,000
Hall, Daniel.....	6,000	
Hall, James.....	10,000	
Hallet, Abraham S..	10.000	
Halliday, Robert....	30,000	
Halstead, Ezekiel...		5,000
Halsted, William....	10,000	
Hamilton, James F..	30,000	8,000
Hamlind, A. P.....	10,000	
Hammersley, Andrew.....	10.000	10,000
Hammersley, Lewis.	15,000	15,000
Hammersley, Thomas.....	15 000	15,000
Hankerson, Andrew C.....	5,000	
Hardenbrook, A.....		5,000
Hardenbrook, John W.....	12,000	10,000
Hardenbrook, William.....	5,500	
Harmony, Peter.....	30.000	55,000
Harnet, Jonathan...	7,000	
Harper, Samuel B..	10,000	5,500
Harral, G.....		5,000
Harrison, Jabez.....	8,000	
Harrison, Richard..	30,000	30,000
Hart, Eli.....		5,000
Hart, Peter G.....	20,000	30,000
Hartman, Lewis....	8,000	
Harvey, Thomas....	10,000	
Haskett, Joseph.....	8,000	
Hathaway, Stephen.	40,000	
Hathorne, John.....	5,000	
Havens, G.....		5,000
Havens, Henry.....	8,000	
Havens, Phileus.....	15,000	
Havens, R.....		5,000
Haviland, John.....	7,000	
Hawes, Peter.....	10,000	6,500
Hawkes, H. A. A....	10,000	

NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.
Haydock, William..	$5,000	
Haywood, William..	15,000	
Hazard, Thomas....		$20,000
Heard, James.....	40,000	
Heevey, Cornelius..		20,000
Hegeman, Adrian...	5,500	
Hegeman, Peter.....	5,000	5,000
Heiser, Mrs.....		7,500
Henderson, William.	10.000	
Hendricks, Herman.	60,000	80,000
Hewitt, Thomas.....	5 000	5,000
Heyer, Isaac.....	25,000	20,000
Hicks, Robert.....		8,000
Hicks, Samuel.....	70,000	50,000
Hicks, Silas.....	8,000	10,000
Hicks, Willet.....		10,000
Higgins, Abner.....	10,000	
Hill, William.....	20,000	
Hillyer, William....	10.000	
Hinsdale, Horace...	5,000	
Hodgkinson, Thomas.....	5,000	
Holden, H.....		10 000
Holmes, Eldad.....	20.00	5,000
Holmes, William B..	6.000	
Holt, Stephen.....	6,000	
Hone, John.....	160,000	60.000
Hone, John, Jr.....		10,000
Hone, Philip.....	60 000	60,000
Hopkins, Caleb.....	5,000	
Hopkins, Richard...	5,000	5,000
Hopkins, William...	5.500	
Horsefield, Israel....	6,000	
Horton, Caleb.....	20,00	10,000
Horton, Thomas....	5,000	
Hoosack, Alexander.	5,000	
Hoosack, Alexander, Jr.....	5,000	5,000
Houseman, Jacob...	10,000	9,000
Howard William....	15.000	35,000
Howell, William....	25.000	5,000
Howland, G. G.....	12,000	20,000
Howland, John H...	15,000	25,000
Howland, Samuel...		5,000
Hoyt, Gould.....		20,000
Hubbard, David G..	50,000	20,000
Hubbard, Henry....	8,000	
Hubbell, Anson.....	8.000	
Hull, Wager.....	5,000	5,000
Humphry, Elijah...	15,000	
Hunter, Robert.....	10.000	5,000
Hustan, Benjamin...	10.000	13,000
Hutton, Timothy....	5,000	
Hyde, James N.....	6,000	
Hyde, John E.....	5,000	5,000
Hyer, Garret.....	50,000	
Hyslop, John.....	7,000	
Hyslop, Robert.....		5,000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820	NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
I			King, John A.....	$7,000	
Imlay, William H...	$10.000		King, William.....	5,000	
Ingelhart, G.....	5,000		King & Mead.....	10,000	
Inslie, Robert.....	15,000		Kingsland, Richard.	15,000	
Ireland, William H..	8,000	$5,000	Kip, Isaac L.....	10,000	$10.000
Irving, Ebenezer....	25,000		Kip, Luke.....		5.000
Irving, John Y.....		15,000	Kissam, Benjamin T.		6,000
Irving, William.....		8,000	Kissam, Daniel.....		5,000
J			Kissam, Richard S..	9.000	15,000
Jacobs, Hannah.....	15,000		Kneeland, Henry....	40,000	
Jacobs, Henry.....	8,000		Knox, Thomas.....	7,500	16.000
Jacobs, Henry.....	5,000		Kopler, John.....		8,000
Jacobs, Philip.....	10,000		Kopman, Lewis.....	5,000	
Jackson, Alex. G....	8,000	5,000	L		
Jackson, Amasa....	20,000	10,000	La Count, John.....	10,000	
Jackson, Henry.....	5,000	5,000	Laight, Edward W..		8,000
Jacques, John D....	5,000		Laing, Hugh.....		10,000
Jagger, Jehiel.....	16,000		Lamar, John.....		8,000
Jarvis, James.....	8,000	8,000	Lamb, Lem.....	7,500	
Jauncey, William...		120,000	Lambert, David R..	30,000	20,000
Jenkins, Sylvanus F.	40,000		Lambert, Henry....	5,000	
Jenkins, Widow.....		20,000	Lambert, James....		6.000
Johnson, Charles....	5,000		Lang, William.....		5,000
Johnson, John.....	14,000	10,000	Larue, Lewis.....	40,000	25,000
Johnson, John.....		5,000	La Tourette, James.		5,000
Johnston, David....	7,000	9,000	Laurie, George.....		5,000
Johnston, George...	10,000		Laurie, John.....		5,000
Johnston, John C....	10,000		Laverty, Henry.....	50,000	20,000
Johnston, William M		5,000	Lawrence, Augus-		
Jones, Edward R....	10,000	10,000	tine H.....	60,000	30,000
Jones, Eleanor.....	10,000	10,000	Lawrence, H. H.....		5,600
Jones, Isaac.....	25,000	20,000			Est. of
Jones, Isaac, Jr.....		7,000	Lawrence, John.....	18 000	8,000
Jones, James T.....	8,000	5,000	Lawrence, John B..	30,000	15,000
Jones, John.....	10,000	5,000	Lawrence, John F...	10,000	5,000
Jones, Joshua.....	50,000	60,000	Lawrence, John H..	15,000	10 000
Jones, Margaret.....	20.000	20 000	Lawrence, J. T.....		15,000
Jones, Peter.....	10,000	10,000	Lawrence, Richard R.	25,000	25,000
Jones, Samuel.....	10,000	5,000	Lawrence, Samuel A.	6 000	
		Est. of	Lawrence, Thomas..	30,000	15,000
Jones, William.....	8,000	5,000	Lawrence, William.	50,000	50,000
Judah, Moses.....	15,000		Lawrence, William.	5,000	
K			Layer, John (Est. of)		5,000
Kade, John.....	100,000		Leake, John G.....	40,000	50,000
Keese, John D.....		10,000	Leavenworth, Mrs..	10,000	5,000
Kelly, Robert.....	10,000	10,000	Leavenworth, Na-		
Kemp, John.....	20,000	16,000	thaniel.....		10,000
Kennedy, David.....		10,000	Le Briton, Widow...		6,000
Kennedy, Duncan...		10,000	Lebrun, Widow.....	5,000	
Kenney, Patrick....	7,500		Lee, Gideon.....	20,000	10,000
Kermit, Henry.....	5,000	5,000	Leggett, Samuel....	50,000	50,000
Kermit, Mrs.....		5,000	Leggett, Thomas H.	30,000	6,000
Kermit, William....	25,000		Leggett, William....	10,000	
Kibber, Isaac.....	15,000		Lenox, Robert.....	200,000	160,000
Kimberly, David....	5,000		Lenox, James.....	50,000	
King, Charles.....		5 000	Leonard, John.....	8,000	5,000
King, Elisha W.....		5.000	Leroy, Herman.....	6,000	80,000
			Le Roy, Robert.....	40,000	40,000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Levy, Jacob	$30,000	$20,000
Levy, Solomon		5,000
Lewis, George	14,000	
Lewis, Francis	15,000	
Lewis, Mrs.		5,000
L'Hommedieu, N.	5,000	
Lippincott, William.	5,000	5,000
Little, Eliphalet	25,000	
Little, Harris	6,000	
Little, Jonathan	30,000	25,000
Livingston, Brockholst	30,000	30,000
Livingston, Cornelia	20,000	
Livingston, Daniel	15,000	
Livingston, John R.	50,000	
Livingston, Mrs. P.		15,000
Livingston, Robert L.	5,000	30,000
Livingston, Thomas E.		5,000
Livingston, Mrs. Walter		5,000
Lockman, Samuel	6,000	
Loines, James	5,000	
Lord, B.		5,000
Lord, Rufus	25,000	10,000
Lord, Silas	12,000	13,000
Lorillard, Jacob	60,000	
Lott, Abraham	5,000	
Lott, Henry	7,000	
Lovell, Capt. James.		10,000
Lovell, Thomas	10,000	
Low, John	9,000	
Low, Nicholas	40,000	20,000
Loyd, Joseph	9,000	5,000
Ludlow, Gulian	20,000	20,000
Ludlow, Mary	10,000	5,000
Ludlow, Mrs.		5,000
Ludlow, Mrs. C.		5,000
Ludlow, Thomas	10,000	6,000
Ludlow, William C.	10 000	10,000
Luff, John N.	7,500	5,000
Lutson, Arthur		20,000
Lyde, Andrew B.	5,000	
Lyde, Edward		8,000
Lyde, Elizabeth	30,000	
Lyde, E.		5,000
Lynch, Dominick	10,000	5,000
Lyon, David	10,000	7,000
Lyon, David S.	5,000	
M		
Mainholt, George	8,000	
Maitland, Robert	25,000	
Malcolmb, Donald.	5,000	
Malcolmb, William.	10,000	
Malleby, Francis	5,000	
Mallow, Jeremiah	5,000	5,000
Manley, John	5,000	
Maun, Asa	7,000	7 000
Manning, Elizabeth.	$15,000	$5,000
Mansfield, Widow	15,000	
Marea, John B.		5,000
Mark, Asher	20,000	
Mark, Jacob	15,000	5,000
Mark, Lewis	5,000	
Marechalk, Widow.		10,000
Marsh, John C.	6,000	
Marsh, Samuel	10,000	5 000
Marshall, Benjamin.	20,000	5,000
Marshall, Samuel	5,000	
Mason, James	5,000	
Mason, John	60,000	
Mason, Paris	5,500	
Maurice, James	6,000	
Mezzinghi, Dominick	12,000	
McAdam, Ann	30,000	20,000
McBride, James	30,000	15,000
McBride, James	5,000	
McCarthy, Dennis	6,000	
McCarty, Charles		6,000
McComb, John	10 000	8,000
McComb, Robert	30 000	
McCormick, Daniel.	40,000	25,000
McCormick, Hugh.	5,000	5,000
McCoun, Samuel		6,000
McCurdy, James	6,000	
McDermott, Robert.		5,000
McEvers, Charles	9,000	9,000
McEvers, G.		5,000
McFarland	30,000	30,000
McGee, James	20 000	15,000
McGown, Andrew	10 000	10,000
McGrath, Michael		10,000
McGregor, John	10,000	15,000
McKay, George	5,000	
McKie, John	10,000	
McKinne, Joseph P.	20,000	
McKnight, Doctor		5,000
McLeod, William	50,000	
McVicar, Anthony.	10,000	
McVicar, Nathan	8,000	
Mead, Abraham B.		7,000
Meeker, Samuel	5,000	
Meinele, James		5,000
Merealin, Anthony.	5,000	
Mercein, Thomas R.	5,000	
Merkel, Frederick	5,000	
Merritt, Benjamin.	5,000	5,000
Merritt, Michael	8,000	
Mesar, Peter	5,000	
Metcalf, George	5,500	
Mildeburger, Christopher	7,500	
Miller, Charles	5,000	
Miller, Charles	14,500	
Miller, John B.		10,000
Miller, Thomas	5,000	
Millner, J. K.	30.000	15 000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.	NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Minard, Isaac.....	$7,000	$6,000	Nichols, Edward H..	$35,000	$40,000
Mitchell, Samuel L..	5,000	5,000	Nichols, Francis H..	25,000	10,000
Mitchell, W.....		5,000	Nichols, H. W.....		5,000
Molenaer, W. (Estate of).....		7,000	Nichols, Perkin.....	7,000	
			Nixon, R.....		10,000
Mollan, Stewart.....	5,000		Nixon, Thomas.....	20,000	25,000
Monroe, Peter Jay..	20 000		Norton, John L.....		5,000
Moore, Amos.....	8,000		Norsworthy, Samuel	15,000	
Moore, Blose.....	30,000		Norwood, A S.....	30.000	
Moore, Baltus.....	5,000		Nostrand, Timothy.	14,000	
Moore, B.....		50,000	Nuter, Volatine.....	5,000	
Moore, Clement C...		17,000			
Moore, Doctor.....		10 000	O		
Moore, Thomas D...		5,000	Oakey, James.....	5,000	
Morgan, John T.....	6,000		Oakey, Charles.....		5 000
Morris, Andrew.....	60,000		Ogden, Abraham....	10.000	
Morris, Thomas.....	5,000		Ogden, Abraham....	15,000	
Morris, Thomas.....	45,000		Ogden, Albert.....	5,000	
Morrison, John C...		10,000	Ogden, Charles L...	5,000	
Morrison, J.....		10.000	Ogden, David B.....	5,000	
Mott, Henry.....		12,000	Ogden, Jonathan....	85.000	
Mott, Jacob.....	7,500		Ogden, Jonathan....	25.000	20,000
Mott, Jacob.....	5,000		Ogilvie, Alexander..	5,000	
Mott, John.....	13,000	10,000	Olmsted, Francis....		5.000
Mott, John.....	7,000		Onderdonk, Andrew.		5,000
Mott, Dr. V.....	12.000	10,000	Oothout, Catharine.		25,000
Mott, William.....	13,000		Oothout, John.....	44,000	
Mott, William F.....		12,500	Oothout, Mrs.....	40,000	25.000
Mott, William W....	9.000		Oothout, T.....		11,000
Mott, Willett.....	5,000		Ordrounaux, John..		10,000
Mount, Robert.....	6,000		Osborne, Charles....	10,000	5,000
Mowatt, John.....	6,000	6,000	Osborne, William...		5,000
Mowatt, John J.....	60,000	40,000	Overing, Henry.....		70,000
Muller, R. F.....	8,000				
Munson, John.....	10,000	10,000	P		
Murray, Hannah J..	50,000		Palmer, Amos.....	15,000	
Murray, James B...		5,000	Palmer, John J.....	20,000	8,000
Murray, John J.....	20,000		Parton, Francis.....	5.000	5,000
Murray, John B.....	25,000		Parton, Henry.....	10 000	8,000
Murray, Lindley....	5,000		Parton, Mrs.....	5,000	
Murray, Mary and Hannah	50,000		Parish, Henry.....	5.000	5,000
			Parker, Benjamin...	5,000	
Murray, Mrs.....		5,000	Parks, Catharine....		5,000
Murray, Robert.....	7,000	5,000	Parsons, Samuel....	35,500	
Musgrove, Thomas..	10,000	6,000	Patrick, John.....		5,000
Myer, George.....	35,000		Patterson, J. B.....	8,000	
Myer, Peter.....		5,000	Paulding, Nathaniel.	10 000	5,000
			Paulding, William..	28.000	
N			Pearsall, Robert....	10.000	
Neilson, William, Jr	15,000		Pearsall, Thomas...	30,000	
Nelson, James.....		5,000	Pearson, Isaac G. J.	15,000	
Nevins, Peter J.....		7,000	Perkins, John.....	20,000	
Nevins, Rufus L.....	6,000		Perkins, Mary M....		10,000
Nevins, Russel.....	10.000		Peters, Harry.....	17,000	
Newbold, George....	15,000	10,000	Peters, John.....	5,000	
Newbold, Mrs.....		10,000	Peters, John R.....	5,000	5,000
Newby, Robert S....	5,000		Phelps, Anson G....		5,000
Newvill, Paul.....	5,000		Phelps, Thadeus....		5,000
Newman, Samuel S.	5,000		Phenix, J. P.....	15,000	10,000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Philepont, Francis..	$40,000	$6,000
Pierce, Theophilus..	7,000	8,000
Pierson, Isaac.....		20,000
Pollock, Edward....		10,000
Post, Allison.....		15,000
Post, Anthony.....	10,000	
Post, Gerardus.....	40,000	20,000
Post, Jacob.....		15,000
Post, Jotham N.....	50,000	
Post, Michael.....		5,000
Post, William.....	40,000	25,000
Post, Wright.....	7,000	5,000
Pott, Gideon.....	7,500	
Potter, Elias.....	10,000	5,000
Pratt, Ichabod.....		6,000
Price, William.....		10,000
Prime, Nathaniel....		75,000
Prince, Samuel.....	10,000	
Purdy, C.....		5,000
Purdy, John G.....	10,000	
Q		
Quackenbush, John.	8,000	10,000
Quirk, E.....		6,000
R		
Radcliff, Peter W...	5,000	
Randolph, Jeremiah F.....	20,000	10 000
Rankin, Henry.....	30,000	25,000
Rankin, Robert.....	20,000	
Rapelyea, Daniel....	15,000	10,000
Rathbone, John.....	50,000	15,000
Rathbone.....	5,000	
Ray, Cornelius.....	80,000	60,000
Read, Stephen.....	30,000	
Reed, John.....	7,000	
Reinecke, John.....	20,000	
Remsen, Daniel.....	6.000	25,000
Remsen, Henry.....	30,000	
Remsen, Peter.....	50,000	50,000
Renwick, James....	30 000	
Renwick, Mrs. Jane.	60,000	
Repper, Matthew...	5,600	
Resler, Frederick...	7,000	
Revier, Francis V...	10,000	
Reynolds, Thomas A	8,000	
Rhinelander, Jacob.	40,000	
Rhinelander, Mary..	6,000	6,000
Rhinelander, William.....	30,000	30,000
Rhinelander, William.....		10,000
Rhodes, Mrs.....	10,000	8,000
Rich, Stephen.....	7,000	
Rich, Stephen A.....	6,000	
Richards, John.....	40.000	
Richards, John W..	5,000	
Richards. Nathaniel.	25,000	
Richards, Stephen..	$10,000	$10,000
Richards, Thomas..	8,000	
Richardson, John...	7,000	
Riggs, Caleb S.....	10,000	
Riker, John.....		5,000
Riker, Richard.....		10,000
Riley, Isaac.....	5,000	
Robbins, John.....	30,000	30,000
Roberts, Mrs.....	5,000	5,000
Robertson, George..	5,000	
Robertson, Henry...	5,000	
Robertson, John....		10,000
Robinson, Alexander	50,000	
Robinson, Gilbert...	5,000	
Robinson, John.....	10,000	
Robinson, Robert L.		5,000
Roe, William.....	10,000	
Rogers, Benjamin W		25,000
Rogers, Fitch.....	8,000	
Rogers, George.....	8,000	5,000
Rogers, Henry.....	80,000	
Rogers, Henry.....	25,000	30,000
Rogers, H. F.....		10.000
Rogers, John.....	8.000	7,000
Rogers, John R. D..	10,000	
Rogers, Moses.....	80.000	60,000
Rogers, Nehemiah..	30,000	20,000
Rogers, Thomas M..	5,000	
Rooke, John.....	5,000	5,000
Roosevelt, James...	50,000	20,000
Roosevelt, James C.	5,000	10,000
Roosevelt, James J.	50,000	10,000
Ross, William.....		5,000
Ross, William M....		5,000
Rowland, Charles...	5,000	
Rutgers, Nicholas G.	5,000	
S		
Salles, Lawrence....	50,000	50,000
Saltus, Francis.....	10,000	10,000
Saltus, Nicholas.....		5,000
Saltus, Solomon.....	7,000	5,000
Sands, A. L.....	15,000	12,000
Sands, Joseph.....	5,000	5,000
Sanford, Nathaniel..	60,000	40,000
Sanford, N. W.....		5,000
Sayree, John.....	6,000	
Schenck, David.....		10,000
Schenck, Peter H...	10,000	
Schermerhorn, Abraham.....	20,000	
Schermerhorn, John S.....	10,000	25,000
Schermerhorn, Peter	40,000	50,000
Schermerhorn, Peter	5,000	15,000
Schermerhorn, Simon.....	40,000	
Schieffelin, Effingham.....	9 000	6.000

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.	NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Schieffelin, Jacob...	$10,000		Smith, John W.....	$10,000	
Schmidt, J. W.....		$12,000	Smith, Joseph.....	8,000	
Schuyler, Anthony D	6,000		Smith, Joseph.....	5,000	
Schuyler, Cornelius.	8,000		Smith, Jotham.....		$25,000
Scofield, Jesse.....	15,000		Smith, Nathaniel....	10,000	
Scott, Richard.....	6,000		Smith, Obed.....	5,000	
Scott, William.....		5,000	Smith, Phineas.....	12,000	
Scruple, George C...		8,000	Smith, Scott.....		10,000
Scudder, John.....	6,000		Smith, Thomas H...	40,000	
Seaman, David.....	8,000		Smith, Thomas H., Jr.....	200,000	180,000
Seaman, Edmund...	30,000	45,000	Smith, Thomas R...	20,000	6,000
Seaman, James V...		5,000	Smith, William.....	20,000	15,000
Seaman, Robert.....	10,000		Smith, William.....	70,000	
Seaman, Willett....	10,000	5,000	Somerindyke, Widow	6,500	
Seaman, Dr. W.....	20,000		Spier, Robert.	15,000	10,000
Seaman, Widow....		10,000	Sprague, Joseph....	5,000	
Sebring, Francis....	15,000		Stafferd, Anthony..	5,000	
Sebring, Jacob L...	15,000	7,000	Stagg, Peter.....		6,000
Secor, Elijah.....	15,000		Stagg, Thomas, Jr..	20,000	
Sembler, John.....	7,000		Stansbury, Samuel..		5,000
Sexton, Francis.....	10,000		Stanton, John.....	7,000	
Sexton, Joseph.....	5,000		Stanton, Mrs.....	5,000	5,000
Sharp, John.....	10,000	10,000	Stebbins, David.....		10,000
Sharp, Peter.....		10,000	Stebbins, Simon.....	6,000	
Sharpter, Thomas...	5,000		Steele, Mrs.....		5,000
Shebea, William....		10,000	Steele, Robert.....		5,000
Shedden, John.....	5,000		Stephens, Benjamin.	18,000	15,000
Shelden, James.....	5,000		Stephens, Garret....	20,000	10,000
Shelton, Harrison...	7,000		Sterling, James.....	15,000	
Shelton, Joseph P...	5,000		Sterling, William...	12,000	10,000
Shepherd, Allen....	25,000	28,000	Stevens, Ebenezer...	10,000	
Shepherd, John.....	5,000		Stevenson, Thomas.	5,000	5,000
Sherman, Jacob.....	40,000		Stewart, Alexander L.....	20,000	25 000
Sherred, Jacob.....		30,000	Stewart, John.....	7,000	5,000
Shields, Thomas....	5,000		Stewart, Robert....	10,000	5,000
Shipman, George W.	8,000		Stewart, William...		5,000
Shotwell, Abraham.	5,000		Stewart, William D.		5,000
Shotwell, Joseph....	10,000	20,000	Stilwell, Samuel....	10,000	
Shute, John.....	15,000		Stilwell, Samuel.....	6 000	
Sice, Michael.....	10 000		St. John, Samuel....	30 000	25,000
Sickles, John H.....	5,000		Storm, Garret.....	50.000	22,000
Siley, William A....		5.000	Storm, Jacob.....	10,000	
Silliman, G. S.....		7,000	Storm, Stephen.....		5,000
Simers, William L..	8,000		Storm, Thomas.....	15,000	10 000
Simpson, Edmund..		5 000	Stratton, Eliphalet..	5 000	
Skiddy, John R.....		7,000	Strong, Benjamin...	28.000	28.000
Skidmore, L & W..	5,000		Strong, George W..	11,000	11,000
Slidell, John.....	10 000		Strong, James.....	5.000	8,000
Smeads, Abraham H	25.000		Strong, Joseph.....	20,000	
Smedes, G.....	10,000		Strong, Selah.....	20,000	
Smedberg, C. G.....		5,000	Stuart, William B...	5,000	
Smith, Benjamin....	10,000	9 000	Stuart, William T...	6 000	
Smith, David V.....		12,000	Sturgis, Josiah.....	20,000	
Smith, Edmund.....	45,000	50,000	Suffern, Thomas....		20,000
Smith, Edward.....	10,000	5.000	Sullivan, Robert....	6,000	
Smith, Gameliel.....	20 000	20 000	Sullivan, Daniel.....		5,000
Smith, Gershom.....	20,000	10,000	Suydam, Henry.....	7.000	
Smith, James R.....	15,000				
Smith, John B.....	5 000				

NAME.	VALUATION. 1815.	1820.
Suydam, Henry.....	$5,000	
Suydam, L.....		$5,000
Suydam, John.....	40,000	15,000
Suydam, Richard...	7,000	
Swan, Benjamin L..	26,000	30,000
Swan, William.....	5,000	
Swartwout, John....	10,000	
Swartwout, Robert.	7,000	
Swords, James.....	10 000	
Swords, Thomas I...	10,000	
T		
Talcott, Daniel.....	10,000	
Talcott, Noah.....	30 000	
Talmage, Mathias B.	40,000	
Talmage, Mrs.....		5,000
Talman, John.....	10,000	
Taylor, Charles W..	5,000	
Taylor, Edward.....	6,000	10,000
Taylor, Gad.....	10,000	
Taylor, James.....	10,000	
Taylor, John.....	100,000	35,000
Taylor, John.....	120.000	
Taylor, Najah.....	50,000	5,000
Terhune, Richard...	9,000	
Thibeau, Widow....	10,000	
Thomas, Henry.....	10,000	15,000
Thomas, Robert.....	5,000	
Thomas, William...	15,000	
Thompson, Abraham G.....		10,000
Thompson, Alexander		15,000
Thompson, Francis.	100,000	50,000
Thompson, G. L....		25,000
Thompson, James..	160 000	90,000
Thompson, Jeremiah	25,000	30,000
Thompson, Jonathan.....	5,000	
Thompson, J. & A..	5,000	
Thompson, Robert..	5 000	5,000
Thorne, Philip.....	10,000	
Thorne, Samuel.....	10,000	
Thorne, Stephen....	30,000	25.000
Thurston, William R		18,000
Tibbetts, Elisha.....	15,000	10,000
Tibbetts, Mrs.....		60,000
Tillitson, Robert....		5.000
Titus, Walter.....	10,000	12.000
Titus, William D....		5,000
Tobias, Thomas.....	10.000	
Todd, William W...	9 000	5,000
Tom, Thomas.....	60,000	
Tonnell, John.....	8 000	10.000
Tooker, Samuel.....	20.000	10,000
Town, Charles.....	10,000	10,000
Townsend & Melancthon.....	10,000	
Townsend, Richard.	5.000	
Townsend, Thos. B..	$28,000	$18,000
Townsend, William B	5,000	
Trafford, John.....	7,000	8,000
Trappan, Anthony..	5,000	
Tredwell, George....	20 000	5,000
Tredwell, John B...	20,000	
Tredwell, Seabury..	17,500	17,500
Trinder, Charles....	5,000	5,000
Troop, John.....	5,000	
Trumbull, Col.....		25,000
Tucker, Richard J..		10,000
Tukel, John.....	10,000	
Turnbull, George...		5,000
U		
Underhill, Anthony L.....	25,000	
Underhill, Joshua...	15,000	5,000
Underhill, Mrs.....		10,000
V		
Valentine, Abraham	30,000	16,000
Valentine, Mathias..	10,000	
Valliette, John J....		5,000
Van Alen, C. C.....	5,000	
Van Amringe, Wm. F.....	6,000	
Van Antwerp, Nicholas.....	12,000	8,000
Van Blarcum, John.	35,000	{ Est. of 6,000
Van Buren, Courtlandt.....	15,000	
Van Buren, John....	12,000	6,000
Van Cleef, Cornelius		5,000
Vandenheuvel, John C.....	30.000	110,000
Vanderbeck, Isaac..	6,000	
Vanderbilt, Jermiah.	5,000	
Vandervoort, Peter.	20.000	12,000
Van Gieson, M.....	60,000	15,000
Van Horne, Garret..	25.000	8,000
Van Horne, James P	15,000	15,000
Van Nest, Abraham.		12,000
Van Schaick, Mindert.....		8,000
Van Solingen, Henry	8,000	
Van Wagenen, G. H.		6,000
Van Wagenen, Hubert.....	22,000	10,000
Van Wyck, Pierre C		10,000
Van Wyck, Samuel H.....	15,000	
Van Wyck, Stephen.	25.000	25,000
Varick, Richard.....	100,000	70,000
Vernon, William....	5,000	
Verplanck, Johnson		6,000
Verveelen, Jacobus.	20,000	
Vosburg, Herman..	12.000	5,000

NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.
Vose, Martha T.....	$5,000	
Vose, Richard.....	5,000	
W		
Waddle, Henry.....	5,000	
Wadsworth, R.....		$5,000
Wagstaff, David....	25,000	
Waite, Capt.....	10,000	
Waite, George.....	30,000	10,000
Waite, Robert.....	30,000	10,000
Wakeman, Thaddeus B.....	13,000	5 000
Walker, Samuel....		10,000
Wallace, William...	10,000	5,000
Walsh, James (Est. of).....		20,000
Walton, Gerard.....	80,000	60,000
Ward Henry.....		5,000
Ward, Samuel.....	15,000	25,000
Wardell, Robert.....	5,000	
Waring, William....	8,000	6 000
Warner, Elijah.....		10,000
Warner, William....	10,000	
Warnock, Robert...	6,000	
Warren, John G.....	5,000	10,000
Watson, Ebenezer..	5,000	
Watson, William....	20,000	
Watts, Helen.....	20,000	
Watts, John.....	30,000	30,000
Watts, Mrs.....	5,000	
Webb, John.....	8,000	
Weeks, Joshua.....		5,000
Wells, John.....		5,000
Wells, Nathaniel...	10,000	10,000
Welsh, Thomas S...	10,000	
Wendell, John G....	5,000	8,000
Wetmore, Samuel...		5,000
Weyman, William..	30,000	
Whetten, John.....	30,000	
White, Asa.....	5,000	
White, Mrs. Ann....		9,000
White, Campbell P..		10 000
White, E. J.....	14,000	12 000
White, Eve.....	20,000	20,000
White, George F....	6,000	
White, Robert.....	25,000	10,000
Whitehouse, James.	10,000	15,000
Whittock, William..	10,000	
Whitney, Archibald.	10,000	8,000
Whitney, Giles M...	6,000	5,000
Whitney, Stephen...	130,000	160,000
Whitney, Samuel...	10,000	
Whittemore, Thomas.....	5,000	
Whittelsey, Gerard P	5,000	
Whittinghouse, Richard.....	5,000	

NAME.	VALUATION.	
	1815.	1820.
Wigham, Isaac.....	$5,000	
Wilbur & Fisk.....	8,000	
Wiley, Richard.....		$5,000
Wilkes, Charles.....		20,000
Williams, Eliphalet.	30 000	10,000
Williams, John.....	5,000	
Williams, Richard S.	6,000	5,000
Williams, Thomas..	9,500	
Williamson, Hugh..	25,000	
Willis, John R.....	20,000	15,000
Willis, Richardson..	10 000	
Willis, Walter.....	12 500	
Wilson, William....	40,000	35,000
Wilson, John.....	8,000	
Wilson, William.....	10,000	
Winans, Anthony...	8,000	
Winthrop, Francis B	15,000	15,000
Wisner, Gabriel.....		8,000
Witherington, John.		10,000
Wolcott, Oliver.....	15,000	
Wolfe, Christopher.		5,000
Wolfe, David.....	25,000	8,000
Wolfe, John A.....	5,000	
Wood, Jacob.....	20 000	
Wood, John.....	10,000	
Wood, Robert.....	5,000	
Wood, Samuel.....	5,000	10,000
Wood; William.....	40,000	
Wooden, William W.	10,000	
Woodham, James..		5,000
Woodhull, Ezra C...	5,000	
Woodhull, Mrs.....		5,000
Woodhull, Samuel..		10,000
Woodruff, A. B.....	10,000	8,000
Woodward. John...	5,000	
Woolsey, William W		20,000
Wooster, Charles....	6,000	
Wright, Augustus..	35,000	
Wright, Isaac.....	20,000	25,000
Wright, Thomas....		5,000
Wright. William....		10,000
Wyckoff, Albert.....	5,000	
Wyckoff, Henry J..	30,000	15,000
Wylie, David.....	10,000	
Wynkoop, Augustus	12,500	11,000
Wynkoop, Peter....	6,000	
Y		
Youle, George.....	10 000	35,000
Youle, John.....	10,000	
Young, Henry.....		5,000
Young, John.....	10,000	
Z		
Zabriskie, Andrew C	15,000	15 000
Zimmermann, J. C..		10,000

There was a pamphlet printed in 1815 by Jonathan Thompson, collector of the United States taxes in New York city (second collection district), showing the amount of tax assessed upon the real property and slaves of each person, excepting house hold furniture, watches and on stamps, for the year 1815. The rate was $3.15 on each thousand of valuation (ante, p. 428). This shows that the valuation was not lower than that by the city assessors. It was a total of $56,820,952, against the city valuation of $81,636,042 for real and personal property for that year (ante, p. 428).

NOTE IV.

LIST OF PRIVATEERS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK AND THE NUMBER OF MEN AND GUNS ON EACH AND THE NUMBER OF CAPTURES MADE BY EACH, NOT INCLUDING THOSE SUNK OR DESTROYED DURING THE WAR OF 1812–15.

Name.	Commander.	No. Men	No. Guns	No. Captures
Anaconda	Nat Shaler	180	18	3
Alert	Guy Catlin	7	10	
Arrow	E. Conklin	200	16	
Antelope	E. Conklin	32	10	
Benjamin Franklin	Josiah Ingersoll	120	8	9
Bangor	J. Barry	28	2	
Berlin and Milan Decrees				
Black Joke	B. Breanow	60	5	2
Blockade		66	10	1
Boxer	Samuel C. Reid	35	6	
Bunkerhill	J. Lewis	60	6	6

Name.	Commander.	No. Men	No. Guns	No. Captures
Bunkerhill, 2d	J. Lewis	140	14	
Camelon	W. Cochran	30		
Chinese			18	
Cannonierre	W. Hazard	28	8	
Charlotte	J. Bowers	8	2	
Chauncey	T. Barnard	25	3	
Divided We Fall	Jasper Cropsey	50	3	16
Erie	H. Robinson	27	4	
Eagle	— Beaufon	45	1	2
Elbridge Gerry	S. Turner and others	60	5	
Fieri	Francis J. Bartholomew	50	3	
Flash	A. Mather and others	20	6	
Flash, 2d	A. Somers	23	3	
Flint	A. Green	30	7	1
Fox	H. Morquo	20	1	
General Armstrong	Tim Barnard	150	19	19
General Armstrong, 2d, 1813	J. Sinclair	120	16	
General Armstrong, 3d, August, 1814	Guy R. Champlin	120	15	2
General Armstrong, 4th	Samuel C. Reid	100	7	
General Armstrong				3
Galloway				1
Governor Tompkins	Joseph Skinner	143	14	20
Governor Tompkins	Nat Shaler and others	140	15	
Hazard	Le Chautier			1
Herald		50	10	3
Herald, 2d	Geo. Miller, Aug., 1815,	100	17	
Holkar	Jonathan Rowland	150	18	5
Harpey	A. Grigg	110	10	
Henry Guilder	S. Newson	21	1	1
Hero	A. Burrows	24	5	5
Hussar	F. Jenkins and others	98	10	
Invincible				2
Jonquil	E. Carman	23	1	4
Jack's Favorite	J. Miller — Johnson	80	5	5
James Monroe	Joe Skinner	50	5	5
James Monroe, 2d	D. Williams	50	8	
Janet	Z. Crowell	20	3	
Jehu	S. Field	80	7	
John and Mary	O. Adams	8	2	

Name.	Commander.	No. Men	No. Guns	No. Captures
King of Rome		24	6	
Lark	J. Banker	6		
Leopard	P. Drinkwater	22	5	
Littl Belt	D. Sheffield	20	1	
Little Charles	H. Hunstable	14	2	
Louisiana	E. Golden	6	2	
Marengo	J. Bedois	50	6	8
Mars	Josiah Ingersoll	110	15	4
Macdonough	James Gill	30	3	
Mary	J. Isaacs	32	5	
Meteor	J. Selby	29	3	
Morgiana	G. Fellows	100	14	5
New York	L. Kipp	5	2	
Orders in Council	J. Howard	120	16	5
Pacific	J. Welden	5		
Patriot	W. Merrihew	50	2	9
Paul Jones	William B. Dobson	120	19	15
Paul Jones	A. Taylor	120	19	
Paul Jones	John Hazard	100	3	
Prince de Neufchatel	J. Ordronaux	127	17	18
President	J. Boynton	20	2	
Price	E. Staples	30	6	
Prompt	H. De Koven	5		
Regent	B. Parker and others	35	5	
Revenge	C J. Welden	18		
Rosamond	J. Campen	132	12	3
Retaliation	Sam Newson	100	6	1
Right of Search		50	1	
Rover	O. Ferris	35	2	1
Saratoga	Andrew Riker and Guy R. Champlin	140	16	22
Swallow	J. Bowyer and others	30	6	
Scourge	R. L. Perry and C. Wooster and others	110	9	27
Spark	J. Boyer and others	35	3	5
Spitfire	Z Miller	54	2	
Spartan	George Gardiner	56	3	
Telegraph	W. Kipp	40	1	
The Brothers	J. Cropsey	12	1	
Thistle	Z. Crowell	12	1	
Teazer	W. B. Dobson F. Johnson and others	50	2	14
Tickler	Charles Johnson	31	1	

Name.	Commander.	No. Men	No. Guns	No. Captures
Turn Over	— Southmeade	16	1	
Tartar	F. King	80	8	
Tartar	E. Veazy and others	85	10	
United We Stand	William Story	20	2	1
Union	O. Hicks	20	4	
Van Hollen	H. Perry	25	6	
Vixen	J. Resbrough	35	3	
Viper	D. Detharbibe	35	6	3
Warrior	Guy R. Champlin	170	22	6
Wampoa	D. Waterman	18	4	
Yankee Porter	J. Welden	35	2	
Yorktown	T. W. Story	160	18	6
Yorktown, 2d	Andrew Riker	130	16	
Young Teazer	W. B. Dobson	65	5	6
Young Teazer's Ghost				
Zebra	L. Bourne	38	10	
Total, 120 vessels.	Total men,	5,852		

The official instructions for the private armed vessels (privateers) of the United States were as follows:

"To Captain ——— :

"1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress, entitled 'An Act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods,' a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in your view.* The high seas, referred to in your commission, you will understand, generally, to extend to low-water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles, from the shore of countries at peace both with Great Britain

* The laws of Congress relating to that class of marine service are those of June 26, 1812, February 13, 1813, August 2, 1813, and March 4, 1814.

and with the United States. You may, nevertheless, execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at war with Great Britain, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted so to do.

"2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication, in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

"3. Towards enemy vessels and their crews you are to proceed, in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize the nation of which you are members.

"4. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels are to be sent, as soon after the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of the proper court in the United States, to be examined upon oath touching the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time are to be delivered to the judge or judges all passes, charter parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters and other documents and writings found on board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessel,

or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subduction or embezzlement.

"By command of the President of the U. S. of America.

"JAMES MONROE,

"Secretary of State."

NOTE V.

LIST OF CAPTURED VESSELS BROUGHT TO NEW YORK CITY AND ADJUDICATED UPON THERE DURING THE WAR, 1812–15.

Gypsey, taken by the *Paul Jones.*
Lady Sherbroke, taken by the *Marengo.*
Harmony, taken by the *Yankee.*
Industry, taken by the *Benjamin Franklin.*
Eliza, taken by the *Marengo.*
Brig, taken by the *Bunker Hill.*
Lady Prevost, taken by the *Marengo.*
Providence, taken by the *Wiley Reynard*
New Liverpool, taken by the *Yankee.*
Alert, taken by the *Essex.*
Ocean, taken by the *Saratoga.*
Venus, taken by the *Saratoga.*
Quebec, taken by the *Saratoga.*
Adelia, taken by the *Rosamond.*
Lady Harriot, taken by the *Orders in Council.*

Macedonian, taken by the *United States.*
Criterion, taken by the *Highflyer.*
Schooner, taken by the *Retaliation.*
Two Brothers, taken by the *Benjamin Franklin.*
Recovery, taken by the *Argus.*
Rio Nouva, taken by the *Rolla.*
Three Brothers, taken by the *Dolphin.*
Earl Percy, taken by the *Chesapeake.*
Brig, taken by the *Teazer.*
Janus, taken by the *Orders in Council.*
Brig, taken by the *Holkar.*
Lady Clark, taken by the *Bunker Hill.*
Sloop *Eagle*, taken by the gunboats.
Fame, taken by the *Saratoga.*
Nereid, taken by the *Governor Tompkins.*
Mary, taken by the *Diomede.*
Superb, taken by the *Mary.*
Henry, taken by the *Governor Tompkins.*
Adeline, taken by the *Expedition.*
Young Farmer, taken by the *Henry Guilder.*
Laudraile, taken by the *Syren.*
Ketch Expedition, taken by the *Grampus.*
Eclipse, taken by the *Chasseur.*
Neptune, taken by the *Amelia.*
Nancy, taken by the *Scourge.*
Limerick, taken by the *Morgiana.*
Helen, taken by the *Morgiana.*
Susannah, taken by the *Constitution.*
Anne, taken by the *Zebec Ultor.*
Cyane, taken by the *Constitution.*
William, taken by the *Vixen.*

Concord, taken by the *Marengo.*
Caroline, taken by the *Retaliation.*

The Prize Court in the city of New York had the following named officers:

Judge, William P. Van Ness, from May 27, 1812, to 1826.

Clerk, Charles A. Clinton, from prior to 1812 until June 12, 1813; Philip Spencer, Jr., from June 12, 1813, to after 1815.

District Attorney, Nathan Sanford, from July 25, 1803, to March 21, 1815.

Marshal, Peter Curtenius, from May 5, 1806, to July 29, 1813. John Smith, from July 29, 1813, to June 19, 1815.

Collector of Customs, David Gelston.

Naval Officer, Samuel Osgood (1812); John Ferguson (1813–14–15).

United States Commissioners to take testimony in prize causes, Matthew L. Davis and Ogden Edwards.

For jurisdiction of Prize Court in New York city, see ante, Vol. I., p. 125.

The "Rules of the United States District Court in Prize Causes" in New York State were prepared by the Court in July, 1812, and printed by Pelsue & Gould, No. 3 New street, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages. Some of the prominent lawyers had a copy signed by "Charles A. Clinton, Clk.," ready to be produced at any time when necessary. The one

used by Aaron Burr is in New York Law Institute Library, and has Burr's autograph upon it.

C. A. Clinton was removed as clerk because of incompetency in June, 1813.

Judge M. B. Tallmadge removed Theron Rudd as clerk of the United States District Court and appointed Philip Spencer, Jr., brother of Judge Spencer. Judge Van Ness reappointed Mr. Rudd.

NOTE VI.

(Ante, p. 398.)

GEN. J. G. SWIFT'S REPORT ON FORTIFICATIONS OF NEW YORK IN DECEMBER, 1814.*

The said report and drawings are now in the library of the New York Historical Society. The following is a copy of the verbal portion of it :

"For the inspection of the Committee of Defence, the accompanying views and plans of such Fortifications as have been constructed for the protection of the CITY of NEW YORK, are submitted.

"As explanatory, a few introductory remarks exhibiting the exposed situations, and possible points of assault, cannot be deemed superfluous.

"The City of New York may be approached, by Sandy Hook, by the Sound, or by crossing Staten Island. By Sandy Hook, by taking possession of that post ; or passing its batteries with a leading breeze, carry the works on Staten Island, and open

* The Common Council Committee of Defence in their final report (Note VII., post) refer to this report by General Swift and to the plans and drawing therein referred to, and order it to be filed as part of their report.

a passage for shipping into the upper harbor ; or by debarking troops at Gravesend Bay and march upon Brooklyn. By the Sound the enemy's forces may be landed on York Island in the vicinity of Haerlem River, and from thence force their way by the Haerlem, Kingsbridge, and Bloomingdale roads to the City, or by effecting a debarkation on Long Island at Flushing bay, they may either threaten the works at Hellgate, and obtain an entrance for shipping into the harbor through that pass, or leaving that position on the right, move by the Newtown and Jamaica road to Brooklyn. In order to cross Long Island a landing may be effected at Jamaica bay, and thence the route is easy to Brooklyn.

"To guard against these contingences and be prepared at all points against an assault, additional strength has been given to some of the old permanent fortifications ; the commanding positions at Hellgate occupied with batteries covered by towers ; While the voluntary aid of the Patriotic Citizens has been applied to the construction of enclosed works and connecting lines of entrenchments, at Brooklyn and Harlem Heights.

"Within and near these works have been constructed the necessary magazines, barracks &c. For the form, situation, and strength of these works, the Committee of Defence are respectfully referred to the accompanying plans, commencing with a skeleton map, exhibiting at one view all the defences of the City of New York, from Haerlem Heights to Sandy Hook ; the Scale too limited in dimension to admit of accuracy as to figure.

"At Princes Bay, Staten Island, the only secure anchorage for shipping, and safe landing for troops on the South side of the Island, a stone tower is now constructing, which, it is contemplated to enclose with a redoubt mounting ordnance of a large caliber.

"In advance of Brooklyn, Works have been erected which completely insulate it. Fort Green, (on an eminence overlooking the neighbourhood and mounting twenty-three pieces of ordnance, principally of heavy calibers,) and Redoubts, Cummings, Masonic, and Fireman, are united by lines of intrenchments resting their right on Gowanus Creek, which runs through a low swampy morass, and having the Wallabout Bay on their left. In each of redoubts, as well as at the salunt angles of the intrenchments, are planted twelve pounders ; the intervals between which do not exceed the half grape shot distance of guns of that capacity. On a small eminence on the east side of Gowanus Creek, is a battery open in the rear calculated for three heavy pieces to defend the mill-dam and bridge, and flanking the right of the lines. To assist, and for the support of this work on the right, stands Fort Lawrence, on a commanding height, within grape shot range. The occupation of which hill became more necessary, as its value would have been incalculable to an enimy succeeding in penetrating the right of the line. In the rear, but within striking distance of Redoubts, Fireman, and Masonic, and the adjacent intrenchments, is the site of Fort Swift; on a conical and imposing eminence. The importance of which be-

comes enhanced in as much as it completely overlooks the strong defences of Governor's Island.—On the right of the plan of the works at Haerlem, is exhibited Fort Stevens, devil tower, and batteries on the mill rock, those proposed at Rhinelander's point &c. for the defence of Hell-Gate passage; works of sufficient capacity to mount thirty pieces of cannon, besides mortars, one-half of which may be brought to bear upon an object at the same time. At Benson's is a redoubt to guard a fording place, or mill dam over Haerlem creek, with lines extending to a creek in the rear, to be flanked by a battery on the opposite shore. From the head of Haerlem creek commences a parapet and ditch running to Fort Clinton, on an elevated rock, connected with which, and over McGowan's pass, is a block house and Nutter's battery, the whole joined to, commanded and supported by Fort Fish, on an eminence in the rear, mounting five pieces of heavy caliber. Immediately at the foot of the Westside of these works is a deep valley, rendered somewhat difficult of passage by a small stream intersecting it; which, it is proposed to obstruct by a strong abbatis, protected by the guns of Fort Fish. On the opposite side commences a chain of almost perpendicular rocks, and wooded heights, of difficult ascent, except in one place, and accessible only to the lightest troops. On these heights have been erected block houses (numbered as in the plan) within supporting distance of each other, and near enough for the interchange of grape shot; all of them to mount heavy cannon on their terrace.

"Between Block houses No. 1 and No. 2 the hills fall into a more gradual and gentle acclivity; which it is contemplated to obstruct by an abbatis flanked by the works on the adjacent heights. At a battery marked on the plan (called Fort Laight and situated on a perpendicular rock) commences a line of intrenchments with faces and flanks, crossing the Bloomindale road to a commanding height on Mark's grounds, and running along its summit to the banks of the North River, which falls abruptly and nearly perpendicularly to the water's edge.

"The works comprehended in the foregoing description have been chiefly constructed by the labour of the Citizens of the City of New York, Long Island, and of the neighbouring Towns near the North River, and in New Jersey. All classes volunteering daily working Parties of from Five Hundred to Fifteen Hundred Men. The Fortifications are testimonials of Patriotic zeal. Honorable to the Citizens and to the active and assiduous COMMITTEE of DEFENCE.

"My Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Gadsden, of the U. S. Engineers, conducted the Works at Brooklyn, assisted by Mr. R. Nicholls and Mr. A. Mercien; while Major Horn conducted the Works at Haerlem.

"The Surveys, Maps and Small views, were furnished by Capt. James Renwick and Lieut. James Gadsden; aided by Lieuts. Craig, Turner, De Russy, Kemble and Oothout. Mr. Holland furnished the large Views; they are beautiful specimens of

talent. The large and elegantly finished Map of the Hearlem line, was drawn by Mr. William Proctor, from Capt. Renwick's Survey.*

"Next Spring it will be requisite to complete such of the exterior Faces of the Works as have been left in a rough state.

"I have the honor to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your Respectful,

"Humble Servent,

"J. G. SWIFT, Brig.-Genl.,

"Chf. Engr. U. S.

"BROOKLYN, L. I., 31st Dec., 1814."

General Swift's report and the papers and drawing therein mentioned were lost sight of for more than thirty years. A copy of it is not in the published memoirs of Gen. J. G. Swift.

The writer learned of its existence by the final report of the Common Council Committee of Defence, and after fruitless searching the records of the Common Council, took other means to discover what had become of it. It was found and restored to the city in the following manner:

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* Graduates of West Point serving as officers in defence of New York city, 1812–15: Alexander Macomb, Jonathan Williams, William A. Barron, Joseph G. Swift, George Bornford, Joseph G. Totten, Justus Post, Samuel Babcock, Christopher Van De Venter, Gustavus Loomis, William Cuttbush, George W. Gardiner, Charles S. Merchant, Lewis G. De Russy, Daniel Turner, Isaac E. Craig, Charles M. Thurston.

"NEW YORK, January 31, 1889.

"BENSON J. LOSSING, ESQ., 'THE RIDGE,' DOVER PLAINS, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of asking you where I can see a copy of General Swift's report relating to the fortifications about New York city in 1814. You have made an extract from it on page 973 of your 'Field Book of the War of 1812.' I am collecting matters and papers relating to General Swift for publication. You will do me a great favor by informing me where I can see the report referred to. None of General Swift's relatives here have it or can tell me where it can be found.

"Respectfully yours,

"R. S. GUERNSEY.

"58 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY."

"THE RIDGE," DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.,
February 8, 1889.

"DEAR SIR—I have General Swift's Report of the Fortifications on Manhattan Island in 1812–15, accompanied by many drawings of them, maps, etc., etc.

"When I was preparing my 'History of the War of 1812–15," I found in the garret of the Hall of Records, in the City Hall Park, this report, covered thickly with dust and cobwebs and among papers mutilated by mice. I called the attention of Mr. Valentine, then Clerk of the Common Council, to the report, and asked for the privilege of taking it home with me for use. It was granted, with the additional privilege of *keeping it as long as I please*. 'It will be safer in *your* hands than left

to the careless custodians of it, as you see how they neglect such things,' said Mr. Valentine.

"I designed, when I should have leisure, to make careful copies of all the drawings for a historic purpose, but in all these years I have not found the *leisure*. Now there is a call for it for *historic purposes*, I will return the big volume to the Clerk of the Common Council, who, of course, will gladly allow you the use of it.

"I feel that I have by retaining the report in my hands so long saved it from possible destruction or mutilation. It is in the same condition as when I received it. I will send the volume down in a week or ten days. Yours very truly,

"R. S. GUERNSEY, ESQ. BENSON J. LOSSING."

"'THE RIDGE,' DOVER PLAINS P. O., N. Y.,
February 11, 1889.

"To the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York.

"DEAR SIR—When I was in quest of materials for my 'History of the War of 1812–15,' I found in the loft of the Hall of Records in the park the report of Chief Engineer J. G. Swift on the fortifications erected around New York city in 1814, which contains numerous drawings and maps illustrative of that report. The volume was thickly covered with dust and cobwebs, and lying among old papers already mutilated by mice.

"I called the attention to the then Clerk of the Common Council, the late David T. Valentine, and asked permission to bring that report home with

me, for use in the preparation of my work. He procured the consent of the Common Council to do so, and when he delivered it to me he said : 'Keep it as long as you like, for it will be better preserved in your hands than in that of such careless persons here, as you see they have been.'

"After I had completed my history, I designed to make a careful copy of the report and the drawings for historic purposes when I should have leisure to do so. That leisure I have never found, and now I have abandoned the project. I will return the precious volume to you in the course of a few days by express, with the wish and the hope that it may be carefully preserved among the choice papers in the archives of the city.

"I cordially thank the Corporation for the privilege of making use of the valuable report.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"BENSON J. LOSSING."

"No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW YORK,

"February 12, 1889.

"To the Hon. the Common Council of the City of New York.

"GENTLEMEN—I have just received the accompanying letter from Benson J. Lossing, Esq. It explains itself; and in order that the valuable historical record therein referred to may be placed beyond any possible chance of loss or injury, I respectfully request that I may be permitted, when I receive the book, to deposit it with the New York Historical Society, there to remain for safe

keeping until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

"Very respectfully,

"F. J. Twomey, Clerk."

On motion of the president, the request of the Clerk was granted, and the book ordered to be deposited with the New York Historical Society.

NOTE VII.

(Ante, p. 399)

FINAL REPORT OF COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE DURING WAR 1812–15.

The Committee of Defence having completed the duties assigned them by the Common Council in the summer of the last year, in relation to the defence of this city, beg leave now to lay before them a brief report of their proceedings.

On being furnished by Brigadier-General Swift, of the corps of engineers, with a plan for the defence of the city against the then expected attack, the committee immediately took the necessary steps to have it executed and completed. The plan embraced—first, a line of defence on Long Island from the Wallabout to the Gowanus Creek, enclosing completely the peninsula on which the village of Brooklyn is situated ; next, a line of defence at Harlem, from Benson's Point, at the mouth of Harlem Creek, across the island to the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Manhattanville ; also works of defence at Hellgate and Sandy Hook, to defend those approaches to the city ; at Williamsburg, on the

Long Island shore, to secure that position, between Brooklyn and Hellgate, and at Princess Bay, to prevent a landing in the rear of the works on Staten Island. The principal works at Brooklyn were Forts Green, Cummings, Firemen, Masonic and Lawrence, connected together by lines of intrenchment, and Fort Swift, a strong detached position within the line, commanding its whole extent, and also covering the fortifications on Governor's Island. The principal works at Harlem were Forts Clinton and Fish, and Nutter's Battery, near M'Gowan's Pass, with a line of towers or block houses Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 along the ridge; and then Forts Laight and Horn, near the Bloomingdale Road, with an intrenched line extending towards the North River. These works, including those at Benson's Point, on Millrock, and at Hallet's Point, seemed to form a complete northern line of defence against any but an overwhelming force.

The accomplishment of a plan of defence so extensive might easily be supposed te require immense labor and the expenditure of vast sums of money.

The committee finding, from the embarrassed state of the finances of the general government, that little, or no assistance could be expected from that quarter, and that the extensive works, with the various other preparations of defence, must chiefly depend on the energies of the city, determined immediately to make an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens for that aid and co-operation, and for those extraordinary efforts, which the alarm-

ing crisis of affairs appeared to demand. They made the appeal, and, as they fondly anticipated, it was not made in vain. Their fellow-citizens of all ages and classes eagerly stepped forward to meet the crisis, and cheerfully afforded the requisite aid of personal labor and pecuniary contributions ; the spirit of party seemed to be banished for a season, and the only rivalship among them was who should be foremost in the patriotic work. It is believed that more than one hundred thousand days' labor were voluntarily bestowed by our fellow-citizens on the fortifications of the city. In addition to their efforts, much and very important aid was received from the inhabitants of Long Island and the other neighboring counties. The spirit which animated the citizens of New York spread to the State of New Jersey ; large companies of the yeomanry of that sister State, from the distance of thirty or forty miles, offered their services, and frequently wrought with fidelity upon the fortifications of Brooklyn and Harlem, rendering very important aid to the progress and completion of the works. The defences progressed with great rapidity, and the patriotism of our fellow-citizens in contributing personal labor saved to the government immense sums of money, which the works would otherwise have cost.

The committee soon found that the superintendance of the works, the arranging of the fatigue parties and the various other concerns incident to the defence of the city, which were daily multiplying on their hands, demanded the whole of their time and attention. They accordingly determined

to meet daily, for the transaction of the business committed to their charge. This they continued to do for several months until the completion of the works, and the increased improbability of an hostile attempt that season, in their opinion, justified a less strict attention on their part.

While the danger of an invasion was imminent and increasing, the Commander in-Chief of this military district made requisitions on the States of New York and New Jersey, for large detachments of their militia for the defence and protection of this city, and the committee were informed by him that his whole dependence was upon the patriotism of the corporation for their pay, subsistence and camp equipages, as he was entirely destitute of the means of providing even for their accommodation or subsistence. The paymaster's, the contractor's, the quartermaster's, the ordinance departments were all, in fact, destitute of money; tents, barracks and camp equipage were immediately wanted for the accommodation of the large detachments of militia thus called into service; arms and cannon were to be procured, the deficiency of ammunition was to be supplied, gun carriages were to be made or repaired, and vessels were to be purchased to form obstructions in the harbor. All these subjects, and many more (none of which could be neglected with safety to the city), required that immediate measures should be taken to raise a sufficient sum to meet these very great and unexpected calls for money.

The committee accordingly recommended to the corporation to borrow one million of dollars for the

purposes of defence. This recommendation being promptly acceded to, a loan was opened and the sum required speedily subscribed and placed at the disposal of the committee. Furnished with these means they were enabled not only to supply the wants of the several departments, to cause the works of defence to go on with rapidity, to procure whatever might be deemed necessary for defence, but also to provide many things for the comfort and convenience of their fellow-citizens who had left their families and domestic comforts, and who were in arms for the defence of our city.

Soon after the loan was filled an arrangement was made with the general government for their final assumption and payment of most of the advances which the committee were required to make by the exigency of the times, and they have since happily effected a settlement with the Treasury Department, embracing all the principal expenditures and advances made by them. In virtue of this settlement the sum of $1,100,009.87 of the six per cent. stock of the United States has been received and placed to the credit of the corporation; also the further sum of $53,000 in treasury notes. Some few items, however, not included in the settlement, amounting to $9,265.22, though not yet received, are admitted by the accounting officers of the treasury and will speedily be paid; and certain others, amounting to $36,422, being for damages awarded to the proprietors of grounds occupied by the fortifications, will require legislative provision before they can be settled. These several sums, with the

sum of $4,629.15, being the balance of cash on hand, amount to $1,204,326.25, making a probable gain to the corporation of about $150,000.

The terms upon which the arrangement with the government was made for the assumption of those advances from the dark and unpropitious appearance of our national affairs at that time, presented to the committee at first but a faint prospect of the corporation being fully indemnified for all the money they were called upon to expend, but the times were then portentous, the safety of the city was in jeopardy, and the honor of the country, which would have been deeply tarnished by the fall of New York, left no alternative. The risk was to be encountered, though it should terminate in the loss of the whole, and the public feeling called for the sacrifice, if a sacrifice it should eventually prove to be.

The committee have reason to believe that the vigorous efforts which were made in this city, to place it in a respectable state of defence, were the means, under providence, of preserving it from attack, probably from the unhappy fate of the seat of our National Government. They think they will not be charged with vain boasting, when they assert their belief, that, from the strength of the works of defence and the high state of the discipline of our patriotic militia who had assembled to defend them, had the enemy, at the period of their completion, ventured an attack, they would have met with as gallant a repulse as they experienced at New Orleans.

The committee avail themselves of the present occasion, respectfully to recommend to the corporation to press upon the General and State Governments the propriety of adopting measures to maintain and preserve the works of defence which now encircle the city, as, in their opinion, it would be an expensive and dangerous policy, a lavish of property and a reflection upon the nation, to suffer the forts, redoubts and batteries, so recently and so effectually erected for our defence, and upon which so much patriotic exertion has been bestowed, so soon to fall into ruin and decay, and thus return to the defenceless state in which we were in the summer of the last year. In the present state of the world no human eye can forsee how soon this country may (which God forbid) be again involved in a state of war; but every individual can perceive how much influence our being properly prepared to receive and repulse an enemy would have in deterring him from such violations of our rights and national honors as might lead to so unhappy an event.

The alacrity with which the citizens of New York when called upon, seconded the efforts of their municipal authorities, must be highly gratifying to the corporation, and will be to them a sure pledge that their constituents, should any future occasion call for similar sacrifices, will not diminish the reputation which they have acquired by their great and unparalleled exertion.

The committee subjoin a general statement of their expenditures and a copy of their minutes for the information of the common council, and sub-

mit to them the report of General Swift, which is accompanied by a portfolio of drawings of the works of defence, executed in an elegant and masterly style. They cannot close their report without expressing the high opinion they entertain of the talents and services of that excellent officer. The judgment displayed by him in the formation of the plan of defence, his zeal and indefatigable personal attention to the execution of it, and his frank and amiable deportment in his communications with the committee, excited their high respect and warm esteem, gained the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and will justify the corporation in enrolling the name of Brigadier-General Joseph G. Swift among the benefactors of the City of New York.

They therefore recommend that his portrait have a place in the gallery of paintings belonging to the corporation, that he be requested to sit for that purpose, and that the committee be authorized to employ some suitable and skillful artist on the occasion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) NICHS. FISH,
PETER MESIER,
G. BUCKMASTER,
J. MAPES,
THOS. R. SMITH,
GIDEON TUCKER,
I. S. DOUGLASS.

In Common Council, November 6, 1815.

Approved and ordered to be published,

J. MORTON, C. C. C.

NOTE VIII.

Some Military Orders and Regulations.

(See ante, pp. 162, 183-4.)

"*General Orders.*

"State of New York Headquarters.

"New York, August 4, 1814.

"The commander in chief having received a requisition made by authority of the President to call into service of the United States immediately, a portion of the militia of this State, to consist of three thousand men, for the defence of the Atlantic frontier of this state, and conceiving that the emergency requires him, pursuant to the power vested in him by the militia law of this state, to call into state service, for the defence of the same frontier, one regiment in addition to the aforesaid requisition, directs, that the following corps be immediately organized and ordered into actual service. The detached brigade to the command whereof brigadier general Martin Heermance is assigned, consisting of two regiments, the first whereof is to be formed by 540 men, including company officers, to be detached from the 19th brigade of infantry, exclusive of the uniform companies of the brigade; and 540 men, exclusive of uniform corps, from the 30th brigade of infantry; which regiment is to be commanded by lieut. cols. Isaac Belknap, jun., and Abraham Van Wyck; and the second of which regiments is to be commanded by lieut. cols. A. Delamater and A. Wheeler, and to

consist of 648 men from the 20th brigade of infantry, and of 432 from the 34th brigade of infantry, exclusive of uniform companies.

"One regiment to be commanded by lieut. co'l. John G. Van Dalfsen, Daniel Warner, and a lieutenant-colonel, to be assigned by major-general Perlee from the 23d brigade of infantry; which regiment will consist of three battalions, detached as follows:—from the 12th brigade of infantry 540 men; from the 23d brigade of infantry 432 men; and from the 37th brigade of infantry 540 men. All the beforementioned corps will rendezvous by battalions, on the 18th day of Aug. inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or in corps of not less than one full company, at such place or places as the commandant of the brigade from which the battalion may be detached shall direct.

"The battalion of artillery to be composed of the companies of artillery in the counties of Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess, will also rendezvous on the 18th day of August instant; that part of the battalion which is in Dutchess and Putnam counties, at such place or places as Lieut.-Col. Nathan Myers may direct; and that part of Orange and Rockland at such places as Lieut.-Col. Selah Strong shall prescribe. One full company of the 2nd regiment of riflemen will rendezvous at the capitol in the city of Albany, on Thursday the 18th day of August inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and should a greater number than one company of said regiment volunteer their services the whole will rendezvous on the day and at the hour before men-

tioned, at such place or places as Lieut.-Col. S. M. Lockwood shall direct, who will, in person, take command of them, if the number shall amount to three full companies. The commandants of such uniform corps in the counties of Delaware, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady and Ulster as may volunteer their services for the defence of *the city of New York and its vicinity*, will report to the commander-in-chief immediately. The light infantry and rifle companies of Rockland, Orange, Dutchess and Putnam counties, organized into a detached regiment on the 20th of July last, will rendezvous on the 18th of August inst., at the hour aforesaid, as follows :—In Westchester county, at such place as Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Varian may designate, and in the other counties at such place or places as the commandants of the respective brigades to which they belong shall direct.

"The commandants of artillery companies will take with them to the places of rendezvous the field pieces and equipments attached to the respective companies. All the artillery, light infantry and riflemen must appear at rendezvous with complete uniform, and the light infantry, riflemen and infantry must appear equipped with a musket and bayonet or a rifle with a cartridge box or rifle pouch and with a knapsack, blanket and canteen, and they are advised to provide themselves with a frock and trowsers, for fatigue dress to preserve their uniform. Members of uniform companies ordered into service in 1813, under brigadier-general Hopkins, who shall have faithfully served and been

honorably discharged, during or at the end of the tour of duty of General Hopkins' brigade, and also all the members of uniform companies, who served faithfully, in person or by substitute, on Staten Island, in 1812, may be discharged by the commandants of the respective rendezvous at which they may assemble; but such commandants are cautioned to be particular in the exercise of this discretion.

"The principal and not the substitute, will have the benefit of former service, and the commandants of the companies heretofore on duty are required to detach and have at the proper rendezvous, by the 18th inst., every member of the company who did not actually serve in person or by substitute in 1812 or 1813.

"Three thousand of the troops included in this order will rendezvous, under and pursuant to the act of Congress passed 28th February, 1795, and the acts supplementary and in addition thereto. The original act prescribes three months from the time of arrival at the place of rendezvous as the period of service; and the act in addition thereto provides that the militia called into service, pursuant to the act of 28th February, 1795, may, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous. The residue of the troops included in this order are called out under state authority, and will be liable to serve so long as the emergency which induced the call may exist, not

exceeding three months. The destination of all the troops mentioned in this order is the CITY OF NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

"The discretion vested in commandants of detached companies to receive substitutes at the rendezvous requires them not to receive substitutes in the artillery, rifle corps or light infantry, unless such substitute be completely uniformed and equipped for the corps in which he is offered as a substitute, nor in the infantry, unless the substitute be amply supplied with clothing for three months' service, and equipped with a musket and bayonet, rifle, cartridge box or pouch, and with a knapsack, blanket and canteen, and the commandants of companies are expressly forbid receiving substitutes upon any other terms. Militia officers are again reminded that the certificates of surgeons are not to be received as conclusive evidence of inability to serve, but that commandants are bound to inquire into the grounds of such discharge and to decide upon all the information and evidence they can obtain ; and if any commandant of regiment, battalion, or other militia officer be notified that certificates are given by surgeons, for reward, or without due examination, and upon slight grounds, and shall not report such surgeons for trial and punishment, the officers so neglecting will be reported to the council of appointment for dismissal. All officers concerned in the execution of this order are required to use their utmost exertions to carry it into prompt and complete effect, and are strictly charged to represent to the commander-in-chief every other

officer under their respective commands who may be negligent, evasive, or disobedient in the discharge of his duty.

"By order of the Commander-in-chief,

"ROBERT MACOMB, Aid-de-Camp."

(Ante, p. 252.)

"THIRD BRIGADE OF N. Y. INFANTRY,

"*Brigade Orders.*

"NEW YORK, Sept. 1st, 1814.

"That part of this brigade in the city of New York is provisionally consolidated in two regiments as follows: The first to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dodge, Lieut.-Col. Sayre, Major Thorn, Major Strong.

Captains: 1 William S. Hick, 2 William Patterson, 3 William T. McCoun, 4 Robert M. Russel, 5 William H. Maxwell, 6 Ezra C. Woodhull, 7 Janey Fink, 8 John J. Sickles, 9 Edward H. Nicoll, 10 Thomas J. Delancey.

"*Lieutenants:* Jennings, Burdett, Macomb, Wheeler, Spicer, Dodge, Woodhull, Tylee, Duffice, James Russel, Allen, Burnett, Parsons, Dunscomb, Randall, Nicoll, Post, Jones.

"*Ensigns:* Banks, Phelps, Pell, Cheavens, McVicar, Townsend, Brown, Low, Irving, Smith, Holly, Dunlap, Watts, Hoffman, Walworth, Rankin, Gale, Varick, Prince, Stewart, Hide.

"The second Regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Van Hook, Lieut.-Col. Todd, Majors Gardner and Fay.

"*Captains:* 1 Daniel E. Tylee, 2 Solomon Seixas, 3 Joseph Gerard, 4 G. H. Striker, 5 Zebedee Ring,

Jr., 6 Abner Stevens, 7 Robert Emmett, 8 William E. Dunscomb, 9 James Striker, 10 Homer Whittemore.

"*Lieutenants:* Hyatt, McLaughlin, Ryer, Griffin, Morris, Morgan, Baker, Ross, McLaughlin, Sprong, Christie, McGregor, Fisher, Fleming, J. Renwick.

"*Ensigns:* Longworth, Brower, Wheaton, Tolman, Hewett, Ainslie, Warner (Brevets, Bool, Horn, Dixon, Gales), G. Rogers, Gales, Coddington, R. Renwick, Barnesett, Nestell, Brown, Heyer, Tardy, Striker, Benjamin, Durry, J. Sheffelin, Robineau.

"The commandants of the above detached regiments will appoint their staff. The brigadier-general wishes it to be distinctly understood that the above consolidation is provisional, liable to be altered or reduced as occasion may require.

"By order of the Brigadier-General,

"CHAS. KING,

"Capt. and aid-de-camp."

The Third Brigade of New York Infantry consisted of the 10th, 51st, 82d, 125th, 142d and 146th Regiments, under command of General Mapes, all from New York city excepting the last-named regiment, which was from Staten Island.

On 1st September, 1814, General Mapes issued the above order of consolidation of the several companies and regiments, which is referred to ante, p. 252.

This order of consoldiation excluded a large number of officers from any command (ante, p. 252), because the number of men in each company as consolidated consisted of one hundred men, and there

were consequently not privates enough for all the officers. This caused much dissatisfaction to the officers who were not assigned to duty. The following order was issued:

"3d Brigade of Detached Infantry.

"*Brigade Orders.*

"New York, Sept. 4th, 1814.

"The Brigadier-General avails himself of the first opportunity (permitted by the pressure of official business) to express to the officers of his brigade who were not detached his sincere regret that the consolidation of the brigade as made by the order of the 1st September inst. did not permit him to give employment to the whole of them, and he begs them to accept his thanks for their past good conduct, and his hopes that an arrangement may soon be made to give them command, in the meantime he expects that they will pay every attention to improve themselves in discipline.

"Commandants of regiments will communicate the above in extenso to the officers concerned.

"By order of Gen. Mapes,

"Chas. King,

"Capt. and Aid-de-camp."

(See ante, p. 188.)

"State of New Jersey, Adjutant-General's Office.

"Trenton, August 11, 1814.

"The Commander-in-Chief, having received a requisition from Maj.-Gen. Lewis, commanding the 3d military district, for two hundred men, to en-

camp on the Height of Navesink, near the Telegraph, and the general requisition not being yet complete, Orders the following Volunteer Companies into service, to march on Monday morning next for that encampment, viz.:

"Captain James J. Wilson's company of Jersey Blues, of Trenton; Captain Stephen D. Day's company, of Orange; Captain John J. Plume's Company of artillery, Newark; Captain Moses F. Davis's rifle company, of Bloomfield; Captain William Ten Eycke's rifle company and Lieutenant James Ten Eycke's volunteers, of Monmouth.

"Deputy Quarter-Master-General Abraham Reynolds will attend to delivering out camp equipage and the transportation of the same, with the baggage of the troops, to the camp. Such men as are not furnished with arms will be furnished by Col. Reynolds, who will apply for information to Col. Thomas T. Kinney, aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. The senior Captain will command until field officers shall be appointed. These troops will continue in service for thirty days after arriving at the place of rendezvous, or until relieved.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

"JAMES J. WILSON, Adjutant-General."

(See ante, pp. 189, 265.)

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"*General Orders.*

"HEADQUARTERS, TRENTON, N. J.,

"August 12, 1814.

"The Commander-in-Chief announces his acceptance of the offers of service made by the following

Volunteer Corps, agreeably to his invitation of the 14th of July last, in the order in which they were received, viz.:

"*Of Artillery.*

"Capt. Kilburn's Artillery, of Orange.

"Capt. Golden's Artillery, of Hopewell.

"Capt. Plume's Independent Artillery, of Newark.

"Capt, Neilson's Artillery, of New Brunswick.

"Capt. Vandycke's Horse Artillery, of New Brunswick.

"*Of Infantry and Riflemen.*

"Capt. Wilson's Jersey Blues, of Trenton.

"Capt. Day's Volunteers, of Orange.

"Capt. Harrison's Riflemen, of Orange.

"Capt. Donlevy's Rangers, of Belvidere.

"Capt. Lindsley's Riflemen, of Essex.

"Capt. Ten Eycke's Riflemen, of Freehold.

"Lieut. Ten Eycke's Riflemen, of Middletown-point.

"Capt. Halliday's Rangers, of Morristown.

"Capt. Mitchell's Rangers, of Paterson Landing.

"Capt. Fair's Light Infantry, of Hackensack.

"Capt. Garrison's Infantry, of Somerset.

"Capt. Crane's Riflemen, of Caldwell.

"Capt. Freas's Light Infantry, of Salem.

"Capt. Garrison's Light Infantry, of Salem.

"Capt. MacKay's Riflemen, of New Brunswick.

"Capt. Brees' Light Infantry, of Baskingridge.

"Capt. Scott's Light Infantry, of New Brunswick.

"Capt. Fell's Light Infantry, of New Hampton.

"Capt. Brittin's Fusileers, of Chatham.
"Capt. Carter's Riflemen, of Bottlehill.
"Capt. McKissack's Riflemen, of Somerset.
"Capt. Davis's Riflemen, of Bloomfield.
"Capt. Ball's Light Infantry, of Bloomfield.

"While accepting the patriotic offers of these Volunteer Companies, the Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty, in order that they may, should they be called into service, act their respective parts in a manner honorable to themselves and useful to their country, to enjoin it upon them one and all to equip themselves for the field as speedily as possible; to perfect themselves in discipline by frequent meetings and strict attention to the instructions of their officers, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning whenever the exigencies of their country may require.

"In order to complete the quota of 5,000 men, officers included, required from this state, the Commandants of the several Brigades of Infantry and of the Cape May Regiment, will immediately cause to be detached from their respective commands the officers and privates called for in the following detail:

(Here follows the number and class of officers and men, artillery and infantry, required from each county in the State (ante, p. 265). The total number of privates required were 3,245 and of officers 605 and 116 drummers and fifers. Of the officers 224 were corporals and the same number of sergeants.)

"The Commanders of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies are expected to use all dili-

gence to have the officers and men called for by the foregoing detail detached as promptly as possible (in conformity to the 4th section to the last supplement of the militia act). The several Brigade Majors are required with all practicable expedition to muster the men within their respective bounds (as well the Volunteers as others), and cause correct inspection returns to be made of the names, grades and corps of the officers and men thus detached to the Adjutant General's office in Trenton, from whence they will be transmitted to the commanders of the respective Brigades now organizing. Captain Jacob Butcher's and Captain Burden's Companies in the Monmouth Brigade and Captain Scull's Volunteers and Captain Robert Smith's Artillery Company in the Gloucester Brigade will be exempt from this detail—those companies having volunteered to perform certain services under the Act of the 12th of February last, and have not been included in the aggregate of their respective Brigades.

"The officers and privates thus detailed, together with the volunteer companies in the several counties, will be organized into regiments as follows :

" Those of Bergen and Essex into one regiment.

"Those of Morris and Sussex, into one regiment.

"Those of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth, into one regiment.

" These three regiments to compose one Brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier General Colfax.

" Those of Hunterdon and Burlington to form one Regiment.

"Those of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and

Cape May, to form another Regiment. These two Regiments to form a Brigade, to be commanded by Brigadier General Elmer. The whole to be under the command of Major General Wm. N. Shinn.

"Brigadier Generals Elmer and Colfax will attend to the formation of the Regiments composing their respective Brigades, disposing the Artillery and Volunteers in the best manner to make the Regiments serviceable.

"Deputy Adjutant General Israel Day, and Deputy Quarter Master Generals Reynolds and Brewster, are detailed for this service.

"By order of the Commander in Chief,

"JAMES J. WILSON,
"Adjutant General."

NOTE IX.

THE MUSTER ROLLS OF SOLDIERS THAT SERVED IN DEFENCE OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1814.

It was intended that this volume would contain the *Roster of officers* in the militia that served in the defence of the city of New York in the summer of 1814. After long deliberation the writer concluded that by publishing the list of officers (there being about thirteen hundred of them) would probably prevent the further publication of the Muster Rolls, and thus the names of the privates that then served would ever remain in oblivion.

The following letter will more fully explain the writer's plan and view of the steps which should be taken in the matter :

"NEW YORK December 6, 1893.

"HENRY CHAUNCEY, JR., ESQ., Secretary of New York Society of War of 1812.

"DEAR SIR :—I have received from you a copy of the resolution adopted by your society at the annual meeting on October 26, 1893, complimentary to my work ("History of New York City and Vicinity During the War of 1812"). I appreciate the attention thus shown to my work. The concluding volume is now in press, and will be issued in the spring.

"Permit me to suggest to the Society that a good work for them to do is to take steps to have the muster roll of all men that served in the defence of New York city in the summer of 1814 published. This roll was lost sight of for more than half a century until I found it about eight years ago in one of the departments at Washington. It is safe and sound as time will permit. It contains the names of more than twenty-five thousand officers and men that served at that time under Major-General Morgan Lewis, in the defence of the city of New York.

"The publication of this roll will make two octavo volumes of about four hundred pages each. The expense of copying the roll and the publication should be paid by the State of New York, as more than half of those on the roll did not belong to New York city, and 2,500 belonged to the New Jersey Militia. My concluding volume shows where each regiment and command were in service in 1814, and

by this roll it can readily be ascertained where each person was in the service.

"I have endeavored to do my work in such manner as to render it of permanent value (rather than popular), feeling confident that it will, as time goes on, take the place it deserves among local histories.

"Please express my thanks to the Society,* and oblige, Yours sincerely,

"58 CEDAR STREET. R. S. GUERNSEY."

MEN FROM NEW YORK STATE IN THE WAR 1812–15.

Militia.

CLASS.	NO. OFFICERS.	NON-COM. OFFICERS.	MEN.
Cavalry,	214	379	1,822
Artillery,	444	927	4,884
Riflemen,	82	204	918
Sea Fencibles,	66	158	1,065
Infantry,	4,663	8,400	49,011
Totals,	5,469	10,068	57,700

Volunteers.

Cavalry,	7	17	84
Artillery,	110	299	2,170
Riflemen,	18	45	351
Infantry,	67	149	775
Totals,	202	510	3,380

* The Society of the War of 1812 was instituted January 3, 1826, by some officers of the Armies and Navies of the United States in the war of 1812, and was consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery in the State of New York, instituted on November 25, 1790, by officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution and who served in the defence of New York city in 1812 and 1814. All

TOTAL NUMBER IN SERVICE IN WAR 1812–15 FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Officers	5,710
Non-Commissioned Officers	10,682
Men	61,495
Total	77,887

The shortest period of service was one day, longest twenty-nine months.

N. B.—The above does not include those in the United States Navy or in the service as privateers.

MEN FROM NEW JERSEY IN WAR OF 1812–15.

Militia.

CLASS.	NO. OFFICERS.	NON-COM. OFFICERS.	MEN.
Cavalry,	11	20	103
Artillery,	16	36	157
Riflemen,	34	68	349
Infantry,	334	684	4,199

None mustered as volunteers, only as companies, under order dated August 12, 1814.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA STATIONED AT PAULUS HOOK AND SANDY HOOK IN WAR OF 1812–15.

(See ante, p. 266.)

Brig.-Gen. William Colfax, commanding brigade.

Capt. James C. Van Dyke, commanding company of artillery.

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these were incorporated under the laws of New York as a military institution on January 8, 1892, by the surviving original veteran members. One of the objects of the incorporated society is to "collect and preserve the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to that war." This was the first society of that war that was formed in the United States.

Capt. James J. Wilson, commanding company of artillery.

Capt. Joseph W. Scott, light infantry.

Lieut.-Col. John Seward, 14 companies.

Col. John W. Frelinghuysen, 23 companies.

Col. John Dodd, 13 companies.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Jackson, 6 companies.

Lieut.-Col. James Abrahams, 6 companies.

Maj. Isaac Andrus, 11 companies.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA IN 1814 (from August 13th to December 10th).

CLASS.	NO. OFFICERS.	NON-COM. OFFICERS.	MEN.
Infantry,	250	520	3,027
Riflemen,	32	64	300
Artillery,	15	34	141
Cavalry,	7	12	61
Totals,	304	630	3,529

The longest period of service during that time was three months and twenty-six days; the shortest was one month and four days.

TOTAL NUMBER IN SERVICE IN THE WAR.

The total number of soldiers in service in the war was 481,622, which does not include marine service or privateers. The United States pension rolls show 527,654 entitled to pension, being 46,032 more than those in the land service.

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